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RECORDS
OF THE
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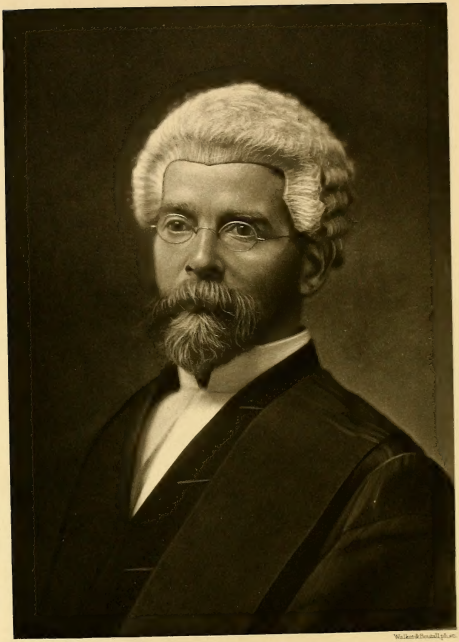

J. L. Wheatley

CARDIFF RECORDS

BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

EDITED BY

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS

ARCHIVIST TO THE CORPORATION OF CARDIFF

(Author of the "History of the Borough of Saint Ives, Cornwall.")

PREPARED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE RECORDS COMMITTEE.

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EDITORIAL PREFACE.

THE favourable judgment which was passed upon the first volume of this work, not only by the unanimous voice of the literary press, but also by individual readers who were well qualified to pass an opinion upon its merits or demerits, has stimulated me to make every effort to preserve the good opinion of these kind critics. I have tried to win even greater appreciation for the present instalment of the "Cardiff Records," by including in it documents of more general interest than was practicable in the case of Vol. I. There can be little doubt that the fine series of Calendar Rolls and Gaol Files, extending from the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of George the Fourth, the Corporation Vouchers, 1789—1803, and the Records of the Custom House, ranging from the year 1686—1806, will interest every reader. The Gaol Files are replete with thrilling stories of great crimes, of religious persecution and of terrible penalties, while amusing details about petty offenders supply the humorous relief which is essential to every drama. The Vouchers are a striking example of the historical interest with which time often vests insignificant memoranda; and the narratives of adventure on sea and land, given to us in the matter-of-fact reports of the Customs officers, equal anything to be found in the pages of Marryat.

The chapter on the Manors has been compiled from various manuscript sources. Originally written by me at the request of the Royal Commissioners on Lands in Wales and Monmouthshire, and printed in the Appendix to their Report, it was afterwards so considerably amended and enlarged, as to be practically re-written. I have in this matter received so much valuable help from Mr. John Stuart Corbett, and been by him saved from so many antiquarian pitfalls, that I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my indebtedness to his wide knowledge and accurate judgment. To the same antiquary's skill and care the public are indebted for the treatise on the Lords of

Cardiff, which forms the second chapter of this volume. It can hardly fail to be appreciated by every student of our local history.

The chapter on Manorial Records forms a useful sequel to the Ministers' Accounts and other feudal documents printed in Vol. I., while Town Clerk Wood's Memoranda furnish some unique information respecting the municipal constitution of Cardiff Borough. The great Sessions Miscellanea comprise some of the earliest existing papers of the Civil side of that Court. The South Wales Chantries Certificate of 1548 will be read with keen interest by those whose studies lie in the direction of Welsh ecclesiastical history, while all persons concerned in any way with the public life of the Borough will be pleased with the varied information afforded by the Corporation Miscellanea. So many of Cardiff's inhabitants are connected with the Docks, that the Earliest Record Book of the Cardiff Customs will not lack readers curious to see what manner of business was transacted in this Port in the days when the names of Quay Street, the "Cardiff Boat" and the "Ship on Launch" were less inappropriate than they are now that their *locus in quo* is about five hundred yards from the river and a mile from the shipping.

Thomas Morgan's Commonplace Book is a delightful repertoire of curious information upon the domestic life of a Welsh country gentleman of the olden time. The editing of this decayed old manuscript has been a most pleasing task, in spite of the difficulty which I experienced in ascertaining its compiler's place in the genealogical tree of the great Morgan family.

To turn now to the embellishments which accompany the present text: The illustrations have been arranged (as was the case with the previous volume) by Mr. John Ballinger, Librarian of the Cardiff Free Library, who has been at great pains to obtain a satisfactory series of seals of the Lords of Cardiff, and whose services have in various ways been placed at the disposal of the Records Committee. Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., has again given to the Committee the benefit of his knowledge and skill, in preparing the head and tail pieces. In this second volume they carry on the series of designs from mediæval tiles found at Cardiff. I have more than once been asked, by gentlemen familiar with the proprieties of heraldry—most exact of arts—why in some of these tiles the lions and other animal charges are turned "to the sinister," in other

words, are looking the wrong way. It will therefore be well to explain here that the original designs were transferred to the tiles directly, from the front, thus necessarily assuming the position which is heraldically incorrect, or at least unusual. The initial letters to the chapters in this volume are by the artistic pen of Mr. J. A. Sant, architect, of Cardiff. They impart a welcome addition of "local colour" to a book which is essentially and entirely a production of Cardiff.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS,
("Mab Cernyw.")

Cardiff, May 1st, 1900.

F. W. M. Corbett, Esq., photo.

CARDIFF CASTLE, CLOCK TOWER AND HERBERT TOWER, 1896.

CARDIFF RECORDS.

CHAPTER I.

Notes on the Manors of the Cardiff District.

BEFORE dealing with the Manors in the immediate neighbourhood of Cardiff, it appears desirable to offer a few general observations upon the history of Glamorgan, so far as it bears upon the subject, and to notice the way in which the various classes of manors in the County had their origin.

In mediæval times Glamorgan, part of the district over which the Lords of Glamorgan claimed authority (leaving out of consideration Morganwg, which had a much wider signification, explained by the late Mr. Clark in his

Land of Morgan), extended only from the river Rhymny on the east to the Crymlyn brook, a short distance west of Neath. It, in fact, corresponded with that portion of the Diocese of Llandaff which is in Glamorganshire.

This district, again, was divided into the "body" of the County, and the "members"; which latter were not considered as forming part of the County until the passing of the Statute 27 Hen. VIII., cap. 26. Down to that time, the word "county," as used in Inquisitions, &c., ordinarily means what we now call the Vale; and not the whole of that, for Llanbleddian and Talavan (and perhaps also Llantwit), were "member" lordships, and Llandaff, the lordship of the Bishop, was not considered as forming part of the "body" of the County.

The member lordships were ten in number, viz., Senghenydd, Miscyn, Glynrhondda, Llanbleddian, Talavan, Ruthyn, Avan Wallia, Tir-y-iarll, Coyty and Neath.

Senghenydd was divided into Senghenydd Supra and Senghenydd Subtus, and Neath into Neath Citra and Neath Ultra.

In the Inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare, 8 Edw. II., the manor of Llantwit is treated with Ruthyn as forming a member, and it is included in the list of lordships to be added to the County in the Statute of Henry VIII.

Each of these members is stated, in the Inquisition just mentioned, to have "royal liberty of itself;" and the Courts of the members had jurisdiction even in matters of life and death.

The lordship of Glamorgan, as is well known, was obtained by conquest by Robert Fitzhamon, in the reign of William Rufus, from Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan and Morganwg; but many generations elapsed before it can be regarded as having been completely subdued.

The hill lordships, the boundaries of which no doubt corresponded with those of Welsh commotes, remained in the hands of Welsh chieftains, whose allegiance to the Lords of Glamorgan was of a very precarious character, and who frequently rose in rebellion. Senghenydd, Glynrhondda and Avan (or Baglan) were, at the date of an Extent attributed by Mr. Clark to the year 1262, in the hands of Welsh lords, who are recorded as owing no service save a heriot of a horse and arms at death. As to

Miscyn, there is some doubt whether it was under a Welsh lord at that time. Morediht ap Griffith is stated (in the Extent referred to) to hold a commote in "Machhein," and it has not been ascertained with certainty whether this refers to Miscyn or Machen. But if Miscyn was not then in the hands of a Welsh lord, there seems to be no doubt that a part of it, at least, had been so up to a short time before. However, by the time of the death of Gilbert de Clare in 1295, the lordships of Senghenydd, Miscyn and Glynrhondda had all come into the immediate possession of the Lord of Glamorgan, and were administered by his officers; but they still retained their separate courts and, it seems, their old Welsh laws and customs. These great lordships, founded upon old Welsh territorial divisions, became the manors of those names. Of the member lordships, all but Coyty at one time or another passed to the chief Lord.

In the body of the County, as distinguished from the members, the Lord retained in his own hands Cardiff Castle (the seat of his government) and the manors of Roath and Leckwith, though the latter was at one time granted out to the Sandfords. He also continuously held the manor of Llantwit, which, as we have seen, perhaps ought to be regarded as a "member." The remainder of the Vale (except what was given to religious houses, and the Bishop's lordship) was granted to various persons to be held of the Lord by knight's service. The manors so formed were the "knight's fees" of the Inquisitions.

The Lords of these manors in some cases granted out portions to be held of them, thus forming sub-manors. The Bishops of Llandaff also made grants out of their lordship, which formed manors. Lastly, the Abbots of the various monasteries, in many instances, took to calling their scattered possessions "manors," and they became accepted as such.

The different classes of manors in Glamorgan may be shortly described as follows:—

(1) The old member lordships in the hill country, held, no doubt, in theory at least, of the chief Lord until they actually passed into his hands; but never held by military tenure, as in the body of the County. Such a manor was Senghenydd.

(2) Manors constituted by the chief Lord, probably for convenience of administration, but retained in his hands, as Roath Dogfield.

(3) The knight's fees or manors held of the chief Lord as of his Castle of Cardiff. Such a manor was Cogan.

(4) Sub-manors formed by grants out of the member lordships, as Radyr out of Miscyn.

(5) Sub-manors formed by grants made by the holders of the knight's fees, as Michaelston, held under Dinas Powis.

(6) The manors granted out of the lordship of the Bishop, as (probably) Caerau.

(7) The manors of the Abbeys, as Roath Keynsham.

It seems also that some separate manors were formed by subdivision of older manors, though the way in which this was effected is obscure.

In addition to the manors always recognised as such, the term "manor" is found to be occasionally applied to lands which, so far as is known, never really constituted distinct manors at all. In many instances this could be accounted for, but a discussion of the subject hardly comes within the scope of the present work.

The Lordship of Glamorgan, after the death of Fitzhamon, passed to Robert, "Consul," or Earl, of Gloucester; who was a natural son of Henry I., and married Mabel, a daughter of Fitzhamon. From her descendants the Lordship came by marriage to the de Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford; then to the Despensers, Beauchamps and Nevills successively. Anne, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, married Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.), who was Lord of Glamorgan in her right. After his death the lordship came to Henry VII., who granted it to Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford. He dying without issue, it reverted to Henry VII., and descended from him to Henry VIII.; and from him to Edward VI., who in 1550 granted the Castle and Lordship of Cardiff to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and by this and a previous grant of 1547 conferred upon Sir William nearly the whole of the manors and estates in Glamorganshire of the old Lords of Glamorgan.

The Castle and Lordship of Cardiff, on the death of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, in 1683, passed to his daughter, Lady Charlotte

Herbert; who married, as her second husband, Thomas, Viscount Windsor. Their son Herbert, Viscount Windsor, died in 1758 leaving a daughter, Charlotte Jane Windsor; who in 1766 married John, son of the Earl of Bute. He was created Marquess of Bute in 1796, and was the great-grandfather of the present Marquess.

The following notes of some ancient customs and payments may be of interest.

The custom of mises, which Strype says was derived from the Welsh princes, was paid at the death of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Queen Mary. It is stated to have been originally an honorary payment of corn by each commote (cwmwd) to the prince on his accession. This was afterwards commuted for a fixed money payment; and, in the case of the member lordships of Glamorgan, at least, was not regarded as a sum due to the King as such, but to the Lord of the particular lordship.

In a Survey of the Lordship of Miscyn in 1638, occurs the following:—

> "They (the jury) present and say that their custom is, and time out of mind hath been, that the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-three pounds, six Shillings and Eight Pence is due and payable upon the death of any Lord of this Manor to the succeeding Lord and Heir of this Manor, as Myses, upon the Inhabitants and Occupiers of Lands of this Manor, the Manor of Glynrhondda and the Manor of Pentyrch and Clunn; to be paid unto each succeeding Lord and Heir of this Manor in five years, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to begin at the first Saint Barnabee day that shall next be after demand thereof made by the Lord or his officers; to be divided and collected between the said Manors, according to to the ancient accustomed manner rateably."

Senghenydd and Glynrhondda Surveys of about the same date contain similar statements. The Senghenydd Survey adds that the Lord is to discharge all fines and amerciaments due in the lifetime of the former Lord.

It has been also stated that the grant of mises was in consideration of the seignorial or royal confirmation of the ancient free customs of the Welsh people. Mises were collected by the Lords of Cardiff subsequently to 1550 in all the old member lordships which

were held by them, the last occasion being on the death of Lord Windsor in 1758. It is believed to have been proposed to levy mises early in the present century, but it was found that the difficulty of assessment and collection would be more than the sum to be raised was worth.

Other payments due to the Lord were the Ward-silver, payable by the holders of the knight's fees, who were formerly also bound to perform "Castle guard" at Cardiff Castle. These payments have gradually become obsolete. They were made in the time of Charles II. in respect of about a dozen manors.

The comortha was an "aid" of small amount, paid, in every alternate year, by the landowners in the member lordships. It was not charged upon those in the body of the County, and appears to have been a purely Welsh custom derived from the times of the early Welsh lords.

The chence, cense, or "towl" was paid both in the body of the County and in the members. It was a small annual payment by each freeholder. (Miscyn Survey.)

The rent of avowry, usually, if not always, 4*d.* per head, was paid by Welsh residents in a manor who held no land, or none directly of the Lord. Women as well as men paid it, but the exact circumstances which rendered a person liable to the payment have not been fully ascertained.

One of the duties of the inhabitants of Miscyn was to watch, when required, at certain beacons; and in the Survey of 1638 it is said that the "inhabitants of Llantrissent, Llantwitvairdre, Pentyrch and Radyr do use to watch at the Beacon of the Garth."

Rice Merrick, writing about 1578, describes the Courts of the member lordships, and says that in judging matters of life and death, the Steward was assisted by two tenants of the manor; and these tenants, not the Steward, passed sentence of death in this form:—

"Gwynt a gwydden a phen blaidd, a chrogi hyd marw," which may be Englished thus:

"The wind, and a tree, and a wolf's head,
"And to hang by the neck till thou be dead."

It is added that on every wrongful judgment the tenants were fined. According to the Surveys, this privilege of sitting with the Steward was not confined to matters of life and death, but extended

to other causes. In Miscyn, for instance, no Court can be formed without "affeerors" to sit with the Steward, "to see the ancient customs of this manor duly and truly observed." No person could be amerced without the consent of the affeerors.

These, and other customs referred to in the Surveys of the hill lordships, show that the retention of their ancient liberties by the inhabitants of these districts was no mere form.

By the customs of all the old member lordships, heriots are due on the death of freehold tenants. They usually consist of the best beast; but by the custom of some manors a money payment may be made instead, at the option of the tenant. At one time it was the practice in this neighbourhood to reserve heriots in leases for lives, and even in leases for terms of years, on the death of each tenant. Thus, in a lease granted by the Cardiff Corporation in 1675, of "two cotts and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land near the Dawpin Pitts" (Dobbinpits, just north of Crockherbtown), to William Thomas, for 94 years, there was reserved a rent of 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and a heriot of 5*s.* on the death of every tenant dying in possession.

In former times the manors in the neighbourhood of Cardiff mostly included some copyhold lands. It is stated by some authorities that according to the custom of Roath Dogfield, copyholds descended to the youngest son and, failing sons, to the youngest daughter. An early Survey, however, made 12th Eliz. and referring to another of 32 Hen. VIII., does not support this.

Copyhold tenure has now completely disappeared in the manors adjoining Cardiff. The nearest manor to Cardiff in which it exists is Pentyrch and Clun, a sub-manor or member of Miscyn.

Note.—In the following notes reference is frequently made to documents printed in the work of the late Mr. G. T. Clark, *Cartae et alia munimenta quae ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent.* In the references the word *Cartae* alone is used. The Glamorgan Genealogies collected and published by Mr. Clark are also referred to. It should, however, be explained for the information of those not acquainted with the latter work, that the statements contained in it have not the weight of Mr. Clark's great authority. The pedigrees were collected by him from various sources.

KIBBOR.

Cardiff itself, and the manors surrounding the Borough, east of the Taff, are within the district known as Kibbor (Cibwr). This must not be confused with the modern Hundred of Kibbor, originally called Cardiff Hundred, which comprised the parishes of Saint John Baptist, Saint Mary, Roath, Llanedern, Llanishen, Lisvane, Whitchurch, Llandaff, Radyr and Caerau. According to Leland's description, the old Commote of Kibbor lay entirely east of the Taff and did not include even that part of the parish of Llandaff which is east of that river; but with this exception it comprised all between the rivers Taff and Rhymny and south of Senghenydd. The northern boundary of Kibbor coincides with the northern boundaries of Llanedern, Lisvane and Llanishen, till we come to Thorn Hill, when it follows the course of the Brunant southward (being the boundary between Llanishen and Whitchurch) for some distance; and then leaving this boundary, passes through the parish of Whitchurch in a somewhat intricate line only possible to explain by means of a map, and joins the river Taff at the boundary of the parishes of Whitchurch and Llandaff.

It is perhaps doubtful whether Leland's description is correct in not including in Kibbor those portions of the parishes of Saint John Baptist and Saint Mary which are west of the Taff.

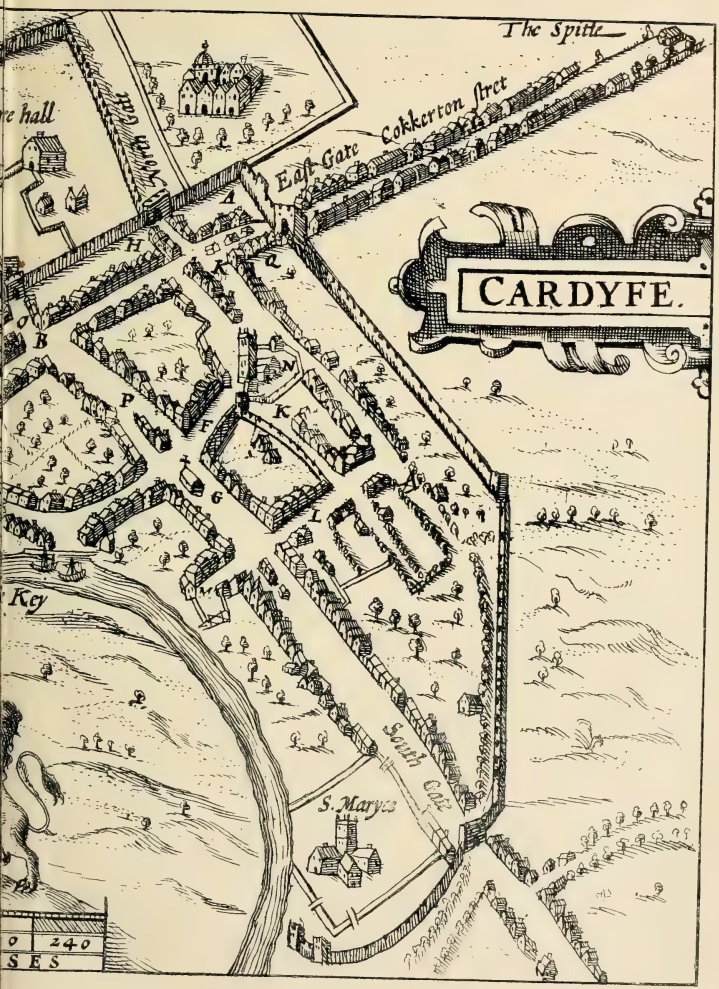
Kibbor, though sometimes referred to as a "lordship" or a "fee," clearly never was a manor in the ordinary sense. It will be seen that it could not be so, when it is understood that the whole of it (except the "*patria Wallensium*") was either within the Borough of Cardiff or constituted various manors carved out of the old Commote.

The manors constituted out of Kibbor were Roath Dogfield, Roath Keynsham, Llystalybont, Roath Tewkesbury, the Margam manor of Kibbor and Cardiff, Splott, and Spittle or Spittal. It also contained Griffith-Moor, some lands of the Austin Canons, the possessions of the Friars, and some other lands of the Church.

In the Inquisitions, the country (*patria*) of the Welshmen of Kibbor is referred to. This consisted of the north-eastern portion, the greater part of Llanedern and parts of Lisvane and Llanishen.

PLAN OF

Enlarged (twice linear).



RDIFF, 1610.

m Speede's Map of Glamorgan.

Rice Merrick describes certain privileges of the freeholders of Kibbor, and says that two of the suitors of Kibbor must, of necessity, be sitting on the lower bench in the Shire-hall at the giving of judgment upon life and death. In another place he states that the holders of the knight's fees, and also the freeholders of Kibbor, were in every Court called by a roll of their names. There is no doubt that this refers to the Welsh freeholders of the *patria*; for in the Inquisition on the death of Joan de Clare we find (after going through a list of the knight's fees):—

> "And all the aforesaid tenants owe suit at the County [Court] of Glamorgan from month to month, together with 63 Welshmen of Kibbor who do no other service for their lands and tenements which they hold in Kibbor except suit at the County [Court] aforesaid from month to month."

This sitting in the County Court was probably regarded as a valuable privilege, giving these Welsh tenants the means of seeing justice done to their countrymen.

Thus the term "Kibbor" was used in two senses, sometimes as meaning the Commote, but often referring only to the land of the Welshmen.

There was a Bailiff of Kibbor, and there were also some very small rents, which possibly may have arisen from forfeited lands; but it seems clear that there was no "manor" of Kibbor, and the Welsh freeholders there appear to have been subject to no service whatever, except the attendance at the Court.

1126. In the agreement between Robert Consul and the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop is to have wood from the woods of the Earl "except Kibbor." The Welshmen of the Bishop are to have pannage and pasture with the Welshmen of the Earl, and the Normans and Englishmen of the Bishop with the Normans and Englishmen of the Earl, outside Kibbor. (*Cartae* I., p. 2.)

1183—89. Henry II. (probably while the lordship was in his hands, on the death of William, Earl of Gloucester,) directs a Writ to Roger de Sumeri and all who cultivate lands in the forest of Kibbor, requiring them to pay their tithes to Tewkesbury. (*Cartae* I., p. 23.) Tewkesbury had the tithe of the whole district; for a confirmation by Bishop Nicholas, 1153—83 (*Cartae* I., p. 20), shows that the Abbey held the parish church of Saint Mary, and the then

chapels of Saint John, Saint Thomas (which has disappeared, but which was at Cardiff,) Roath, Saint Denis of Kibbor (probably Lisvane), Liffenni (perhaps Llanishen), Saint Edern (Llanedern), and Llanbordan (long since desecrated).

1515. William Basset granted to Res Mawnceill (Mansel) a messuage in the "Castell Baillie in Kibour." (*Cartae* IV., p. 629.) This refers to Cardiff Castle, and the messuage would be one of the lodgings of the knights who had to perform Castle-guard.

KIBBOR AND CARDIFF.

The manor of "Kibbor and Cardiff" was the term for those scattered properties, in Kibbor and the Borough, which had been given to Margam Abbey. It comprised a grange within the franchise of Cardiff, and 30 acres of arable land. Also 4 acres of meadow in the marsh of Roath, together with the common to the same pertaining, a tenement and one acre of meadow in "Roath More," and land in "Listellapont, Roffistow and Portmansmore." In the reign of Henry VIII. a grant of this manor was made to Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, but they seem either to have acquired it for the benefit of Sir George Herbert, or to have sold it to him, for he certainly possessed it shortly afterwards.

1201—1215. Isabella, Countess of Gloucester, confirmed to the monks of Margam all they had of the gift of burgesses of Cardiff or free men in the same town or outside. (*Cartae* III., p. 273.)

1516. The Abbot of Margam granted to Germanus ap Harolde Kybo 14 acres of arable land called Roffistowe, 4 acres of meadow in Rothismore, and a close lying in Portmannis-more in the fee of Kibor. (*Cartae* II., p. 249.)

1586. The manor of Kibur (meaning Kibbor and Cardiff) had been granted to Sir William Herbert by Sir George Herbert. This was Sir William Herbert, grandson of Sir George.

1618. The Crown granted to two grantees the lordship and manor of Kibworth and Cardiffe (except the chantry lands of Cardiff.) This was at the request of Sir W. Doddington, who had married a Herbert heiress, viz., Mary, dau. of Sir John

Herbert, brother of Sir William. The grantees were no doubt trustees, as the consideration was paid by Doddington.

Kibbor and Cardiff was purchased by the Earl of Bute in 1793, from the successors in title of the Herberts of the Friars, and the Marquess of Bute is now Lord.

The Grange of Moor may be mentioned conveniently here, as Margam property. Though in the parish of Llandaff and not within Kibbor or Cardiff, it was, perhaps, to some extent, connected with the manor so called.

1193—1218. Henry Bishop of Llandaff granted to Margam all the land from the Great Pill to the Taff which lay near the Bishop's sheepfold from wall to wall. According to the endorsement the land lay "in mora de Kerdif." (*Cartae* III., p. 218.)

This property became known as Grange of Moor, and after the Dissolution was acquired by the family of Lewis of the Van.

1594. Thomas Lewis of the Van, Esquire, died seised of the Grange of Moor, held of the Queen in chief. (Inquisition 1595).

The property remained in the Lewis family till their heiress married the 3rd Earl of Plymouth. From them Lord Windsor, the present owner of the Grange, is descended.

The Abbot's Grange is the only old building in the south-western suburb of Cardiff, called after it, Grangetown.

MANOR OF ROATH DOGFIELD.

Roath (in Welsh, y Rhâth) is a parish adjoining Cardiff on the east. There is some reason to think its name is more ancient than that of Cardiff.

The manor formerly known as Roath, but for about 300 years called Roath Dogfield, is one of the manors carved out of the old Commote of Kibbor, though it comprises certain lands (Taff Mead, Merches, &c.) west of the Taff, which were not within that Commote according to Leland's description. It seems to have been always in the hands of the Lord of Cardiff Castle. Its principal house was anciently fortified and moated, and was no doubt on the site occupied by the present Roath Court, the seat of C. H. Williams, Esq. Rice Merrick says:—"Within it stood an old Pyle, compassed with a

"Mote, which is called The Court; but now in ruyne." This manor comprises lands in the parishes of Roath, Llanishen, Lisvane, Saint John Baptist and Saint Mary.

Merrick says that in this manor is a place called Bedd-y-ci-du ("the grave of the black dog"), and this place is also mentioned in Ministers' Accounts and a Survey *temp.* Hen. VIII. and Elizabeth. The same curious name is still borne by a field situate a little to the north of Llanishen church. After referring to this place, Merrick adds:—"Whereof it is supposed the lordship was named Dogfield."

This, however, is a very doubtful point. The name in the early documents is always "Roath," without addition. "Dogfield" first appears as part of the name of the manor in the time of Henry VIII.

It has been thought that it may be connected with the name Docgeuel or Doggevel (*see below*) a mediæval form of the ancient Welsh Docmail and Dogvael.

In the Inquisition of Isabel, Countess of Warwick, 18 Henry VI., mention is made of a place called "Dogowyldescroft."

In this manor is Ty Mawr (otherwise Llys Du), which in 1748 was in the occupation of Sir George Howells. It stands close to Roath church.

Among the early inhabitants of this manor was, it appears, a family named Roth, no doubt deriving their name from it. Alice, daughter and heir to David Roth, was married to Jenkyn ap Adam ap Cynaelthwy ap Herbert, who was great-grandfather to Sir William ap Thomas, and so ancestor of the great Herbert family. This appears from an Elizabethan pedigree of Roberts of Cardiff, preserved at the Free Library.

1155 (*c.*). Richard Bulchart granted to Margam Abbey 5½ acres of meadow lying between the meadow of William Docgevel and the meadow of the men of Rad (Roath). (*Cartae* III., pp. 89—90.)

1185. The Glamorgan Pipe Roll (*Compotus de firmis maneriorum de Glamorgan*) charges for the repair of the bridges of Rat and Reigni (Roath and Rumney), of Lequid mill, and Cardiff Castle and town gates, and accounts for 24*l.* "of the farm of Caerdif." (*Cartae* I., p. 27.)

1186 (*c.*) William Doggeuel notified to the Bishop of Llandaff his grant to the monks of Margam of his field under Rahat (Roath),

in the marsh towards the south, and any acre they might choose in his land at Lisbonit. (*Cartae* III., p. 118.)

1200 (*c.*) In an agreement between Margam and Caerleon "the land Duc of the fee of Dogefel" is mentioned. (*Cartae* IV., p. 601.)

1307. Roath and Leckwith are called members of the town and castle of Cardiff. (Inquisition on death of Joan de Clare.)

Rents of a pound of cummin, a pound of pepper and a pair of gilt spurs are mentioned in early Inquisitions as paid for different tenements.

1395—1307. From the Inquisitions of Gilbert de Clare and Joan de Clare, the curious fact appears that it was the duty of the tenants of Llantwit to mow and make the hay of Taff Mead.

1316. A *compotus* of the possessions late of Gilbert de Clare includes lands "in the manor of Roath and the vill of Kaerdif with the castle."

1325. Grant, Walter Balle to John Mody, of one acre of meadow lying in the fee of Kaerdif at Westmor, in width between a meadow of the lord on the south, &c. (*Cartae* I., p. 260.)

1550. Minister's Accounts. "A certain rent paid to our lord the King as in his demesne of Dogfield."

1550. Roath was one of the manors included in the grant by the King to Sir William Herbert, knight. (Vol. I., p. 463.)

One of the customary tenements was called "Alyce hill," containing 20 acres. (Chanc. Proc.. Series II., bdle. 101, No. 12.) A Survey of the 12th year of Elizabeth shows that there were then only five copyhold tenements, and one of these was claimed to be held freely.

1678. MS. Glam. pedigrees. "The said Earl [of Pembroke] hath the castle of Cardiff, which stands in the manor of Roath."

The tenants of this manor held by freehold, sergeantry, kitchenhold and bond tenure. Copyhold tenure in Roath has long ceased to exist.

The Marquess of Bute is now Lord of Roath.

A Court Baron for Lord Bute's manors of Roath Dogfield, Roath Tewkesbury, Kibbor and Cardiff (called in recent times "White Friars and Kibbor"), and Llystalybont, was held, till the middle of the present century, at the Cross Keys inn, just outside the east gate of Cardiff. It was then removed to the old Angel inn

and then to the Cardiff Arms (now the Angel), within the town walls, and is still held there. The Court was formerly held every six months, but now meets only once a year.

MANOR OF ROATH TEWKESBURY.

This comprises the lands in Kibbor and the town of Cardiff which were granted to Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire; but it has been sometimes confused with Roath Dogfield on account of its often being referred to simply by the name of "Roath."

1102 (*c.*) The mill of Raz (Roath) was given to Tewkesbury by Robert de Haia. What mill is here referred to is doubtful; for although an ancient mill was standing in Roath, not far from the church, until 1897, that mill was in Roath Keynsham.

In this manor is an old thatched cottage, in the parish of Llanedern, known as Ty'r Capel, which was originally a chapel—probably the Lanvorda and Lanbordan of mediæval records.

1236. Tewkesbury Abbey gave up the church of Llanedern to the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff, retaining the tithes of Lanbordan for the use of the Prior of Cardiff. (*Annals of Tewkesbury*, p. 100.)

1578 (*c.*) Rice Merrick says (p. 103 Corbett's edition) speaking of Llanedern: "William Herbert hath a manor therein . . . . . "within it is the chappell of Lanvorda." This "manor" would probably be part of Roath Tewkesbury—though the fact of Ty'r Capel being described in the Roath Keynsham Survey as held under Saint Austin's on the Green, Bristol, renders the point doubtful.

1546. James Gunter and William Lewis applied for the farm of the manor of Cardiff, late in Tewkesbury Monastery.

1550. The Minister's Accounts mention "a certain rent paid to George Herbert, knight, at his demesne or manor of Cardiff and Roth, formerly belonging to the monastery of Tewkesbury." A modern writer (*Arch. Camb.*) says that this manor was purchased in 1546 by Sir George Herbert, and held *in capite*.

1586. The manor of Rothe Tewxburie was held by Sir William Herbert (grandson of Sir George); as also the free chapel of Roath,

lately dissolved, with the tithes, profits, lands and tenements to the same chapel belonging.

The Marquess of Bute is now Lord.

THE CARDIFF FRIARS.

The estates of the Friars, whether Franciscan, Dominican or Carmelite, do not appear to have been called manors; but as the name of "Friars," or "White Friars," has been connected with that of the manor properly called "Kibbor and Cardiff," it may be well to give some facts with respect to them.

With regard to the White or Carmelite Friars, it is stated in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1846 edition, VIII. 1582), that there is "said to have been" a house of White Friars at Cardiff; adding, "It was probably destroyed by Owen Glyndowr."

It would seem clear that the White Friars' house at Cardiff had disappeared before the dissolution of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII.

The house of the Black Friars, Dominicans, or Friars Preachers, was between the Castle and the river Taff. It was acquired by Sir William Herbert, grandson of Sir George Herbert, and again sold by him between 1570 and 1586. The site now belongs to the Marquess of Bute.

The Grey Friars, Franciscans, or Friars Minors, had their house at Crockherbtown, south of what is now Cathays Park.

Sir George Herbert acquired this site, and from him it passed to his grandson Sir William; who built the mansion known as the Friars, the ruins of which yet remain.

The Herberts acquired also the Margam Abbey manor of "Kibbor and Cardiff;" and the fact of their mansion house being situate on the land of the Friars may probably account for the manor in later days being called "Kibbor and Cardiff, otherwise Friars," and more recently "White Friars and Kibbor."

It is more curious, however, that the name "White Friars" was frequently used, apparently by mistake, and was applied to the house which was in fact built on the site of the Grey Friars.

The Herberts of "Cardiff Friars," or of "White Friars," who are referred to in the Cardiff Parish Registers and other documents,

were really of the Grey Friars—or rather the house built by Sir William Herbert on the site of the Grey Friars.

1649. "William Herbert, of Cardiff Friers," is mentioned in the Parish Registers of Saint John Baptist, Cardiff; and the Herberts were living at the "Friars" down to about 1730, as appears from the same registers. The Grey Friars house is in ruins; of the Black Friars only the foundations remain, in the grounds just west of the Castle. The sites belong to Lord Bute.

MANOR OF ROATH KEYNSHAM.

This comprised the estates in Kibbor of Keynsham Abbey (Somersetshire)—founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, between 1167 and 1172. The grant of the estates constituting the manor of Roath Keynsham was by Gilbert de Clare (1217—30).

1250 (*c.*) In a pledge of five acres of meadow in Eastmore called Stockecroft, a rent of *2d.* was reserved to the Earl of Gloucester and the Abbot of Keynsham. (*Cartae* I., p. 157.)

1275. King Edward confirmed Earl Gilbert's grant to Keynsham of (*inter alia*) "the whole Park of Rumeya and the whole fishery and fishing of Rumeya, and both the vivaries of Raz (Roath), with the mill and the great vivary below Kibur to the west, and all the lands (*landas*) of Raz, and the whole forest of Kibur." (*Cartae* I., p. 190.)

1291. In the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, the Abbot of Keynsham has a carucate of land in Roath, with certain rights and rents, a weir and a water mill.

After the dissolution this manor was purchased by Sir Edward Lewis of the Van, and held *in capite* as church land.

1563. Lands originally part of this manor were granted by the Crown to William Morgan esq. and William Moris gent.

1593. Thomas Lewis of the Van died seised (*inter alia*) of the manor of Roath Keynsham, held of the Queen; annual value, *8s.*

1596. Edward Lewis of the Vann, esquire, was the lord. The manor had demesne and copyholds of indenture for three lives.

1650. William Lewis of the Van, esquire, was presented as the undoubted lord of the manor of Roath Keynsham.

1661. William Lewis died leaving a son, Edward Lewis, and a

brother Richard. Edward Lewis died about 1674, having left his Welsh estates to his uncle Richard.

Richard Lewis, at some date between 1674—80, sold the manor to William Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar.

Lord Tredegar is the present Lord.

1650. "The Survey and Presentment of the Manor of Roath Keynsham in Glamorgan" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1883, p. 109), sets forth in detail the mears and bounds of the manor. The boundaries cannot be described without a plan, the manor being in so many scattered portions.

The principal tenements named in this Survey are the following:—

Roath Mill.

Field called Ystafell-y-cwn (or Stabell-y-cwm).

Llwyn-y-Grant.

Tir-y-Capel, in Llanedern, in the tenure of Thomas Mathew (held in fee under the College of Saint Austin on the Green, Bristol, and forming parcel of the estate called Coed-y-gores).

Wedal Uchaf, in the parish of Llandaf.

Cefn Coed.

1703. A Survey of the manor adds the following tenements:—

Cwrt Bach.

Pengam; bounded east by the river Rhymny, and south-west by lands of the Lord of the Friars.

The Back, *alias* Abbot's Land.

Pedair Erw Twc.

Goose Lease.

The Survey further states that there is a pinfold or pound belonging to the manor; and that all the tenants are entitled to free pasture on the commons there, called Mynydd Bychan, Y Waun Ddyfal and Treoda. Mynydd Bychan is called in English the Great Heath; Y Waun Ddyfal is the Little Heath, and Gwaun-treoda is termed Whitchurch Common.

Coed-y-gores was anciently the home of a branch of the old Morgan family, the last of whom, David Morgan ("the Pretender's counsellor"), was beheaded at Kennington in 1746, and his estates forfeited for high treason.

Cefn-coed is an old abode on the top of the hill, north of Pen-y-lan.

Cwrt Bach, now called Roath Court Farm, is situate a little to the south of Roath Church.

Pengam is an ancient farmhouse on the margin of Roath Moor, a little south of the high road to Newport.

Pedair Erw Twc was a messuage and land between Roath and Llanishen, on the west side of the Nant Mawr; the messuage has been demolished.

Goose Lease is now the name of a goose pasture by Roath mill and the Deri farm.

In this manor is Ty Gwyn (otherwise Pen-y-lan Farm), now the Convent of the Good Shepherd.

In the latter part of the 17th century, William Morgan of Tredegar bought Roath Keynsham from Richard Lewis of the Van, and Lord Tredegar is now Lord of the Manor.

MANOR OF LLYSTALYBONT.

On the eastern bank of the Glamorganshire canal, where the canal approaches within about a hundred yards of the Taf, stands a rambling thatched farmhouse popularly known as Lislabont or Islabont (Llystalybont.) Although it looks so insignificant to-day, this is one of the most ancient residences in Glamorgan and possessed great importance in early times. The lands of this manor were scattered, and though the mansion lies a mile to the north of Cardiff, houses in the suburb outside the south gate of that town, called Soudrey, were reputed to be parcel of the manor of Llystalybont; and part of the manor lay in the parish of Llanishen. A Survey of 1653, after giving the bounds of the main portions, says that the manor lay in the several parishes of Llandaff, Whitchurch, St. John's in Cardiff, Roath, Llanishen and Lisvane. The mediæval manor of Llystalybont consisted of only half a knight's fee.

Early in the 13th century, Sir Ralph Maelog was lord of Lystalybont in Kibbor.

Sir William Maelog was lord of Llystalybont, Wysam and Maelog's Fee, *temp.* Hen. III. (1216—72). This knight is said,

in Mr. Clark's Genealogies of Glamorgan, to have married a daughter of Rhys ap Griffith ap Ifor Bach, Lord of Senghenydd. His daughter married Sir Gwrgi le Grant.

Circa 1216 Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, confirmed to the abbot and monks of Margam Abbey (*inter alia*) the possessions which they had of the free men of Kaerdif at Listelebon. This may have included the grange of Llystalybont. (*Cartae* III., p. 308.)

1261. Pope Alexander IV. confirmed to Margam Abbey (*inter alia*) their possessions at Lestelebont. (*Cartae* III., p. 473).

1291 *circa*. Pope Nicholas' Taxation shews that the Abbot of Caerleon had at Lestalelond certain rents of assize (probably in Mynachdy), and the Abbot of Margam one carucate of land there. The possessions of Caerleon in this county appear to have passed to Llantarnam previous to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Lands which formerly belonged to Caerleon appear in the rolls of the Augmentation Office as the property of Llantarnam. The various lands "at Llystalybont" belonging to Caerleon (afterwards Llantarnam), and Margam respectively, adjoined lands which are still part of the manor, and were probably granted to the Abbeys either by former lords, or freeholders with the consent of the lords.

As to the respective estates of the two Abbeys, the matter is not free from difficulty; but from what is known of the subsequent history of the property, it appears probable that Mynachdy lands belonged to Llantarnam, while the Grange farm (near Cathays) was the property of Margam.

1314. William Maylok (Maelog) held half a fee as Lord of Lestilbount by Cardiff. (I.P.M. of Gilbert de Clare.)

He seems to have been succeeded by Ralph Maelog, and the latter by William Maelog who was Lord of Llystalybont, *temp.* Edw. III.

1319. Roger ap Ievan de Lustelbont granted to Thomas Moryn half an acre of land, less nine yards, with the appurtenances in Overham, between the land of Richard de Lustelbont on the east and land of Kenewrek ap Ievan on the west; one rood, one yard, and three-quarters of a yard of land with the appurtenances in Nitherham, between the land of John Dobin on the south, and and land of Kenewrek ap Ievan on the north. (*Cartae* I., p. 255.)

1326. John Gilbert de Listelbont granted to John Lazful one and a half acre and one yard of arable land lying in the fee of Listelbont, namely, lengthways between land formerly of John Dobyn on the east, and a place which is called Hien Tor on the west; and in width between land of Kenewrek ap Ievan on the south, and land of Iorward de Listelbond and Richard, his brother, on the north. Witness, William Mayloc, &c. (*Cartae* I., p. 261).

1332. William Maelog and his wife vainly endeavoured to enforce in the Bishop's Court their claim to have Mass said "at their house on the other side of the Taf," at Christmas and Easter. They alleged an ancient grant by the Bishop and Chapter in consideration of certain lands given to the See by their ancestors. (*Lib. Land.*)

1336. Extent by Margam Abbey, directed to their superior the Abbot of Clairvaulx, of their possessions, mentions "Apud Listelbone j carucatam terre. Et de prato ibidem vij acras." (*Cartae* IV., p. 152.)

1348. Madoc ap Ruyn held half a knight's fee in Lustelbond of Hugh le Despenser. (I.P.M. 1349.)

In the Glamorgan Genealogies it is stated that Arnold, an *advena*, married the heiress of Morgan ap Madoc, Lord of Llystalybont; that the estate was held by his descendants for five generations, and that the heiress of the last married William Yelor. This last statement would seem to be inaccurate if intended to imply that Llystalybont passed by marriage from the Arnold family. (See below, under date 1542.)

1516 The Abbot of Margam granted to Germanus ap Howel of Kibbor (*inter alia*) "a tenement built situate at Listallapont, commonly called Puppit." (*Cartae* II., p. 249).

1542. John Arnold, of Gloucester, 14 April 1542, sold the manor of Llystalybont to Sir Edward Carne of Ewenny.

1560. The grange of Llistalabont was by the Crown granted to Thomas Wood and Thomas Fale, together with houses &c to the same grange belonging, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Lanternam. (Rot. Pat.) Dugdale prints an abstract of a roll in the Augmentation Office, mentioning the following possessions (*inter alia*) of Llantarnam :—

"Llystelabonte—Firma Grangiae 2*li.*

Managhtyrwyn—Redditus Grangiae 2*li.*"

1578. John William of Listalabone, gentleman, was one of the principal freeholders of Cardiff.

1596. Listalabounte had free tenants, and copyholds for three lives.

1610. George Lewis of Llystalybont, Esquire, was M.P. for Cardiff and Sheriff of Glamorganshire. The manor at this time belonged to Carne.

1622. John Carne sold the manor to the Earl of Pembroke.

1649. The manor of Llystalybont belonged to Philip, Earl of Pembroke. The mill of Listellabont having been forfeited to the Earl as felon's goods, an action was brought by John Williams against Anne Herbert, widow of William Herbert, who had seized it on behalf of the Earl. (*See* Exch. Dep., 24 Car. I., East. 1 and 2.) This action was dismissed 5 May 1651. (Exch. Decrees and Orders, Vol. V., col. 234*d*.)

1653. A Survey of the manor in this year shows that the free tenants then were Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mablie; William Lewis of the Van, Esq.; Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esq.; George Williames of Lanishen.

1673. For customs of the manor of Lystallaboone, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, *see* Exch. Dep., 25 Car. II., East. 25. This document shows that several large tenements in Llanishen parish were part of this manor, and paid rent and rendered heriots of the best beast to the Lord. Lewis of Llanishen were copyhold tenants there. Two of the tenements were called Coed Cae and Tir-y-Maerdy.

1678. MS. *Glam. Ped.* The Earl of Pembroke has (*inter alia*) the manor of Llystalybont, which are free, copyhold and demesne lands.

1700. Gabriel Lewis of Cardiff, feltmaker, devised a "Tenement of Lands called Velindra in y^{e} parish of Lanishen and Mannor of Listleaboon by me held by copy of Court Roll from and under y^{e} s^{d} Mannor," for certain lives.

1715. Viscount Windsor conveyed (*inter alia*) a parcel of land lying in Sowdry, reputed parcel of the manor of Listalbont.

1818. Llystalybont manor-house and hamlet are in the parish of Llandaff. In this manor is Heol Hir Farm.

From the Earls of Pembroke the manor descended to the Marquess of Bute, who is the present Lord.

MANOR OF LLANDAFF.

This manor belonged to the Bishop of Llandaff from ancient times, and constituted him one of the Lords Marchers, but subject to the Lord of Glamorgan; of whom, for nearly two centuries, the Bishop was supposed to hold his temporalities.

1205. King John granted to the Bishop of Llandaff an annual fair at Whitsuntide, and a weekly market on Sundays, to be held in the manor. The fair was discontinued about 1880.

1218 (*c*). The Bishop of Llandaff granted to Margam Abbey all the land from Thaf to the Great Pill, which lies by the Bishop's sheepfold, from wall to wall. According to the endorsement the land granted lay in "in mora de Kerdif." (*Cartae* III., p. 218).

1290. Gilbert de Clare claimed to hold the temporalities of the See of Llandaff during the vacancy of the See; but this was resisted by King Edward I., who desired to restrict the excessive powers of the Marcher Lords. The result was that the Earl had to give up his claim to the temporalities except for the lives of himself and Joan his wife, a daughter of the King.

1291 *circa*. Pope Nicholas' Taxation shews that the Manor of Llandaff comprised three ploughlands, with free and villein tenants, mills, fishery, and a Court.

1439. John Daldeyn, gentleman, agrees with his brother David concerning the possessions they inherited from their father, Edmund Daldeyn, "within the said counte of Glamorgan and within the libertie of the towne of Cardeff, and in the lordship of Llandaff, in Suth Walys." (*Cartae*, vol. II., p. 140.)

1535. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the Lordship of Landaffe is valued at 50*l.* 2*s.* The Steward, Mr. Maunxell, received 5*l.* a year.

1553. Bishop Kitchin granted Llandaff Manor to Sir George Mathew of Radyr, knight, his heirs and assigns. This greatly impoverished the See, and even comprised the Bishop's Castle, which seems to have been dismantled shortly afterwards.

Near the castle stands the ancient mansion of the family of Mathew of Llandaff. It was formerly called Bryn-y-gynen, but now Llandaff Court, and is supposed to have been built by David Mathew ap Ieuan Gruffydd Gethin (Rice Merrick.) It was rebuilt in the 18th century and is now the palace of the Bishop of Llandaff.

1578. Rymbron Mathew was in possession of Bryn-y-gynen.

1596. William Mathew, esquire, was supposed to hold this manor in socage of the Bishop. His demesne extended to the Taff bank, almost as far as Cardiff bridge. (Herbert Abbreviate.)

1646. The Parliamentary Survey contains only an account of a fee farm rent issuing out of this manor.

1740. According to a Survey of this year, the boundaries of Llandaff Manor take in, on the north-east side, Maendy and Mynachdy, and lands formerly part of the Great Heath. It mentions chief rents as being payable (*inter alia*) for the manor of Caerau, and Splott Farm in Roath.

1763. The Manor of Llandaff was in the hands of Thomas Mathew of Thomastown, County Tipperary; who this year appointed his kinsman, Anthony Mathews of Leckwith, gamekeeper of the manor.

1777. Francis Mathew of Thomastown demised the Lordship of Llandaff for a term of years to Anthony Mathew of Leckwith.

1818. Francis James Mathew, Earl of Llandaff, and others, conveyed this manor to Sir Samuel Romilly, knight.

1819. Sir S. Romilly's Will was proved at Canterbury, and his estates were divided among his children in equal shares.

1852. The sons of Sir Samuel Romilly sold to William Sheward Cartwright: All that the Manor or reputed Manor of Llandaff in the County of Glamorgan, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, extending over the whole Parish of Llandaff; which parish comprises the Hamlets of Canton, Eley, Fairwater, Gabalva and East Laboon [Llystalybont] and includes the commons or waste lands called Llandaff Common 39*a.* 1*r.*, Canton Common 41*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.*, Wayngron 2*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, Eley Green 3*a.* 0*r.* 16*p.*, waste on Eley Road 1*a.* 2*r.* 9*p.* or thereabouts, and all other the wastes of the said Manor. Together with the fishery in the river Taff within the said Parish of Llandaff, extending from the confines of the Parish

of Reider near Llandaff to the river Taff to the north, to the sea towards the south. And also a fishery in the river Eley, from the confines of Leckwith Parish to the confines of Saint Fagans Parish held by Anthony Mathews, Esquire, his heirs and assigns for ever at the yearly rent of 5*s.* And also all the tolls and pickages of the fairs held at Llandaff and Eley in the County of Glamorgan. And also all that pound, being the Lord's Pound of the Manor or Lordship of Llandaff, situate in the City of Llandaff, with the profits arising from the empounding of estrays within the said Manor (which said tolls and pickages of the said fairs at Llandaff and the said pound were with other hereditaments, by Lease dated 15 January 1808, demised by Francis Lord Landaff to the Reverend Powell Edwards from the date thereof for the lives of the said Powell Edwards, Thomas Williams Richards and Edward Windsor Richards at the yearly rent of 130*l.*) And also all those several chief rents of the several amounts scheduled thereunder and payable to the Lord of the said Manor of Llandaff. Together with all houses &c (*inter alia*) feedings, commons, common of pasture and herbary, Courts Leet, views of frank pledge and all that to view of frank pledge doth belong and appertain, Courts Baron, Customary or Copyhold Courts and all other Courts &c.

Chief Rents.

Penhill House and one acre called Erw-yr-apothecary in Llandaff, formerly held by Lewis Charles and then by Edward Bevan gent. 5*d.*

Canton Manor House and garden. Thomas Williams. 6*d.*

Gabalva freehold lands. Dame Charlotte Blosse and Thomas Powell Esq^e^ 5*s.*

Manor of Caira and freeholds. William Carre Esq^e^ 1*l.*

Lands at Clementson. Richard Franklen Esq^e^ 4*s.*

Freehold lands at Nash and Lisworney. Elizabeth Carne. Less 6*s.* land tax. 1*l.* 5*s.*

Freehold lands in the Manor of Llandaff, and owing suit and service there. Earl of Plymouth —*l.*

Several freehold houses, gardens, orchards, & $\frac{3}{4}$*a.* in Llandaff. John Charles, innkeeper. 2*d.*

The Survey of 1740 above referred to contains a somewhat different description of the fisheries, that in the Taff being described

as extending down the river to below a pool called Pwll-y-Stapse, and that in the Ely as being from Coed Groes to the lower end of Ely Moor.

1885. The Cartwrights conveyed to the Cardiff Corporation Ely Common, Canton Common, Waungron, Ely Green, and the wastes on the Ely Road; otherwise known by the more modern names of Ely and Canton Commons. The Corporation paid compensation to the commoners.

1895. The Manor of Llandaff now belongs to Thomas George Cartwright, Esq., of Fairwater, near Cardiff.

The Commons were converted into public recreation grounds. (*See also* Manor of Canton *post.*)

TREASURER'S MANOR OF LLANDAFF.

This comprises lands which from ancient times have belonged to the Treasurer for the time being of Llandaff Cathedral. A fragment of the Treasurer's House remains in the Lower Close at Llandaff, by the Bishop's Castle and Saint Teilo's well.

1291 (*c.*) Pope Nicholas' Taxation shews that this manor comprised 32 acres of land. Also that the other principal officials of the diocese held lands which the Taxation styles manors, viz., the Archdeacon, the Chancellor, the Precentor and the Chapter.

1535. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* names the following as parcels of this manor:—Glebe at David Melans close, the Smale close, Pant Crappull, y Weyn Gron and Kaye y Dyntur; a close called Kae y Goboye, and two acres at Kae Johan vergh Ievan Bagh. Miles Mathew was tenant at will of a close by Mylstret, an acre of arable land at Whitt close, a parcel of arable land under Penhyll, and three quarters of land at Hungrys Hyll. Tenants for terms of years held various lands and messuages at the Heyn, Penhill (by copy of Court Roll), Berland, Canton and Saltmede. Free tenants were George Mathew and Miles Mathew; the latter held three acres at Tyr y Cutler at 3*d.* per annum, and Saint Teilo's Acre at a penny a year. George Mathew was Steward, Owen David Clerk of the Court, and Jankyn Dyo Bailiff there.

It appears that the Prebends of Llandaff were also accounted manors. At all events in 1548 the Prebend of Saint Andrew, *alias*

Bassetchurch, was conveyed to James Button of Worleton as a "prebend, manor or lordship," except the "capital house" &c near the cathedral. It comprised 140 acres. (Chanc. Proc. Series II., bdle. 18, No. 80.)

In a petition to Queen Mary Tudor the parishioners of Llandaff complained that these lands had lately been let out to friends of the residentiary Canons, whereby the revenues had been greatly spoiled and diminished. (*See* Vol. I., p. 380.)

1649. Sir John Wollaston, knight, and Robert Tichborn, esquire (trustees under two Acts of Parliament) for 683*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* granted to Stephen Deare of Llandaffe, gent., "all that manor commonly called the Treasurer's Manor in the county of Glamorgan, with the capital messuage or mansion house called the manor house in the coom'd; and all that parcel of arable land called Kaeda Malan, on the highway from Llandaff to Ely; and arable land called the Five Acres; and the pasture ground called Kae Damter, on the highway from Llandaff to Fairwater; and arable land called Kae-yr-vroes Lloyd, on the highway from Llandaff to Ely; and one meadow called Werne Grove or the Treasurer's Close, and a meadow near the Watrell, called Kae-yr-Gayll, on the highway from Llandaff to Place Mawr; and one meadow called Kae Whuan Verch Evan Bach; and two meadows between the old Salt Mead, Tophes Mead, and the marshes called the Heaves." Also the following tenements:—

Treasurer's White Acre.

Treasurer's Black Acre.

Treasurer's Acres (meadow), on Ely Moor;

all in the parish of Llandaff, in the occupation of Marmaduke Mathew.

The Brovey, arable field on the highway from Fairwater to St. Fagan's, late in the occupation of Miles Mathew.

Cottage and orchard at Fairwater.

Two houses adjoining Llandaff churchyard.

Pant-y-Crapall, meadow.

Kae-yr-Croes, arable field near the highway from Llandaff to Rayder.

Kae-yr-Oven, arable field;

all being late parcel of the possessions of the Treasurer of the cathedral church of Llandaff. (Close Rolls 1649, part 49.)

1714. This manor was annexed to the bishopric by 12 Anne, 2, cap. 6.

1895. It is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with other ecclesiastical property at Llandaff; but no Court is held, and the manor is practically extinct.

MANOR OF SPLOTT.

This was a parcel of land holden of the Lord of Llandaff. It paid suit to the Bishop's Court in Leland's time, and was anciently held by the Bawdrips of Penmark. It consists mainly of two farms, called the Upper and Lower Splott, situate between Roath village and the sea.

1440. The Splott is mentioned as bounding certain lands of Isabel, Countess of Warwick.

1540 (*c*). Leland writes: "Splot, a maner place longging to Baudrem, lyith from the mouth of Remny on the shore, and is taken as land holden of the Bisshop of Landaf, and resortith to the Bisshopes court. So it is in the commote of Kibworth, but not of the Court of it."

Towards the end of the 16th century Splott was in the hands of Thomas Bawdripe, freeholder.

1596. William Bawdrippe of Penmark, esquire, built a fair house at the Splott and made the same his chief residence. (Abbreviate.)

1626. William Bawdrip of Splott, esquire, was M.P. for Cardiff. This year, or soon after, he sold Penmark and Splott to Sir Edward Lewis of the Van.

1638. Sir Edward Lewis of the Van died seised of the Lordship of Splott, described as being in the parishes of Saint Mary (Cardiff) and Roath.

1740. The Llandaff Survey of this year mentions a chief rent of 4*s*. as payable in respect of Splott Farm in Roath.

The Splott now belongs to Lord Tredegar.

MANOR OF THE SPITTAL.

Spittal Manor was attached to a religious guest-house or almshospital at Crockherbtown. It was situate in the parish of Saint

John Baptist, and may possibly have been a dependency of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers. Its tithe was afterwards held by the Dean of Gloucester. Crockherbtown was the eastern suburb of Cardiff.

1550. The Ministers' Accounts refer to "$3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the field called le Spyttles close," claimed by William Bawdrib, esquire, as parcel of his inheritance; and to "4 acres of arable land near the channel called the Spittell lane."

It does not appear from the public records that the Spittal itself was ever in the hands of the Crown. Possibly, like the Spittal close above mentioned, the Spittal itself was claimed by Bawdrib as having been originally granted by his ancestors. Sir William Herbert, the Crown grantee of 1550, or his son Henry, second Earl of Pembroke, purchased this manor of William Bawdrippe *ante* 1570. "It hath free tenant leases and coppy houlds for iij lives." (Abbreviate.)

In an account of Edmund Rowland, Receiver General of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, 1573—4, the Spittal is described as having been purchased of William Bawdrippe.

1610. Speed's map shows the "Spitle" as a building standing east and west in the middle of the Newport Road.

1666 (Cardiff Survey). Schedule of the bounds and rents of the Lordship of Spittle. James Herbert esq. possessed the capital house called the Spittle, and 5*a.* of land, late in the tenure of William Bawdripp esq. deceased. Herbert Evans esq. held 8*a.* with 5 cottages & gardens, and the barn and orchard, all at Crockherbtown.

In 1782 Lord Cardiff was rated to St. John's for the "Spittle Barn," and in 1783 a Mr. Hurst and Mrs. Jones were in possession of "Spittle House and Garden."

In 1804 part of the Spittal property was valued at 200*l.* and conveyed in exchange from Lord Bute to the Cardiff Corporation. In 1835 it was conveyed to Mr. Edward Priest Richards, and it afterwards formed portion of the Stacey estate. The Gaol stands on another part of the Spittal lands.

A block of old tenements known as the Spital Buildings was demolished in 1885, and the same name is now borne by a row of new shops on the Queen Street frontage of the land.

GRIFFITHSMOOR.

Griffithsmoor, or Griffithmore, is the name given to certain lands the main part of which lies on the west side of the road from Cardiff to Newport, and extends to Rumney bridge. Though sometimes styled a "lordship," it appears to be usually treated in the Inquisitions, &c., as parcel of, or at least connected with Whitchurch, itself a "member" of Senghenydd. It is partly bounded by the manor of Roath Keynsham. Griffithsmoor, probably, was never a distinct manor. Its name may have been derived from Griffith ap Rhys, the last Welsh Lord of Senghenydd. He was Lord at the date of the Extent of Glamorgan which Mr. Clark attributes to the year 1262, but by 1295 the lordship was in the hands of the Chief Lord. In some Annals (*Cartae* III., p. 558) under the date 1266 it is stated that "Griffinus ap Reys" was sent to Kilkenny to be imprisoned.

1307. Griffithsmoor is entered in Inquisitions on the death of Joan de Clare as composed of 60 acres of arable land and 16 acres of meadow, and in the same document "the moor of Griffith" is called a member of the Castle and Vill of Kayrfilli (in Senghenydd).

1314. Gruffismor is valued as a parcel of Whitminster. (I.P.M. of Gilbert de Clare.)

1316. In a Minister's Account the accountant answers (among other dependencies of the Manor of Whitchurch) for 30*s.* received from the pasturage of 60 acres of arable land in cultivation this year in Griffithsmor. (*Cartae* I., p. 222.)

1376. The Custodian accounts for 66*s.* 8*d.* of the issues of a certain pasture called Griffithesmore." (Vol. I., p. 154.)

1440. An Inquisition names "the lordship of Griffithmore." (I.P.M. of Isabella, Countess of Warwick.)

1492. Morgan ap John Gwyn farmed the pasture of Griffithmore.

1550. The Particulars for the royal grant to Sir William Herbert include "the farm of a pasture "called Griffithmore in Kybor; eight acres whereof are in Enormore amongst the lands of Lord Herbart, and the rest is near the causey leading from Romney to Cardiff, containing by estimation 53 acres."

1807. In this year Griffithmoor was conveyed in exchange by the then Marquess of Bute to Mark Wood, Esquire, and is

now understood to belong to Colonel Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.

MANOR OF CANTON.

Canton (in Welsh, Treganna) is a hamlet in the parish of Llandaff, and now forms the western suburb of Cardiff. The manor is under the Manor of Llandaff. (*q.v.*)

Early 13th century. Lucia de Kanetune possessed a field near the Earl's wall. (*Cartae* III., p. 206.)

1230 (*c.*) Walter de Canetune is named in a Cardiff charter, and witnessed same. (*Cartae* III., p. 369.)

1262. Nicholas de Kanetone, "Physicus," gave evidence in a cause between the Abbeys of Margam and St. Peter's, Gloucester. (*Cartae* I., p. 121).

1290. Richard de Canetone witnessed a Cardiff charter. (*Cartae* I., p. 197.)

1290 (*c.*) John, son of Robert de Landaf, granted to Milo de Regny "a rent of sixpence arising out of three acres of land with the appurtenances, which John de Lake, formerly bailiff of la Lekwiffe, had of my fee under Kanetone, in Sudcrofte. As also one penny rent from John, son of John Godman of Kaerdif, for three other acres in the same Sudcrofte under Kanetone." Richard de Kaneton was one of the witnesses to this charter. (*Cartae* I., p. 294.)

1450 (*c.*) The reversion of Caneton was granted to Sir David Mathew of Llandaff.

1899. An old messuage called the Manor House is still standing, on the west side of Canton Common. It is in the occupation of Mr. Richard Williams. The Common is in process of being converted into a public recreation ground.

MANOR OF PLASTURTON.

Plasturton was a farmhouse demolished 1895. It stood on the site of an ancient house near the Cowbridge Road and the Taff west bank, on the west side of the present Cathedral Road. "The Manor or Lordship of Placestourton, otherwise Glasspoole,"

was held by Bawdrip in the 17th century. It was in 1753 the subject of a Chancery suit in the family of Mathew of Llandaff. (Chanc. Proc. 1714—58. Winter, No. 592.) It is, however, doubtful whether Plasturton was actually a manor.

MANOR OF WHITCHURCH.

Whitchurch was called in Latin Album Monasterium ("Whitminster.") Its Welsh name is Eglwys-newydd (Newchurch). It is a parish adjoining that of Llandaff on the north, but was anciently only a chapelry under Llandaff. Most of the modern parish of Whitchurch is in Senghenydd Subtus, but a part is in Cibwr (Kibbor). The whole of the old "Album Monasterium" was in Senghenydd. The remains of the castle are near the old church. Whitchurch is a member of the great Lordship of Senghenydd, and not strictly a manor of itself. Parts of the modern parish are in adjoining manors.

1295. Gilbert de Clare died seised of Whitchurch manor.

1307. In the Inquisition on the death of Joan de Clare, Whitchurch is referred to as a member of the Castle and Vill of Kayrfilli.

1314. In an official document Whitchurch tower is spoken of as a "forcellettum" called Blankminster, "in nullo edificatum," with a mill and other profits thereunto appurtenant. It stood close to the chapel. The name Album Monasterium points to an early monastic establishment. A little to the south-east of Whitchurch, in Llandaff parish, is a farmhouse called Mynachdy ("the monastery"). This place, however, seems to have belonged to Llantarnam Abbey, and it is very doubtful whether the name "Album Monasterium" was derived from it.

1316. Griffithsmoor (*q.v.*) was held under Whitchurch. An account of the possessions late of Gilbert de Clare includes a "Compotus de exitibus Albi Monasterii," in which is mentioned (*inter alia*) "30*s* received from the pasturage of 60 acres of arable land in cultivation this year in Griffithesmor. And of 3*s*. received from the pasturage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in cultivation, beyond the water of Rempni. And of 6*s*. received from the pasturage of a certain 'hame' there." The same account shows that the Whitchurch mills were burnt in the war of Llewelyn Bren.

1440. The Castle and Manor of Whitminster otherwise Whitchurch, were in the hands of the Countess of Warwick. (I.P.M.)

1550. The Particulars for the grant to Sir William Herbert mention, under the head of "Whitchurch," rents arising from a certain customary service called Commorth, at 4*s.* 1*d.*, falling to our lord the king every other year to be paid by the tenants aforesaid." Cymorth was a Welsh custom, noticed in the introductory remarks.

1578. Rice Merrick says the old castle is so decayed "that scarce the Foundac'on and Rubbish appeareth. It is said that to it belonged a customary mannor in Whitchurch. But now, by what meanes I could not learn the certeinty, reputed a parcell of Seynghenith and annexed to it."

1596. Abbreviate. "Whitchurch . . . . . butteth to thest p'te of Pentirghe and hath free tenants and leases."

In this manor was Treoda (now destroyed), the seat of Yorath Mawr, a descendant of Iestyn ap Gwrgan. Gwaun Treoda is the Welsh name for Whitchurch Common.

Rice Merrick says Yorath left four daughters, between whom the estate was divided. It is said that it soon came entirely into the hands of one son-in-law, Morys Vychan, and continued in his line until the sons of Ieuan ap Robert ap Morys Vychan sold it to David ap Jenkyn ap Ieuan ap David; whose sons parted with it to David ap Richard Gwyn, whose son Edward enjoyed the same in 1578. This account, however, is of doubtful authority.

For the last three centuries Whitchurch has been treated as a member of Senghenydd, of which the Marquess of Bute is the present Lord.

MANOR OF PENARTH.

Penarth parish embraces the bold headland in the Bristol Channel, west of the mouth of the river Ely.

1189—1199. John, Earl of Mortaine (afterwards King) confirmed to the Augustine Canons (*inter alia*) "and by the gift of Osbert of Pennard the land of Pennard with its appurtenances and liberties." (Dugdale's *Monasticon.*)

1290. (*c.*) "The land of the lord of Pennarth" is mentioned in a charter by which Henry Worgan granted to William Wallot a

messuage and 20 acres of arable land and wood, &c., lying at a place called Nordon within the fee of Pennarth. (*Cartae* I., p. 204; also II., p. 304.)

1291. (*c.*) Pope Nicholas' Taxation shews that the Abbot of St. Augustine's of Bristol had three ploughlands at Pennard, with rents of assize, and a dovecote. No doubt this was the manor. He also had the pasture of the Holms, not, however, part of the manor.

1600 (*c.*) Sir William Herbert seems to have held Penarth under the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, probably by lease.

1635. A new pound was made at Penarth, "for the Lord of the Mannor and his Tenants." (Excheq. Dep.)

On the suppression of the monasteries, Penarth was given to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and was sold by them to Lord Windsor's family in 1853. Lord Windsor is Lord of the Manor.

MANOR OF COGAN.

Cogan is a parish bounded on the east by the parish of Penarth. Its manor was anciently accounted as two knight's fees.

The manor belonged to the de Cogan family who came to Glamorgan from Somerset at an early date, and held it for several generations.

Mr. Clark, in a note (*Cartae* III., p. 117), considers it probable that it at one time belonged to the De Sumeris, Lords of Dinas Powis.

A William de Cogan witnesses two deeds in the time of Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, 1148—83. (*Cartae* III., pp. 86—92.)

1262. In the Extent attributed to this year, the manor is stated to be held by John de Cogan.

1290. (*c.*) Maurice of Landoch granted to Margam Abbey his marsh of Coganesmor, bounded by Brodeslyme, Sammeliswere, Pennardismor and La Niwere. (*Cartae* III., p. 541.)

1307. John de Cogan held here one messuage and two ploughlands, by military service, rendering yearly at the feast of Saint Andrew 13*s.* 4*d.* "to the ward of the Castle of Kairdif." (I.P.M. of Joan de Clare).

1314. A John de Cogan appears in the Inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare.

1544. On 19th April King Henry VIII. granted the manor which had by that time come into the hands of the Chief Lord of Cogan to Sir George Herbert.

1586. The manor of Cogan belonged to Sir William Herbert, who had it from his grandfather, Sir George Herbert.

1596. Cogan had freehold, demesne and copyhold tenants.

For several generations after this time the manor of Cogan, with the mansion of Cogan Pill, was in the possession of the Herberts.

1767. The manors of Dinaspowis, Landough East and Cogan (with other manors), were in the hands of William Hurst of Gabalva and Calvert Richard Jones of Swansea. They had married two ladies who had become entitled to the estates of this branch of the Herbert family.

1793. Cogan was purchased by the Earl of Bute. The Marquess of Bute is now the lord.

MANOR OF COSMESTON.

This lordship, anciently called Costinston, comprises all Lavernock and a small part of Penarth parishes. It was one of the manors granted by King Edward VI. to Sir William Herbert. Lord Bute is the present lord.

MANOR OF LLANDOUGH.

Llandough parish is situate on the eastern slope of the Leckwith range, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Cogan.

It is supposed to have been the seat of an Abbey in very early times. The Abbot "Sancti Docunni" is frequently referred to in the *Liber Landavensis*.

1106. "The little vill which is called Landochan" was confirmed to Tewkesbury Abbey by King Henry I. (*Cartae* III., p. 39.) There can be little doubt that the original grant was by Fitz-Hamon.

1275. (*c.*) Walter Thorgot granted to William de Regni a messuage in Landoch, lying on the south side of the church of Saint Doguin, near the cemetery, to hold of the Abbot of Tewkesbury.

(*Cartae* I., p. 182.) The de Reigny family purchased a large number of small holdings in Llandough and adjoining parishes about this time. Nearly 60 conveyances to them exist.

1290. (*c.*) Maurice de Landoch made a grant of Cogan Moor to Margam Abbey. (*See* manor of Cogan.)

1535. The *Valor Ecclesiaticus* shews that the manor of Llandough Est belonged to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, who there had free and villein tenants paying rents of assize.

1543. King Henry VIII. granted Llandough manor to Lord Clynton and Say and Robert Turwitt. By the year 1545 it had been acquired by Sir George Herbert, as appears by a rent-roll of that date.

Sir George Herbert appears to have conveyed the manor to Sir William Herbert, his grandson.

1596. The manor of Landoche-juxta-Cardif had free tenants, demesnes and copyholds. (Abbreviate.)

The subsequent history of Llandough is the same as that of Cogan. It was purchased in 1793 by the Earl of Bute, and the Marquess of Bute is the present lord.

MANOR OF LECKWITH.

Leckwith (y Llechwedd) is a parish on the Leckwith hills, bounded by Llandough on the south.

Circa 1179. Griffin, son of Ifor (bach), granted to Margam 100 acres of land in Lecwithe and certain fisheries "de Helei" (Ely). The deed expresses doubt as to his being able to warrant the title, and if he cannot the monks are to have lands in "Seinhenit" (Senghenydd). (*Cartae* III. p. 112.)

1153—83. Charter of Bishop Nicholas confirmed to Tewkesbury the Chapel of Leotwtha (Leckwith). (*Cartae* I., p. 20).

1207. Walter de Sully, who had farmed the mill of Leckwith, paid 20 marks to King John in respect of its being out of repair. (*Cartae* I., p. 52.)

1242—62. Richard de Clare granted his manor of Leckwith to Nicholas de Sanford at the service of one fourth of a knight's fee. (*Cartae* I., p. 109.) Nicholas de Sanford afterwards granted it to his brother Lawrence (*Cartae* I., p. 117), and Lawrence

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granted it to Philip Basset. (*Cartae* I., p. 118.) However, at the time of the Extent of *circa* 1262 it was held by Fulk de Sanford. (*Cartae* I., p. 108.)

1295. Leckwith had come back to the Chief Lord, as shown by the Inquisition of that date, and it has so remained ever since.

1305. Roath and Leckwith were called members of the Town and Castle of Cardiff.

1492. In this manor, between the grange and the Bishop's land, was Rusham Mead, a ditch dividing it from the grange.

1550. Rusham Mead was in the occupation of Sir William Herbert as Constable and Chamberlain of Cardiff Castle, it being "parcel of the commoditie of his office, as sufficiently appears." (Ministers' Accounts.)

1596. Leckwith manor "hath free tenants leases, coppy houlds, "and customary lands and tenaunts to them and theire heires for ever." (MS. Herbert Abbreviate.)

Leckwith Bridge is the most ancient bridge in the neighbourhood of Cardiff.

Leckwith Manor has belonged to every Lord of Cardiff, from the de Clares to the present Marquess of Bute.

MANOR OF CAERAU.

Caerau is a parish on the north-western spur of the Leckwith range, and is bounded on the south by Wenvoe and Michaelston-le-pit.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, Merrick wrote that there were in the chapelry of Caerau two little manors "besides that which is within the lordship of Llandaff."

At this same period Sweldon was an ancient mansion in this manor, inhabited by a junior branch of the Mathew stock. In 1731 it paid tithes to Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.

1596. "The tenants doe theire suite of coort at michellston' together with the tenaunts thereof they are free tenaunts and coppy houlders." It belonged to the Earl of Pembroke. (Abbreviate.)

1601. The manor of Kayry is mentioned among the possessions of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, in the Inquisition on his death.

In 1678 the manor of Cayre belonged to the Earl of Pembroke.

This manor, under the term "Mr. Mathews' manor of Caire," is referred to in the will of Admiral Thomas Mathews of Llandaff, dated 1749 and proved in London 1751.

MANOR OF BEGANSTON.

This name is equivalent to "Began's town," *i.e.*, the residence of Pegan or Payne. The manor house was the old farm-house called Began or Beganston, between Leckwith and Caerau but in Llandaff parish. There was a chapel here before the Reformation. (*Lib. Land.*)

Towards the close of the sixteenth century Merrick writes of this manor as Beganstone, a bailiwick containing 2 ploughlands, and paying dues called "mises" to the lordship of Glamorgan.

1699. For the dispute *re* tithes of the manor of Beganstone in the hamlet of Canton in the parish of Llandaff, *see* Exch. Dep. Glam. and Oxon., Trin. 11, Wm. III., 1. The parties were Jesus Coll., Oxon. *v.* James Jenkin. These papers also speak of "Beganstone farm or manor, now or late belonging to Jesus Coll., Oxon."

It is now claimed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by devolution from the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

MANOR OF BEGANSLEY.

The demesne of this manor was situate on the Monmouthshire bank of the Rhymny, not far above Rumney Bridge, near Cardiff. The manor was held under the lords of Wentloog. The heiress married Kemeys, and the Kemeys family resided there previous to fixing their abode at Cefn Mabli.

MANOR OF RADYR.

Radyr is a parish in the Commote of Meisgyn or Miskyn, on the right or western bank of the Taff, below the Garth range of hills.

The manor of Radyr is or was a sub-manor of Miskyn. In a Survey of 1638 it is treated as parcel of that lordship, and seems to have been so considered since that time.

1307. The house at Radur was valued at 12*d.* a year. (I.P.M. of Joan de Clare.)

1314. It is valued at the same amount. (I.P.M. of Gilbert de Clare.)

1315. "The whole *exterium* of Radur" paid 14*l.* farm to the Earl, and was not otherwise accounted for by the Custodian.

1316. For "Radour" the Custodian "answereth nothing," in the Account from 1 October, 1315, to 20 April 1316; but in the Account from 20 April to 29 September, 4*l.* is accounted for as received for the "farm of Radur."

1350. Hugh le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, died seised of Radyr Manor. (I.P.M.)

1376. The manor of Radour was worth by the year 101*s.*

1401. The "Hamlet" of Radur formed part of the dower of Constance, widow of Thomas le Despenser. (*Cartae* IV., p. 311.)

1440. The manor of Radur was in the hands of the Countess of Warwick. (I.P.M.)

1492. The demesne of Radure was farmed by David Mathew.

1503. 29 April, 1503, Henry VII. leased the manor of Radyr by letters patent to David Matthew for 99 years from Michaelmas 1501. (Rental *temp.* Hen. VIII.)

1550 May 7. King Edward VI. granted the manor (with others) to Sir William Herbert.

1553. Sir George Mathew held the manor of Radyr (no doubt under this lease), and this year acquired the manor of Llandaff (*q.v.*)

1596. The lordship belonged to the Earl of Pembroke. It had free and customary tenants and leases, with demesnes and copyhold lands for three lives; also a deer-park. (Abbreviate.) Rees Merrick (*c.* 1578) says of the Park of Radyr "now ended."

Captain George Mathew of Radyr sold his lands there and removed to Ireland. From him descended the Mathews of Thomastown, afterwards Earls of Landaff. He died October 1636.

1628. Sir Edward Lewis of the Van died seised of the capital messuage of Le Radyr.

1630. William, Earl of Pembroke, died 10 April seised of the manor of Radure. (I.P.M.)

1696. Anthony Mathew of Splott in the parish of Roath, gent., directed his body to be buried in "Radir Tomb" within the nave of Llandaff Cathedral.

MANOR OF PENTYRCH.

The manor of Pentyrch constitutes a sub-manor or member of Miskyn, bounded on the south-east by Radyr.

It has for centuries been in the hands of the Lord of Miskyn, and has long been regarded as one manor with Clun, under the name of "Pentyrch and Clun." In the Miskyn Survey of 1638, "the said Jurors do present and say that all the Lordship and Manor of Pentyrch and Clun, being the Lord's Manor, doth extend and lie within this Manor of Miskin."

The tenants of this lordship rendered a service called Commorth Glanmai, on the first of May in every other year.

1262. The manor was at this date granted out; for the Extent attributed to this year says that Henry de Sulye holds a fourth (of a knight's fee) in Pentirech.

1317. Writ of the Escheator to deliver a share of Gilbert de Clare's lands to Hugh le Despenser mentions the "Hamlet" of "Pentyrgh." Pentyrch seems thenceforth to have remained continuously in the hands of the Chief Lord, and is mentioned in several Inquisitions.

1547 July 10. King Edward VI. granted Pentyrch together with Miskyn to Sir William Herbert.

The Marquess of Bute is now Lord of Pentyrch and Clun.

There are still copyholds held of this manor.

The ancient house of Castell-y-Myneich, long the seat of a branch of the Mathew family, is within this manor.

MANOR OF WENTLOOG.

The manor or lordship of Wentloog (Y Waunllwch) seems to have embraced nearly the whole of the low country between the Rhymny and the Usk, besides a large hill district, and to have had under it the inferior manors which follow in these notes. It was the name of an ancient Cantrev mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis* under the name Gunliuiuc, which extended to the boundary of Brecknockshire.

MANOR OF ROMPNEY.

This seems to have embraced the parish of Rhymny or Rumney, in the angle between the estuary of the river Rhymny and the Bristol Channel. The manor was held under Wentloog, which was anciently parcel of the Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg, being within Morganwg though not within Glamorgan. "Rempni," as it was then styled, had in 1315 a Reeve and two Beadles. The lowlands of the manor were termed the Warth—now corruptly called the Wharf.

1295. In the Inquisition taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, who died in this year, Wentloog is called a *Comitatus* or County. The jury was formed of six freemen of the "County," and six Burgesses of Newport. They deal with the town of Newport and the various manors in Wentloog.

1402. The manor of Rempney belonged to Edmund, Earl of Stafford.

1544. David Morgan Kemmys was Steward and Bailiff of the Lordship of Rompney in the Marches of Wales, from the time of the attainder of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, lately convict of high treason. (Augmt. Misc. 12.)

1545. *See* Exch. Dep. 36 Hy. 8 p. 65, d. Glam., for particulars concerning the manor of Rompney in the lordship of Newport, South Wales, formerly granted to Thomas, Earl of Essex, attainted; a moiety thereof being now leased to Gregory, Lord Cromwell.

1585. *See* Exch. Dep. 27 Eliz., for "the Queen's manor of Rompney, Monmouthshire."

1703. Rowland Williams (see *post*) devised unto Roger Lewis six acres of customary lands in the parish of Peterston (Monm.) and manor of Rumney.

1716. The manor of Rumney belonged to Philip Herbert.

1775. William Hugh of Rumney, yeoman, devised to his son John three acres of customary lands, commonly called Tair Erw'r Wall in the parish of Rumney, which descended to him as customary heir on the death of his brother Gibbon.

1776. Thomas David of Lanedarn, yeoman, devised certain customary lands in the parish of Peterston (Monm.) in the manor of Rompney.

1899. Colonel Lockwood is now the lord.

MANOR OF MANNOCKS HOLD.

This was a sub-manor within the royal manor of Rompney and parish of Rumney. Part of it anciently belonged to certain chapels and chantries. In 1610 it was described as forty acres of land and seven "coveries," called Mallocks Hold in the parish of Rompney. Edward Kemeys was a tenant. William Morgan was the Steward. *See* Exch. Dep. 9 Jac. 1, 1610, for particulars of the customs of the manor of Mannocks Hould. The youngest son inherited. The manor comprised "inground," and "wharf" or warth, the latter being the lands by the Severn shore.

MANOR OF WENTLOOG *alias* KEYNSHAM SOMETIMES CALLED LANRUMNEY.

In a letter received from the lord of this manor by the writer, it is spoken of as "the manor of Llanrhymney, or, properly called, Wentloog, *alias* Keynsham."

It was situate in the several parishes of Rumney, Saint Mellon's and Llanedern, Monmouthshire.

In 1507 it belonged to the Abbey of Keynsham, and David Kemeys was bailiff thereof. At the dissolution his family acquired it.

A junior branch of Morgan of Tredegar held this manor in the 17th century, as may be seen by the tombs of Morgans of "Landrumney" in the north transept of Saint Mellon's church, Monmouthshire.

1899. George Crofts Williams, Esq., is now the lord.

CHAPTER II.

The Lords of Cardiff.

ROBERT FITZ HAMON—

1093—1107.

SUBDUED Glamorgan in the reign of William Rufus. He received the "Honour" of Gloucester to enable him to undertake the conquest.

Wounded at the Battle of Tinchbrai, 1106.

d. March 1107, and was buried at Tewkesbury.

m. Sybel, dau. of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel.

Left four daughters, Cicely, Abbess of Shaftesbury; Hawise, Abbess of Wilton; Amice, said to have married the Earl of Bretagne; and Mabel, who became sole heir of the Honour of Gloucester and Lordship of Glamorgan.

From the death of Fitz-Hamon the lordship was in the hands of the King (Henry I.) until about 1118, but no custodian is known.

E. W. M. Corbett, Esq., photo.

CARDIFF CASTLE, EAST FRONT, 1896.

Common Seals of the Borough of Cardiff.

(See also Vol. I., page 261.)

Seal of the 14th Century (used 1684).

Seal now in use (first used 1608).

Seals of the Lords of Cardiff. (I.)

William, Earl of Gloucester (1147).

ROBERT CONSUL—1118 (or earlier)—1147.

Robert, Consul, or Earl, of Gloucester was a natural son of King Henry I.

m. Mabel, dau. of Fitz-Hamon.

He is known to have borne the title of Earl of Gloucester in 1119.

d. October 1147, at Bristol.

Mabel, his Countess, d. 1157.

After the death of the Earl, Mr. Clark says, she "seems to have acted with authority in Glamorgan."

Their children were—(1) William; (2) Roger, Bishop of Worcester; (3) Hamo; (4) Probably Richard, said to have been Bishop of Bayeux; (5) Maud, m. Ralph Gernons, Earl of Chester.

WILLIAM, EARL OF GLOUCESTER—1147—1183.

m. Hawise, dau. of Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester.

d. 23 November 1183.

His Countess died 24 April 1197.

Their children were—(1) Robert, born and died at Cardiff, buried at Keynsham; (2) Mabel; (3) Amice; (4) Isabel.

Robert having died young, the three sisters became co-heirs.

The lordship fell into the custody of the Crown, and Richard I., in 1189, seems to have determined the wardship in favour of Isabel, who m. John, Earl of Mortaine, afterwards King.

During the wardship Maurice de Berkeley and Hamo de Valoynes were custodians.

Mr. Clark, in the *Land of Morgan*, says that Dugdale, following Walsingham, states that Earl William had adopted John as his heir.

The other daughters of Earl William were married—Mabel, to Almaric de Montfort, Earl of Evreux, and left issue a son Almaric, who died 1213, and who is sometimes described as Earl of Gloucester, but never as Lord of Glamorgan; and Amice, to Richard de Clare. From this marriage the de Clare lords were descended.

JOHN, EARL OF MORTAINE (afterwards King)—1189—1214.

m., in 1189 (*Annals of Tewkesbury*), Isabel, dau. of William, Earl of Gloucester, and obtained the Lordship of Glamorgan.

He divorced her in 1200 (*Annals of Tewkesbury*), but seems to have acted as Lord wrongfully till 1214, when, Isabel having married Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, John gave up the lordship to him. (Writ, *Cartae* I., p. 67.) During the usurpation of John, William de Braose and Falkes de Breauté were successively custodians.

GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, EARL OF ESSEX AND GLOUCESTER, and his COUNTESS, ISABEL—1214—1217.

Geoffrey died childless before June 1216, and the Countess before October 1217.

Isabel seems to have acted as Lady of Glamorgan.

A charter was granted by her "consensu et assensu domini mei Galfridi de Maundevilla," and others during her widowhood.

After the death of Geoffrey she married Hubert de Burgh; and 13 August 1217 her lands were committed to him, but he does not appear to have acted as Lord. This is probably due to the fact that the Countess died so shortly after.

GILBERT DE CLARE (1)—1217—1230.

Son of Amice, dau. of William, Earl of Gloucester.

Succeeded 1217, on the death of the Countess Isabel (*Annals of Margam*), though his mother, Amice, was living. She survived him, not dying till 1236, and granted a charter by which (*inter alia*) she confirmed certain grants of her "son and heir," the Earl.

He m. Isabel, dau. of the Earl Mareschal.

He died at Penros, in Brittany, 25 October 1230.

His Countess, Isabel, m. 30 March 1231, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and died 17 January 1239—1240.

The children of Gilbert de Clare and Isabel his Countess were—(1) Richard; (2) William; (3) Gilbert; (4) Amice; (5) Agnes; (6) Isabel.

RICHARD DE CLARE—1230—1262.

Was an infant at his father's death, and became a ward of King Henry III.

His estates were in the hands of various custodians during his infancy: Hubert de Burgh, Henry de Turberville, Peter de Rivaux, Ranulph and Toran de Herle, Richard Syward, and Gilbert, Earl Mareschal.

Richard attained 21 on the 4th August 1243, and had possession of his lands on the 29th of that month.

He is said to have m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Hubert de Burgh. She d. 1237.

Earl Richard m. 2nd (1237—9), Maud de Lacy, dau. of the Earl of Lincoln.

He died July 1262; buried at Tewkesbury.

His Countess survived till about 1289.

Their children were—(1) Gilbert; (2) Thomas; (3) Bugo; (4) Isabel; (5) Margaret; (6) Rohesia; (7) Eglantine.

GILBERT DE CLARE (2) "The Red"—1262—1295.

Son of Richard, born 2 September 1243. (*Annals of Tewkesbury*).

Being a minor, the wardship was in the King's hands. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Walter de Sully were successively custodians.

The Earl, not yet of age, appears to have had possession of his lands in 1263.

He m. 1st, Alice de la Marche, or d'Angoulême, who was divorced (apparently in 1283); 2nd, in 1290, Joan, dau. of King Edward I.

By his first wife he had a daughter, Isabel, who m. Maurice, Lord Berkeley.

He died 7 December 1295, and was buried at Tewkesbury.

His widow, the Countess Joan, survived and married Ralph de Monthermer in 1296. She died March 1307.

By Joan, Earl Gilbert had—(1) Gilbert; (2) Eleanor; (3) Elizabeth; (4) Margaret.

The Earl built Caerphilly and Morlais Castles and Castell Coch.

RALPH DE MONTHERMER and JOAN, his COUNTESS—1297-8—1307.

Ralph de Monthermer m. the Princess Joan, widow of Gilbert de Clare (2), and would, according to the course usually followed in such cases, have become in her right Lord of Glamorgan; inasmuch as she and her first husband, Earl Gilbert de Clare, had been jointly enfeoffed, with remainder to his heirs.

However, the King (Edward I.,) at first seized his daughter's lands on account of her marriage with Monthermer without his consent. He was shortly reconciled, and Monthermer was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and became Lord of Glamorgan, no doubt in right of his wife; though some authorities treat him as only administering the estates on behalf of his stepson, the young Earl Gilbert.

That he was Lord in right of his wife is confirmed by the fact that his interest in the estates ceased in 1307, on her death. He afterwards sat in Parliament as Lord Monthermer.

GILBERT DE CLARE (3)—1307—1314.

Born May 1291, and therefore only 4 years old at his father's death.

Succeeded his mother on her death in 1307, and is stated in Sandford's *Kings of England* to have been then of age and to have had possession of his estates. The statement as to his age is undoubtedly erroneous, though it appears that he in fact had possession of his estates in November 1307.

Earl Gilbert m. Maud, dau. of John, son of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; and had one son, John, who died in infancy, in his father's lifetime.

The Earl was killed at Bannockburn, 1314 (buried at Tewkesbury), and with him ended the male line of the de Clares, who had held the Lordship of Glamorgan for nearly 100 years.

After his death Bartholomew de Badlesmere, Roger Turberville, and John Giffard de Brimmesfeld were custodians.

The estates devolved upon his three sisters:—

Eleanor, or Alianora, m. in 1312 Hugh le Despenser, and secondly William, Lord Zouche of Mortimer.

Margaret m. Piers Gaveston, and secondly Hugh D'Audley the younger.

Seals of the Lords of Cardiff. (2.)

William de la Zouche (1331).

Eleanor de la Zouche (1331).

Elizabeth m. John, son and heir of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and secondly Theobald Verdon, and thirdly Roger D'Amory.

A partition took place in or before 1317, and the Lordship of Glamorgan fell to Eleanor. The writ to the Escheator to give possession to Hugh le Despenser is dated 1317.

HUGH LE DESPENSER (1) and ELEANOR, his wife—1317—1326.

Hugh le Despenser, in right of his wife, Eleanor, Lord of Glamorgan, was executed at Hereford November 1326.

He left two sons, Hugh and Edward.

WILLIAM LA ZOUCHE and ELEANOR, his wife—1329?—1338?

William la Zouche m. Eleanor, after the death of Hugh le Despenser, and became Lord of Glamorgan in her right.

In the interval between the execution of Hugh le Despenser and the accession of William la Zouche, Roger D'Amory, la Zouche himself, and others, were custodians.

William la Zouche is named as Lord in a Charter of 1329. (*Cartae* IV., p. 132.)

Eleanor died 1338.

HUGH LE DESPENSER (2)—1338?—1349.

Son of Hugh le Despenser (1), succeeded his mother, and d. without issue 8 February 1349.

EDWARD LE DESPENSER—1349—1375.

Son of Edward, brother of Hugh (2), succeeded his uncle.

According to the I.P.M. of Hugh, Edward was 12 years old at his uncle's death, and therefore a ward for a time. The names of John Golafre, Simon Basset, Roger de Berkeley, Bartholomew de Burghersh and Guy de Brian are mentioned as custodians.

m. Elizabeth Burghersh, and died 11 November 1375 at Cardiff, leaving a son, Thomas. He was buried at Tewkesbury.

THOMAS LE DESPENSER—1375—1400.

Born 22 September 1373, and therefore long a ward; during part of which period Richard, Duke of York, seems to have had the lordship.

m. Constance, dau. of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and had two children, Richard and Isabel.

He was beheaded at Bristol, January 1400, for a conspiracy against Henry IV.

RICHARD LE DESPENSER.

Mentioned by Mr. Clark (*Cartae* IV., 653) as Lord "de jure non de facto;" died while under age, and was succeeded by his sister Isabel, then a minor.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WORCESTER, and ISABEL, his wife—1411?—1422.

Isabel la Despenser, born St. Ann's day 1400 (Dugdale); married, 1411, Richard Beauchamp, 4th Earl of Warwick (Dugdale).

The Earl died (from a wound received in France) in March 1422.

ISABEL, COUNTESS OF WORCESTER—1422—1423.

Isabel during her widowhood was Lady of Glamorgan, and granted charters, describing herself as "Domina la Despenser Glamorgancie et Morgancie."

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, and ISABEL, his wife—1423—1439.

After the death of her first husband, the Earl of Worcester, Isabel, on the 26th November 1423, married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who became in her right Lord of Glamorgan.

A document in Dugdale's *Monasticon* refers to him as "filius patris Ricardi quarti Comitis Wigorniae," and the marriage as taking place "habitâ dispensatione Papali."

d. at Rouen 30 April 1439. Isabel, his widow, d. December 1439.

They had two children—(1) Henry, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Warwick; (2) Ann, m. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick.

Edward le Despenser (1358).

Thomas le Despenser (1397).

HENRY BEAUCHAMP, DUKE OF WARWICK—1439—1445.

He was aged 15 at his mother's death, and therefore a ward for a time. Mr. Clark gives Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as custodian.

d. 1445, leaving a daughter, Ann, who d. an infant, 1449.

There was an Inquisition on her death, which describes her as "Anna filia et heres Henrici Ducis Warr' defuncti."

RICHARD NEVILL, EARL OF SALISBURY AND WARWICK, and ANN, his wife—1449—1471.

Ann, dau. of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Isabel, his wife, became heir of the Lordship of Glamorgan on the death of her niece, the infant daughter of the Duke of Warwick.

She m. Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick (the "King-maker"), who became Lord in her right.

He was killed at the Battle of Barnet, 14 April 1471.

He left two daughters—Isabel, m. George, Duke of Clarence, and Ann, m. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brothers of King Edward IV., and the latter afterwards King Richard III.

The widow of the Earl of Warwick also survived him.

GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE, and ISABEL, his wife—1471—1477.

On the death of the Earl of Warwick the right to the Lordship of Glamorgan remained in Ann, his widow; but a Statute, 14 Edw. IV., enacted that "George Duke of Clarence and Isabel his wife, Richard Duke of Gloucester and Anne his wife, the daughters and heirs of Richard Earl of Warwick, and daughters and heirs apparent of Anne Countess of Warwick, late wife to the said Earl, shall have as in right of their said wives all commons, lordships, castles, towns, manors, lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, possessions and enheriments which were or be belonging to the said Anne Countess of Warwick . . . . . To hold to the said Dukes, their wives and the heirs of their said wives . . . . . as if the said Anne Countess of Warwick were naturally dead . . . . . and that the

said Dukes and their said wives may make partition of the said premises and every part thereof." (Rolls of Parliament VI., 100A.)

17 Edw. IV. A petition of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, for establishing a College, recites the last Act, and that a partition had been made. (Rolls of Parliament VI., 172A.)

It would appear that before the Act of 14 Edw. IV. George, Duke of Clarence, became in fact Lord of Glamorgan; and in a document of 11 October 1471, addressed to Sheriffs, &c., (*Cartae* IV., p. 384), he styles himself "Georgius dux Clarencie et dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie."

The Duke of Clarence was put to death 11 March 1477, his wife having died shortly before.

He left two children, Edward, created Earl of Warwick by Edward IV. and beheaded 21st November 1499, and Margaret, afterwards Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 27 May 1541.

The Lordship of Glamorgan passed to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Richard III.), and ANN, his wife—1477—1485.

Richard held the lordship after the death of the Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, who joined with him in granting charters.

Ann d. 16 March 1484, having had one son, who died about the same time.

King Richard was killed at Bosworth 22 August 1485.

KING HENRY VII.—1485—1509—(except during the time of Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford).

King Henry is above treated as Lord from 1485. It does not appear that Ann, Countess of Warwick, widow of the Kingmaker, obtained actual possession; though for a short time she appears, from what follows, to have been Lady of Glamorgan *de jure*.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1421).

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (1451).

2 March 1 Hen. VII. (1486) the King granted (*inter alia*) "the castles, lordships and manors of Glamorgan and Morgannok" to Jasper, Duke of Bedford. (Patent Rolls, 1 Hen. VII). The title was perhaps regarded as incomplete; for in the Parliament of 3 Hen. VII. Ann, Countess of Warwick, petitioned for the repeal of the Act of Edw. IV., in favour of the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, which was done accordingly. (Parliament Rolls VI., No. 391*b*.)

The effect of this would be to vest the right to the lordship in the Countess.

Very shortly after, by deed dated 13 December 3 Hen. VII. (1487), Ann, Countess of Warwick, granted to the King (*inter alia*), the Lordship of "Glamorgan Morganok," in tail male. (Close Rolls, 3 Hen. VII., No. 11.)

On 21 March 3 Hen. VII. (1488), the King made another grant of the lordship to Jasper, Duke of Bedford.

King Henry VII. died 21 April 1509.

JASPER TUDOR, DUKE OF BEDFORD—1486—1495.

Under the grants before mentioned, this Duke was Lord from 1486 until his death, 21 December 1495.

He died without issue, and the lordship reverted to the King.

A mandate of King Henry VII. to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, dated 15 November 14 Hen. VII. (1498), among the Close Rolls, recites that by Act of Parliament of 11 Hen. VII. (October 1495) it was enacted that the possessions which Jasper, Duke of Bedford, had by grant of Henry VII. should go, after the death of the Duke, to Henry, Duke of York, the King's second son, afterwards Henry VIII.

Under the above circumstances it might perhaps be strictly correct to treat Prince Henry as Lord from 1495.

But this has not been done, because the Prince was under age and the King continued to act as Lord until his death.

KING HENRY VIII.—1509—1547.

Succeeded on the death of Henry VII.

He styled himself, in grants relating to Glamorgan, "Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie ac Dominus Glamorgancie et Morgancie."

d. 28 January 1547.

KING EDWARD VI.—1547—1550.

Succeeded to the lordship on the death of King Henry VIII., and granted Cardiff Castle and most of his manors &c. in Glamorgan to Sir William Herbert. (*See below.*)

SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, afterwards 1st Earl of Pembroke, K.G.—1550—1570.

7 May 4 Edw. VI. (1550) the King granted the Lordship of Cardiff to Sir William Herbert, to whom, by this and a previous grant of 10 July 1547, nearly all his manors in Glamorgan (though not the Lordship of Glamorgan itself), were granted by this King.

Sir William was created Baron Herbert of Cardiff 10 October 1551, and Earl of Pembroke on the following day.

The Earl of Pembroke m. 1st, Ann, dau. of Thomas, Lord Parr of Kendal (sister of Queen Catherine Parr), and had issue Henry, 2nd Earl.

d. March 1570.

HENRY, 2nd EARL OF PEMBROKE, K.G.—1570—1601.

m. 1st, Catherine, dau. of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; 2nd, Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Sidney.

Issue—(1) William, 3rd Earl; (2) Philip, 4th Earl.

d. 19 January 1601.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester (1477).

Henry VII. as Lord of Morgan and Glamorgan (1503).

WILLIAM, 3rd EARL OF PEMBROKE, K.G.—1601—1630.

m. Mary, dau. of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Issue—Henry, who died in infancy.

d. 10 April 1630, and was succeeded by his brother Philip.

PHILIP, 4th EARL OF PEMBROKE and 1st of MONTGOMERY, K.G.—1630—1650.

Created Earl of Montgomery 1605, succeeding to the Earldom of Pembroke on the death of his brother in 1630.

m. 1st, Susan, dau. of Edward, Earl of Oxford; 2nd, Ann, dau. of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and widow of the Earl Dorset.

Issue—(1) James; (2) Henry; (3) Charles; (4) Philip, 5th Earl; (5) William; (6) James; (7) John; (8) Ann; (9) Catherine; (10) Maria. The three elder sons died in the lifetime of their father, without issue.

d. 23 January 1650.

PHILIP, 5th EARL OF PEMBROKE and 2nd of MONTGOMERY—1650—1669.

m. 1st, Penelope, daughter and heir of Robert Naunton; 2nd, Catherine, dau. of William Villiers of Brooksby.

Issue—(1) William, 6th Earl; (2), Philip, 7th Earl; (3) Thomas, 8th Earl; (4) Susan; (5) Maria; (6) Catherine; (7) Rebecca; (8) Ann.

d. 1669.

WILLIAM, 6th EARL OF PEMBROKE and 3rd of MONTGOMERY—1669—1674.

d. unmarried 8 July 1674.

Succeeded by his brother Philip.

PHILIP, 7th EARL OF PEMBROKE and 4th of MONTGOMERY—1674—1683.

m. Henriette de Quérouaille (who d. 1728, having married as her second husband the Marquis de Thois).

Issue—Lady Charlotte Herbert, his only child, who succeeded to the Glamorganshire estates, the entail of which the Earl had barred upon his marriage. The English estates held in tail male went, with the Earldom of Pembroke, to his brother Thomas.

d. 8 September 1683.

LADY CHARLOTTE HERBERT—1683—1733.

m. 1st, John, Lord Jeffreys of Wem; 2nd, Thomas, Lord Viscount Windsor (d. 1738).

Issue—(1) Herbert; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Catherine; (4) Ursula; (5) Charlotte.

d. 1733.

Succeeded by her son Herbert, Viscount Windsor.

HERBERT, VISCOUNT WINDSOR—1733—1758.

m. Alice Clavering (d. 1775).

Issue—(1) Charlotte Jane, m. the first Marquess of Bute; (2) Alice Elizabeth, m. Viscount Beauchamp, eldest son of Lord Hertford, and d. 1772, having had issue a daughter, who died in infancy. Lady Beauchamp's share of the estate came to her sister.

d. 1758.

ALICE, VISCOUNTESS WINDSOR—1758—1775.

Held the Lordship of Cardiff &c. from the death of Herbert, Viscount Windsor, till her death in 1775.

JOHN, 1st MARQUESS OF BUTE, and CHARLOTTE JANE (WINDSOR), his wife—1775—1800.

Charlotte Jane Windsor m. (12 November 1766) John, eldest son of the 3rd Earl of Bute. He was created Baron Cardiff 1776. In 1794, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to her barony of Mount Stuart (she having been created a peeress in her own right), and in 1796 was created Marquess of Bute.

John, second Marquis of Bute
1793 - 1848.
after the painting by Raeburn.

Issue—(1) John, Lord Mount Stuart, b. 25 September 1767, d. 22 January 1794, having m. (12 October 1792) Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, only dau. and heir of Patrick, 5th Earl of Dumfries.

Issue—(1) John, second Marquess of Bute; (2) Lord Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart.

Charlotte Jane, Marchioness of Bute, died 28 January 1800.

JOHN, 1st MARQUESS OF BUTE, and his grandson, JOHN, afterwards 2nd MARQUESS—1800—1814.

The 1st Marquess of Bute and his grandson, the 2nd Marquess, b. 10 August 1793 (who at first bore the courtesy title of Earl of Windsor, but became Earl of Dumfries on the death of his maternal grandfather in 1803) were Lords until 1814, when the 1st Marquess died. They were tenants in common, the Marquess being entitled to the original share of Charlotte Jane, Marchioness of Bute, and his grandson to the moiety which had belonged to her sister Alice Elizabeth, Lady Beauchamp.

JOHN, 2nd MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.—1814—1848.

m. 1st, 29 July 1818, Lady Maria North, dau. of the Earl of Guildford (d. 11 September 1841); 2nd, 10 April 1843, Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings, dau. of the Marquess of Hastings (d. 28 December 1859).

Issue, by 2nd—John Patrick, third Marquess of Bute.

The Marquess d. 18 March 1848.

JOHN PATRICK, 3rd MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.—1848.

b. 12 September 1847.

m. 16 April 1872, the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne Fitzalan Howard, dau. of Lord Howard of Glossop.

Issue—(1) Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, b. 24 December 1875; (2) John, Earl of Dumfries, b. 20 June 1881; (3) Lord Ninian Edward Crichton Stuart, b. 15 May 1883; (4) Lord Colum Edmund Crichton Stuart, b. 3 April 1886.

CHAPTER III.

Manorial Records.

MANORIAL Records are those which, appertaining to the government of a manor or lordship, are or have been in the legal custody of the Lord or his Steward. They are to be sought among the private muniments of the landed gentry, or in the offices of their stewards or estate agents; but the gradual effacement of feudal incidents in land tenure has resulted in the dispersion and destruction of a vast number of these precious archives, invaluable as they are to the student of local history.

The documents which compose the present Chapter are a miscellaneous collection which I have with much difficulty gathered from various sources. Arranging them in chronological order, I begin with a Minister's Account of the Lordship of Leckwith, dated 1456. It will be seen that this differs from the Ministers' Accounts transcribed in the preceding Volume, solely in that the Accounts in

T. L. Howe, photo.

ENTRANCE TO CASTLE, FROM HIGH STREET AND DUKE STREET, 1877.

Vol. I. are made to the Crown, while this one is made to the Lord. Instead of being sent to London, therefore, and of being ultimately included among the national archives at the Record Office, this Account must have been originally filed at Cardiff Castle, with the other records in the Lord's Chancery of Glamorgan. I am indebted, for permission to copy it, to Mr. R. W. Llewellyn, of Baglan Cottage; who was also so kind as to lend me four other documents used in this Chapter. The Leckwith Account is made by Patrick Crispy, no doubt identical with the Patrick Cryspe mentioned in the great Lordship Account of 1492 as a former occupier of land near the "Dawbyngepytts" (Vol. I., p. 183). I have here, and henceforward, given "Reeve" as the translation of the Latin *Prepositus*, rendered "Prevost" in the preceding Volume. I have retained the literal sense of *Messor*, translating it "Reaper," though that official was probably what would now be termed a farm bailiff.

The next document is a Manorial Survey—one of a class of records which were put forward at certain intervals by the jury of tenants assembled in the Court Baron of the Lord of the Manor, mainly for the purpose of renewing and perpetuating an authoritative declaration of the customs and boundaries of the lordship. This one is dated 7 September 1666, and was given at Cardiff Guildhall.

Article 1 defines the bounds of the Liberties of Cardiff, as laid down in the Charter of 1340, and describes the constitution and powers of the Town Court. It states that the Lord is Constable of the Castle and has the nomination of a Deputy Constable. This is important, because, not very long after the date of this Survey, the Lord of Cardiff Castle appointed a Constable, who in turn appointed a Deputy to himself. The Article further says that the Lord has the nomination of the Town Clerk, the swearing and appointing of the Bailiffs and Serjeants, and the swearing of the Aldermen. Inferior "ministerials" of the Corporation are sworn and appointed by the Bailiffs. Every Burgess owes suit of court to the Lord's Court Leet, or *Curia Regis*, holden four times a year in the town (the old Borough Quarter Sessions).

To the second Article the Jurors return a presentment in which they were directed to declare what were the privileges and liberties of (*a*) the Corporate Town of Cardiff, and (*b*) of the Lord of the

Manor and Borough of Cardiff. They reply that they know nothing of the latter, but are well acquainted with the former, which they proceed to specify.

The information which this document affords relative to the property of individual burgesses within the town renders it an interesting sequel to the very similar record of 1542, among the Ministers' Accounts, *ante*. It is the only document I have met with which gives adequate particulars of the Manor of Spittal, for which we have here a separate Survey.

The Jurors conclude Article 6 with a pathetic appeal to Lord Pembroke to protect them against the usurpations of Squire Lewis of the Van, who had enclosed sixty acres of the Burgesses' common land on the Great Heath.

To the 13th Article they say that the inhabitants of Cardiff still usually grind their corn in the Lord's mill, but they cannot tell whether this was obligatory or no. They imply that it was not; and indeed all such feudal incidents had been abolished by Statute at the beginning of Charles the Second's reign.

The Survey shows that the Earl of Pembroke took escheats of felons' goods, and had the royalty of fishing in the Taff from Blackweir to the river's mouth.

This document was, at the middle of the 19th century, in the custody of Mr. Thomas Dalton, Solicitor, of Cardiff, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan. It was accidentally destroyed about the year 1860; but a copy of it (printed rather inaccurately) appeared in the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, February 1862. The present version was copied from that last mentioned, and was afterwards corrected by an old copy kindly lent to the Corporation by Oliver H. Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle.

The Miscyn Rent Roll of 1666, and that of Clun and Pentyrch for *circa* 1670, are interesting from their enumeration of heriots, and of rents paid in kind—mostly capons, sometimes distinguished as "fatt capons."

The next record is a Survey of the Manor of Roath Keynsham, dated 25 May 1702, derived from the same source as the Cardiff Survey of 1666. John Morgan of Tredegar, esquire, is presented as the Lord. The boundaries are laid down with minuteness, though the Welsh place-names are mutilated until, in some cases, they

are almost unrecognisable. Among the many curious items in this Survey is the entry concerning the tenement of Mrs. Alice William, adjoining Gwaun Treoda (Whitchurch Common), the annual chief-rent payable for which was "a red rose on every Midsummer Eve."

Minister's Account of the Lordship of Leckwith. 1456.

(One long skin of parchment, written on one side; in good condition.)

Lent by R. W. Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan.

Leckwith.

Account of Patrick Crispy, exercising the office of Reeve there, from Michaelmas in the 33rd year of the reign of King Henry VI. until the same feast in the 34th year of the aforesaid King, namely, for one entire year.

Arrears. He answers for 11*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.* arrears of the last Account there of the year last past, as appears at foot of the said Account.

Sum 11*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

Rents of Assize. And for 70*s.* 7½*d.* received of rent of free-holders there by the year; whereof at the term of Christmas 23*d.*, at the term of "hockeday" 23*d.*, at the term of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist 23*d.*, and at Michaelmas 64*s.* 10½*d.*, as appears by a certain new Rental. And for 63*s.* of the rent and works of 13 customars and a half, by the year; whereof at the term of Christmas 11*s.* 3*d.*, at the term of "hockeday" 14*s.* ½*d.*, at the term of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and at Michaelmas 20*s.* 10*d.*, as appears by the said Rental, namely, for each customar 4*s.* 8*d.* And for 4*s.* 8*d.* received of the rent and works of John Watts for one acre of bondsman's land formerly of William Davy, so unto him demised during the lord's estate, as appears by roll of Court. And for 2*d.* received of the rent of William Hogges for one cot so unto him demised by the year. And for 11*d.* received of the rent of John Danyell for one acre of land and half an acre of meadow, formerly of John Hogges, so unto him demised by the year. And for 8*d.* received of the rent late of William Smythe, for half an acre of meadow of bondsman's land by Wynnyweye. And for 18*d.* received of John ap Robyn for half an acre of meadow by Liquyth bridge, so lately demised unto William Carriour and afterwards to Henry Hogges, and now demised to the aforesaid John as above.

Sum 7*l* 18½*d.*

Issues of lands and tenements in the hands of the Lord. But for issues of the tenure formerly of William Sturmy he answers nothing here, because it is demised with other bond tenures. But he answers for 20*s.* 4*d.* received of the farm of all the demesne lands and bondsmen's lands being in the Lord's hands, on the west side of the river Elye, so demised unto John Mascolde, Joan his wife and Maurice their son, for the term of their life and of the longest liver of them, by record of the Exchequer of the 21st year preceding. And the aforesaid farmers will build on the said demesne or bondsmen's lands one house three couples at their own costs and charges, besides that the Lord shall find them big timber for the building of the said house when it shall be necessary, by the view and delivery of the Constable of the Lord of Kardyff for the time being; and so the said house well and fittingly built, repaired and maintained will demise; and after the decease of each of them one heriot shall fall to the Lord, as is contained in the said record, at the term of Saint Michael by the year. And for 16*s.* 8*d.* received from a certain pasture of the demesne land and bondsmen's lands by Bolecrofte, lately demised unto Meureke ap Grono ap Ivor, so now demised unto Thomas ap Grono ap Ivor, Margaret his wife and Grono ap Thomas their son, for the term of their life, by record of the Exchequer of the 23rd year preceding, at the usual terms. And for 2*s.* 4*d.* received of 6 acres of land and meadow of the half tenure, formerly of Walter Porter, late in part demised unto Ivor Webbe, afterwards demised unto Lewis Carpenter and now demised unto John Mascolde for the term of [blank] years, by record of the Exchequer. And for 4*s.* 8*d.* received of the farm of one messuage and 12 acres of the land and meadow of one bondsman's land late of Walter Ithell, so demised unto John Willy for the term of his life, by record of the Exchequer. And for 4*s.* 8*d.* received from one croft and 12 acres of land and meadow late of John Jones, and which lately were within the farm of the abovesaid Henry Hogges and afterwards demised unto David ap Ieuan Vaughan, and now demised unto Gruffith ap Hopkyn this year at the usual terms. And for 1*d.* received from one small garden lying by the garden of Walter Bille, so demised unto John Revell this year. And for 4*s.* 8*d.* received of the farm of one messuage and 12 acres of bondsmen's land and of one acre of meadow called Harpe Acre,

late within the farm of John Mascolde, late demised unto John Mascolde for the term of his life by roll of Court of the 19th year preceding; now demised unto Thomas Clerke for the term of his life by roll of Court of the 18th year preceding, for that the said John Mascolde gave up the said messuage with the lands aforesaid.

Sum 53*s.* 5d.

Farms. And for 6*l* received of the farm of 147 acres 3 roods of pasture of the demesne lands lying in Lyquith More, 7 acres of pasture called Redcrofte, 2 acres of pasture lying in Oldefeld, 3 acres of pasture in Torcoteshokes and Danyell Hok, of one parcel of pasture of land and meadow called Roggeshokes, with one parcel of land lying by Roggereshokes, which John Mascold formerly held and afterwards David ap Jacke Rudynge, and now demised unto Thomas Gatheley to farm, and afterwards demised unto David Mathewe, now occupied by my lady the Countess this year.

Sum 6*l* by farm.

Farm of the Fisheries. And for 9*s.* received of the farm of the fishery of Middelwere and the fishery of the water of Middelwere aforesaid as far as the Bishop's land, so demised unto Henry Mower this year.

Sum 9*s.* by farm.

Issues of the Manor. For 5 acres and a half of bondsmen's meadow, formerly of Roger Haywarde, he answers nothing here, because it is demised with other bond lands. But he answers for 3*s.* 4*d.*, received of 2 acres of meadow of the part of 32 acres three roods of meadow in the meadow of Russham, so sold to divers tenants there this year, an acre for 20*d.*; and not for more, because 29 acres 3 roods of the said meadow are mown to the use of the lord, and one acre of the said meadow is delivered to the appraisor for his fee by ancient custom. For the hay there sold he is nothing charged here, because there was no sale within the time of the Account. For receipts from honey and wild wax or swarms of bees he is nothing charged here, because none was found within the time of the Account, within that lordship this year. For receipts from the sale of underwood there nothing this year, because no sale happened within the time of the account. But he answers for 5*s.* 8*d.* received from the second crop of the meadow of Russham in the year pre-

ceding, remaining unsold, so demised this year. For the second crop of the same meadow of Russham of this year he is nothing charged here, because it remains in the hands of the lord as yet unsold; therefore the aforesaid Accountant will answer at the next account [margin: "to be remembered in the next."] Nor for reeds there sold this year nothing.

Sum 9*s.*

Sale of the Herbage of meadows. For the herbage of half an acre of meadow formerly of Robert Wilcoke he is nothing charged here, because (it is) to rent in the new Rental. Nor for one acre of meadow in Westewhitnoke he is nothing charged here, because it is rented to John Mascolde as appears in the new Rental. Nor for one acre in Cowmede formerly of William Davy he answers nothing here, because it was rented to William Vaure as appears in the said new Rental, and now demised unto William Cowp^re^ with his whole tenure. But he answers for 25*s.* 7*d.* received of the herbage of 18 acres 1 rood of meadow lying in divers places in the salt marsh, sold unto the divers persons underwritten at divers prices this year; whereof from John Mascolde the elder for 2 and a half acres 16*d.*; of Maurice Mascolde for 4 acres 4*s.* 6*d.*; of John Revell for 4 acres 5*s.* 8*d.*; of John Robyn for one acre and 3 roods 3*s.* 1*d.*; of Richard Robyn for one acre and a half 2*s.* 6*d.*; of John Willy for half an acre 10*d.*; of Thomas Clerke for half an acre 12*d.*; of the same Thomas Clerke for 2 acres and a half 4*s.* 2*d.*; of William Smythe for one acre and a half 2*s.* 6*d.*; and not for more, because 2 acres are mown to the use of the lord; 3 acres lie in the hands of the lord and no profit thence arose by the oath of the Accountant, and were in part destroyed by a flood of the sea happening this year; and one acre called the Harpe Acre is granted to Thomas Clerke with his farm above. But he answers for 5*s.* received of 4 acres 1 rood in Corfham within the said salt marsh, sold unto Maurice Mascolde this year, not contained in the preceding Account but newly discovered by examination made upon the account. And for 9*s.* received of the farm of the meadow called Smalemede, sold to David Ryes this year. And for 2*s.* received of one parcel of reeds in the salt marsh by the bridge, sold to Maurice Mascolde this year.

Sum 41*s.* 7*d.*

Sale of the herbage of pasture. For 2 acres of demesne pasture he answers nothing here, because sold above with the demesne land. Nor for 3 acres of demesne pasture in Torcoteshok he is nothing charged here, because (they are) to farm in the hands of my lady the Countess with other demesne pastures as in the title of Issues of the Manor. Nor for 4 acres of demesne pasture before Rogershok nothing, because rented above unto John Mascold as appears in the new Rental. Nor for 2 acres and a half of pasture in Russhamwey, formerly of John Morys. Nor for 2 acres and a half of pasture there, formerly of the said John, he answers nothing here; because (they are) to rent in the hands of John Mascolde, as appears in the said new Rental. Nor for one cot formerly of Walter Ithell, which was wont to render 6*d.*, he is nothing charged here, because (it is) to farm in the hands of John Mascold. Nor for one cot formerly of John Watts, which was wont to render by the year 2*d.*, nothing, for the cause aforesaid. Nor for one cot formerly of Robert Rogger, which was wont to render by the year 2*d.*, nothing, for the cause aforesaid.

Sum none.

Perquisites of Court. And for 23*s.* received of the perquisites of 2 Courts there holden this year, as appears by the Roll of the same.

Sum 23*s.*

Sum of the whole Rent with Arrears 31*l* 8$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Tithe paid. Whereof he counts paid to the Rector of the church there, for tithe of underwood above sold this year, nothing, because no sale happened for the time of the Account.

Sum none.

Allowance and loss of Rent. But he accounts in allowance of rent and works of the Reeve and Reaper there, by reason of their offices, by the year, as was allowed in preceding Accounts, 4*s.* 8*d.* only; to wit, for the Reaper, to each of them 4*s.* 8*d.* And in allowance of the rent of one acre of land of the tenure formerly of William Davy, which Henry Hogges held; for that the said acre is demised unto Gruffith ap Owen with his whole tenure, as appears in the title of Rents of Assise, by the year 4*d.* And in loss of the rent of 2 acres and a half of meadow of

the tenure of the aforesaid William, now demised unto John Watt with his whole tenure, as above in the title of farms, by the year 3*s.* And in loss of the rent of one parcel of pasture formerly of Llewelyn Hope, for that it is doubly charged in the Rental, by the year 8*d.* And in loss of the rent of one acre of meadow formerly of William Davy, late rented to John Watt as appears by Roll of Court; now demised unto Gruffith ap Owen with his whole tenure, at the old rent, by the year 16*d.* And in allowance of the rent and works of half a bond tenure formerly of Walter Porter, coming into the hands of the lord after the death of the said Walter; whereof he answers above in the title of Issues of bondsmen's lands, by the year 2*s.* 4*d.* And in loss of the rent of demesne lands and tenements lying in the hands of the lord for lack of tenants—where the said lands and tenements lie is not known, nor is it known where the said rent should be distrained for, except that allowances above in that Account of Rent of Assise as well of freemen as of bondmen and customars, above in divers titles particularly charged (as appears by Inquisition of a certain Extent thereof by 12 jurors before the demesne commissioners of my lady Isabel, late Countess of Warwick) were made upon the Account of the 32nd year preceding, examined and in the Treasury of the Remembrancer of the Castle of Kardyff remaining, beyond that which is above allowed 22*s.* 4½*d.* And in allowance of the farm of John Mascolde for one bond tenure and 12 acres of bondsmen's land now in the hands of Thomas Clerke, as above in title of issues of the demesne lands and bondsmen's lands, 2*s.* 8*d.*; for that the said tenure and land were within his farm above, and now unto the aforesaid Thomas Clerke demised for the term of his life, by Roll of Court of the 18th year preceding; and so the aforesaid 2*s.* 8*d.* are to be yearly allowed to the aforesaid John Mascolde, &c.

Sum 37*s.* 4½*d.*

Expences of the Steward. And he accounts in expences of the Steward here being, for the 2 Courts abovesaid there this year to be holden, as appears by the Roll thereof; namely, for each Court 12*d.*—2*s.* And in a reward made to the Clerk writing the rolls

and extracts of the Court, together with parchment bought for the same, namely, for each Court 6*d.*—12*d.*

Sum 3*s.*

Custody of the Meadows, with allowances. And in mowing of 12 acres and a half of the meadow of Russham, to the use of the Lord, by the customary tenants, with strewing (and) turning of the grass of the said meadow and making hay of it; for each acre 7*d.*—7*s.* 3½*d.* And in mowing of 17 acres 1 rood of the meadow aforesaid, and 2 acres of meadow in the salt marsh, by piecework, to the use of the said Lord, with other works in the making of the hay of the same, taking for each acre 14*d.*—20*s.* 1½*d.* And paid unto Maurice Mascolde, Thomas Clerke and others, with their wains and oxen carrying 30 waggon-loads of hay from the meadow aforesaid as far as the Castle; namely, for each carriage 6*d.*—15*s.* And paid unto John Robyns and other labourers, for 10 days, working between them and helping to house the said hay within the Castle; to each of them 4*d.* a day—3*s.* 4*d.* And allowed unto the said Accountant of arrears, as of moneys by him in the 3rd year preceding paid for hay provided for the horses of John Nanfan, Constable of the Castle of Kardyff; for that the grass of the Lord's meadow had in that year been destroyed by a flood, as is witnessed upon the account, 20*s.*

Sum 65*s.* 9*d.*; whereof of arrears 20*s.*

Wages and Stipends. And in the wages of the said Patrick Cryspy exercising the office of Reeve there, now accounting, and exercising the office of Reeve of the Manor of Roothe, because of his office by the year, taking 3*d.* a day, unto him granted; to be taken year by year by his own hands, of the issues and profits of his office, while the said Patrick should remain in the said office, at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas by the year equally, by Letters Patent of my Lady Isabel, late Countess of Warwick, thereof unto the said Patrick directed and upon the Account of the 31st year preceding alleged and enrolled, 4*l.* 11*s.* For the stipend of the keeper of the beasts this year feeding in divers parcels of demesne pasture, as well in the winter time as in the summer, nothing is allowed here, because the said pasture and demesne land are set to farm above.

Sum 4*l* 11*s.*

Payment of Moneys. And in moneys paid unto John Throkmorton, Constable of the Castle of Kardyff and the Receivor there, of the charge of Henry Mower, farmer of the fishery of Middelwere now accounting; as well of his arrears as of his new farm of this year, 16*s.* 7*d.*, by bill thereof; of arrears 7*s.* 7*d.*, and of the new farm 9*s.*

Enrolled. And unto the said Receivor, of the charge of the aforesaid Patrick Crispy, exercising the office of Reeve there, now accounting, of part of his arrears of the year preceding, 10*s.* by Indenture.

Sum 26*s.* 7*d.*

Sum of allowances and payments 11*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*

And he owes 19*l.* 17*s.* ¼*d.*

Out of which allowed unto the said Accountant 14*d.*; whereof 6*d.* paid for repair of the "pinfold" at Lyquith and 8*d.* paid for a hedge around the meadow in the salt marsh this year, by oath of the said Accountant and by witness of the appraisor upon this Account.

And he owes 19*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Whereof upon:—

David Mathewe, late farmer of Lyquith More, 6*l.*

My Lady the Countess of Warwick, farmer of Liquith More, now of her new farm of this year, 6*l.*

Patrick Crispy, exercising the office of Reeve there, now accounting, with 65*s.* 7¼*d.* of arrears and with 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* of the issues of this year, 7*l.* 15*s.* 10¼*d.*

Value there this year, with 4*l.* 10*s.* of the price of 30 waggon-loads of hay of the issues of the meadows of this year, remaining of the store within the Castle; price of a waggon-load 3*s.*—15*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

[Endorsed.]

Lyquith. Account there, ended at Michaelmas in the 34th year of the reign of Henry VI. [1456.]

Cardiff Villa. 1666.

The Presentment or Inquisition of the Inquest of Survey for the Town of Cardiff aforesaid, being sworn and charged at a Court of Survey in the Guildhall of the said Town, y^e^ seventh day of September Anno D'ni nostri Caroli ij, d. g. Anglie, Scot., Francie & Hib'nie Reg., octavo, annoq. D'ni 1666, before Edward Herbert Esquire and Henry Romsey gent., Commissioners of the R^t^ Hon^ble^ Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord of the said Town, by the oaths of:—

Jurors and Aldermen: Cradock Wells, George Price, Rice Williams, Arthur Yeoman, Richard Hawkins, Henry Hoare, Thomas Morgan, Griffith Lewis; and

Jurors: Morgan Jones, Edward Edwards, William David, Emanuel Jones, Christopher Wells, Anthony Parry, William Gaskin, William Beavan, Jonathan Greenfield.

1. *Imprimis.* To the first article touching the limits, bounds, circuits, extents and jurisdiction of this Borough, etc., they say that the bounds and Liberties of this Borough are these, *videlicet:* De loco vocato Appledore juxta Llystalybont in parte boreali, usque ad Broadstream in mari in parte australi; et de Pains Cross in parte orientali, usque ad crucem juxta Frates Predicatores in parte occidentali, as the same do appear in and by the grants and exemplifications of the said Town of Cardiff. And touching jurisdiction of Courts within this Borough and antient Corporation of Cardiff aforesaid and within the Liberties thereof, the said Jurors say that the Town Court of Cardiff there is usually holden upon Thursdays every fortnight, at the Guildhall of the said Town, before the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being, and now called *Curia Domini Regis*, according to the Charter or Letters Patent of our late Sovereign Lord King James of sacred memory, sealed under the Great Seal of England, granted to the said Corporation at the request of the R't Hon'ble William, late Earl of Pembroke, then Lord of the said Town and uncle to the Lord that now is; wherein actions of divers natures, qualities or values there happening are usually heard and tried, and the jurisdiction thereof exercised by the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being, with the

assistance of their Steward for the time being, according to the form and effect of the said Letters Patent. And the Lord of the said Town that now is, at present is and his successive heirs ought to be, according to the said Letters Patent, Constables of the Castle of Cardiff, and hath, have, and their predecessors, Lords of the said Town, heretofore were used to have, the nomination of a Deputy Constable of the said Castle of Cardiff. Which said Deputy Constable so nominated as aforesaid was in times past and at present is, and for time to come ought to be, a Burgess or Freeman of this Borough; and after his admittance and being sworn a Burgess of this Borough, such Deputy Constable or Constable, when admitted Burgess as aforesaid, was, is and ought to be sworn a Justice of the Peace of the said Town during the time that he shall exercise the office of Deputy Constable of the said Castle of Cardiff, according to the said Letters Patent and during the pleasure of the Lord of the said Town for the time being, or his successors, Lords of the said Town. And that the Lord of the said Town that now is hath and is used to have the nomination and appointment of a Town Clerk for the said Town, for and during his will and pleasure. And touching other ministerials of the said Town, the Constable of the Castle for the time being or his Deputy, after election made and returned according to the said Letters Patent, ought yearly to swear the Bailiffs of the said Town and the Aldermen thereof when elected and the Sergeants at Mace for the time being, as of ancient time usually hath been accustomed. And the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being are and ought yearly to swear the residue of the ministerial officers of the said Town, according to the ancient custom of the said Town; which Bailiffs for the time being are to minister justice in the said Town, according as by the Letters Patent and their oaths they are directed and required. And that every Burgess of the said Town ought to do suit of Court, as of ancient time hath been used. And the perquisites of the same Court are usually accounted for at every audit to the Lord, at Michaelmas yearly, by the Bailiffs for the time being. And that there ought to be four Courts of Quarter Sessions quarterly, to be held in the Guildhall of the said Town, for the preserving of his Majesty's peace within the said Town, according to the tenour of the said Letters Patent of King James aforesaid; which hath not been observed for five

years until the month of May 1667; in which Court of Sessions the Constable of the Castle, the Bailiffs, Steward and Senior Alderman for the time being are or ought to be Justices; whereof the said Constable of the Castle and the Senior Bailiff for the time being are to be of the *quorum*. And as touching the Magistrates of the said Town and Borough for the time being, according to the General Calendar remaining on record and called at the general Sessions of the Peace holden for the said Town in the month of May in the year of our Lord God 1667, their names follow, *videlicet:* Herbert Evans, Esquire, Deputy Constable of the Castle of Cardiff and one of the Justices of the Peace of this Town; John Sheere, Esquire and Senior Alderman, and Thomas Morgan, Esquire, now Bailiffs of the said Town; and two other Justices of the Peace of the said Town; John Gibbs, Esquire, Steward or Seneschal of the said Town.

2. To the second article, the said Jurors do say that, as touching the privileges and liberties of this Town Corporate and the Lord of this Manor and Borough: First they say they are ignorant as to the privileges and liberties of the said Manor and Borough; but for the privileges and liberties held by this Town Corporate they say that the Corporation have held and ought to hold the same in fee farm for ever, according to their Charters and ancient custom; paying therefor yearly to the Lord, at his Lordship's audit after Michaelmas, the sum of Five pounds, thirteen shillings, sevenpence halfpenny, for which the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being do every year respectively account. And their fee is seven shillings, the Deputy Constable of the Castle four shillings, the Town Clerk three shillings and fourpence, and the Sergeants at Mace sixteen shillings; yearly to them paid or allowed by the Lord's auditor upon the said account, and of ancient times hath so been used. And that the said Corporation of the said Town are to have for ever free common of pasture, furze and turf upon the commons near the said Town, called the Great Heath and Little Heath, by the grants and Charters aforesaid; being yearly unto two years last past presented by the Grand Juries of the said Town accordingly. And that the adjacent parishes of Roath, Llanishen, Whitchurch and other parishes do daily intrude

on the said liberty and common of pasture, for many years past, to the great wrong and detriment of the said Corporation.

3. To the third article the said Jurors do present and say that there ought to be usually kept for and within the said Town three Fairs every year, *videlicet*, upon the feast day of Saint Peter the Apostle; the eighth day of September, called Our Lady's Fair; and St. Andrew's Fair, being upon the last day of November. And also that there are kept weekly within the said Town two Markets, *videlicet*, upon every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year; and that the tolls, pitching and profit are due to the Town for the fee farm before presented to the Lord. And they say that David Mathew, Esquire, taketh up the toll and pitching of cattle in Fair time sold between the bridges.

4. To the fourth article the said Jurors do present and say that in the Town of Cardiff there be divers freeholders of houses and lands, some holding in fee simple socage and some in fee farm and to them and their heirs for ever. And for and touching such burgages and half burgages and cottages which pay free rent or burgage rent within the said Town, the same are specified and contained, as near as this Jury could learn or find, in a rental or schedule thereof hereunto annexed, according to the said Jury's evidence; being payable at Michaelmas yearly, after the rate of 12*d.* the burgage, 6*d.* the half burgage, and 3*d.* the cottage, as appears by the said rental and according to a former Presentment; and are now or late were in the several tenures or occupations of the persons named in the said rental or schedule hereunto annexed, as this Jury have heard and been informed.

Cardiff Villa. Rentale liberorum reddituum diversorum Burgagiorum, dimidiorum Burgagiorum, et Cottagiorum seu Curtilagiorum, in villa predicta et libertatibus eiusdem, patet in quibusdam schedulis ut sequitur.

De libero redditu diversorum Burgagiorum, dimidiorum Burgagiorum, et Cottagiorum seu Curtilagiorum in *Lez East Ward* ville predicte, videlicet, for half a burgage heretofore in the tenure of Rees Roberts, Alderman, deceased, and now in the tenure of Arthur Roberts, gent.; or his undertenants, 6*d.*

½ a burg. heretofore in the tenure of Margaret Watkins, widow, now in the tenure of Jane Jones, widow, 6*d.*

½ a burg. heretofore in the tenure of the said Margaret Watkins, widow, now in the tenure of the said Jane Jones or her undertenants, 6*d.*

One cottage, heretofore in the tenure of Morgan Williams, Alderman, deceased, and now of Miles Jones, or his undertenants, 3*d.*

¾ of a burg. heretofore in the ten. of William Herbert, Esq^e^, deceased; and now of James Herbert Esq^e^, or Rice William, his undertenant, 9*d.*

One cott. ten. heretofore in the tenure of Arthur Mayo, Alderman; now of Thomas William, mercer, 3*d.*

One cott. heretofore in the ten. of William Archer, now of William Miles, feltmaker, 3d.

One cott. heretofore in the tenure of Christopher Gawler, now of George Price, Alderman, 3*d.*

½ a burg. late in the ten. of Richard Joyclere, now in the ten. of Richard Price, cutler, 6*d.*

1 burg. heretofore in the ten. of Mary Price, widow, and now in the ten. of Arthur Price, 1*s.*

1 house now in the ten. of Samuel Jones, cutler; but at what burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

1 burg. heretofore in the ten. of Robert Bundy, now of Edward Landick 12*d.*

1 house now in the ten. of Edward Edwards or his under tenants, but at what Burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

½ a burgage late in the tenure of George Evans, now of John Llewellyn, currier, 6*d.*

1 house now in the ten. of Johan Yeoman, widow, but at what Burgage rent etc.

½ burg. late in the ten. of Arthur Samuel, now of John Thomas 6d.

1 burg. late in the ten. of Rice Davies, now of Llewellyn Jenkin 12*d.*

1 burg. late in the ten. of Nicholas Gawler, now of Janet Cole, widow, 12*d.*

½ burg. now in ten. John Creed 6*d.*

¾ burg., being lately 2 houses but now converted into one, now in ten. of Edmond William, smith, 9*d.*

½ burg. late in the ten. of Thomas Meredith, now of Ann Vynor 6*d.*

1 cottage late in the ten. of John ab John, now in ten. of Philip Jenkin, taylor, 3*d.*

1 cottage late in the tenure of Walter Vyner, deceased, and now of James Herbert, esquire, or his undertenant Robert Badger 3*d.*

1 burg. now in the ten. of Mr. ffroud or John Preston, his undertenant, 12*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Robert Hedges or of Jane Lewis, widow, his undertenant, 6*d.*

½ burg. late in the ten. of Morgan Harvy, now of Florence Harvy 6*d.*

2 curtilages now in the tenure of John Gawler, or his undertenant Nicholas Gawler at 12*d.*

1 burgage now in the ten. of William Mustle at 12*d.*

1 cott. now in the ten. of Henry Meredith or his undertenants 3*d.*

½ burg. now vacant, late in the ten. of Wm. Beavan, 6*d.*

½ burg. now in the ten. of Mrs. Elliner Lewis, widow, 6*d.*

¾ burg. now in the ten. of Mary Williams, Walter Strickland, Esq^e^, landlord, 9*d.*

1 burg. now in the ten. of David Morgan, weaver, 6*d.*

1 burg. decayed, now in the ten. of Marg^t^. Price, wid., 6*d.*

½ burg. now in the ten. of Dorothy Archer, widow, 6*d.*

2 parts of a burgage, now in the tenure of Wm. Archer, 8*d.*

½ burg. late in the tenure of Richard Walters 6*d.*

East Ward in Crockerton.

½ burgage late in the ten. of William Toby 6*d.*

½ burg. now in the ten. of John Morgan or his undertenant 6*d.*

1 cott. now in the ten. of Daniel Hickman 3*d.*

3 half burg. late in the tenure of Rice Davies or his tenant Rowland Thomas; now in the tenure of Cradock Wells, Ald^n^, or his ten^t^ the aforesaid R. Thomas.—

½ burg. late in the ten. of the said Rice David or his tenant

Mary Morgan, widow; now in the tenure of John Mayo or his tenant the aforesaid Mary Morgan, 6*d.*

½ bur. in the ten. of James Herbert, Esq^e, now or late in the tenure of Anthony Durniford, 6*d.*

½ burg. now in the tenure of Alice Gaskin or her under-tenant 6*d.*

½ burg. now in the tenure of Rowland Thomas aforesaid, late in the house of the said Rice David, where the Great House stood, 6*d.*

½ burg. late Henry Lewis or tenant 6*d.*

3 half burgages now in ten. of Ja^s Herbert, Esq^e, or his u.t. 1*s.* 6*d.*

½ burg. and one cottage, now in the ten. of Dorothy Lloyd, widow, 9d.

3 cottages now in the ten. of Samuel Sicklemore or his under-tenants 9*d.*

1 burgage in the ten. of Jane Roberts 12*d.*

1 cott. and garden late in the ten. of David Clyn, since in ten. of Rice David, *ut dicitur*, and now in the ten. of Thomas Mayo or his under tenant Thomas Yeoman, 3*d.*

1 messuage heretofore in the tenure of John Howel, *ut dicitur*, and since in the ten. of Rice Davies, and now in the ten. of Thomas Mayo or his under tenant Thomas Yeoman, but at what Burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

½ a burg. now in the tenure of Thomas George 6*d.*

1 tenement now in the tenure of Thomas Pastrick, but at what Burg. rent we have no evidence at all.

½ a burg. late in the tenure of Henry Lewis or his tenant Anthony Durniford 6*d.*

1 burg. late in the ten. of Henry Lewis and now in the tenure of John Moore, his tenant, 12*d.*

1 Burg. now in the ten. of Arthur Roberts or his tenant William Gibbs 12*d.*

1 burg. now in the Ten. of Edward Stradling, Esq^e, or his tenant 12*d.*

1 burg. now in the Ten. of Arthur Roberts or his U.T. 12*d.*

1 burg. now in the Ten. of John Roberts or his U.T. xij*d.*

Within Crockerton to St. John's Church.

1 burgage now in the ten. of Gabriel Lewis, Esq., or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 burgage now in the ten. of John James or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Richard Waters or his u.t. 12*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a bur. now in the ten. of Morgan Jones or his u.t. 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a bur. now in the ten. of Catherine David, widow, 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a bur. now in the ten. of James ffoord 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a bur. now in the ten. of Mauld Evans or her u.t. 6*d.*

2 half bur. and 1 tenement now in the ten. of Edward Stradling, Esq., or his u.t. Jenkin Evans 20*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. and a cottage now in the ten. of Jane Howell, widow, 9*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. in the ten. of Margaret Gibbon, widow, or her u.t. 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of John Osborne 12*d.*

1 cottage now in the ten. of Sir Thomas Lewis, k^{t}, 3*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of George Lewis, gent., 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Edward Oster 6d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Jane Howell, widow, 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Morgan Evan 6*d.*

Behind St. John's Church.

1 bur. now in the ten. of Leonard Williams 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Henry Morgan or his u.t. 12*d.*

2 half burg. in the Ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth.—

1 bur. now in the ten. of the widow Hengott or Mary Hart, her Tenant, 12d.

1 bur. now in the ten. of Mauld Evans, widow, 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Anne Lewis, widow, or her u.t. 12*d.*

2 burs. now in the ten. of Margaret Gibbon, widow, or her u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Johan Yeoman, widow, 12*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Cradock Wells, ald^{n}, 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of John Sheere, ald^{n}, or his u.t. 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Edward Sweet or his u.t. 12d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. in the ten. of George Roberts 6*d.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ bur. now in the ten. of Rice Williams or his u.t. 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of John Creede 12d.

1 bur. now in the ten. of John Greene 12*d.*

1 bur. and a half now in the ten. of Theodoret Price, clerk, 18*d.*

1 bur. late in the ten. of Edward Edwards, now in the ten. of Nicholas Kidner 12*d.*

1 bur. late in the ten. of William Mustle, now in the ten. of the said Nicholas Kidner 12*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of John Sheere, ald^n, 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of William Jervice 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Mrs. James Morgan, widow, 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Griffith Lewis 12*d.*

2 cottages now in the ten. of John James or his u.t. 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of David Morgan, weaver, 12*d.*

East Ward, Middle Row from Crockerton Gate to Worton Street.

½ bur. in ten. of Thomas Jones, feltmaker, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Tho^s Jones, feltmaker, or his u.t. 6*d.*

½ bur. quite decayed, now in ten. of Margaret Price, widow, 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Kunigunda Williams, widow, or her Ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Morgan Jones or his u.t. 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of John Morgan, weaver, 6*d.*

1 cott. now in ten. of Arthur ——— or his ten. 3*d.*

1 cott. now in ten. of John Gawler or his ten. 3*d.*

1 bur. in the ten. of William Archer or his Ten. 12*d.*

4 cottages now in the ten. of Sir Thomas Lewis or his u.t. Jenkin Evans 12*d.*

3 cottages now in ten. of the said Sir Thomas Lewis, knight, or his ten. John James 9*d.*

From St. John's Church to Shoemakers' Street End.

1 cott. now in the ten. of Thomas Watkin 3*d.*

2 burs. and a half now in the ten. of Sir Charles Kemeys, knight, 2/9*d.*

1 cottage now in the ten. of George Evans 3*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Margaret Gibbon, widow, or her ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Roger Sheere 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of James Jones 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Samuel David 12*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Arthur Yeoman 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Maud Evans 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Mrs. Arthur Roberts 12*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Thomas Golding or his u.t. 6*d.*

1 house called Shoemakers' Hall, at what Burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

½ bur. in the ten. of George Lewis, feltmaker, 6*d.*

Orchard Street.

2 bur. in the ten. of John James 2*s.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of John Llewellyn, currier, 12*d.*

7½ bur. in the ten. of John Cradock 7/6*d.*

High Street Ward.

Liber redd. divers. burgag. dimid. burgag. cottag. seu curtilag. in le High Street Ward, videlicet:

1 bur. now in the ten. of Homfray Vaughan 12*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Edward Sweet or his u.t. 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Cradock Wells, ald[n], or his u.t. William Vyner 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten of Samuel Sicklemore 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Catherine Jones, widow, or Wm. Jones her tenant 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Christopher Wells 12*d.*

1 mansion house in the tenure of several tenants to Mr. Arthur Roberts, but at what burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

½ bur. in the ten. of Henry Hoare 6*d.*

1 bur. in the ten. of Lewis Jones junr. 12*d.*

½ bur. in the ten. of Samuel Sicklemore or his u.t. 6*d.*

1 bur. in the ten. of Benjamin Brown, late Thomas Williams 12*d.*

1 bur. in the ten. of John Green 12*d.*

1 bur. in the ten. of Thos. Richard or Richard Hurd, his tenant, 12*d.*

½ bur. in the ten. of Ellinore Want 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Annie Atkins, wid., 12*d.*

½ bur. in the ten. of Phillip Coward 6*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Jonathan Greenfield or his u.t. 12*d.*

½ Bur. in the ten. of Griffith Lewis 6*d.*

2 half bur. in the ten. of Richd. Waters or his ten. 12*d.*

1 half bur. in the ten. of Edward Lewis Vane, Esq., 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Jonathan Greenfield 6*d.*

What burgage rent ought to be due and payable for one or any of the houses in Worton Street, behind St. John's Church, we are ignorant for want of evidence.

½ bur. now in the ten. of John Norman 6*d.*

2 half bur. now in the ten. of John Sheere, Esq., 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of William Murton 12*d.*

1½ bur. now in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or Thomas Morgan, his tenant, 1*s.* 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Catherine Jones, widow, or her tenant Alexander Purcell 6*d.*

1 bur. let for the Swan Tavern, now in the tenure of the said Catherine Jones, widow, 12*d.*

½ a burg. now in the ———

Part of High Street Ward.

1 bur. and a half, and 1 cottage in Homanby, now in the tenure of Mrs. Catherine Mathew, widow, 21*d.*

½ a bur. now in ten. of Lewis Jones senior 6*d.*

½ b. in t. of Margaret Jones, wid., or Toby Hodge her t. 6*d.*

½ b. in t. of John Sheere, Esq., 6*d.*

1 bur. now in ten. of Thomas Richards 12*d.*

½ bur. now in ten. of Edward Sweet 6*d.*

West Ward.

De Liber. redd. divers. burgag. dimid. burgag. Cottag. seu Curtilag. in le West Ward pr'd. videlicet: half a Burgage now in the tenure of Thomas Elliott 6*d.*

½ a burgage now in the tenure of Margaret Watkin 6*d.*

One burgage now in the tenure of Henry Draper, called the Angel Tavern, 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Lodwick Lloyd or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the tenure of Wm. David Baker 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the tenure of John French or James Whitney, gent., 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the ten. of Rice Williams, Ald[a], 12*d.*

1 cottage now in the ten. of John Jenkins or his u.t. 3*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his u.t. 6*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Ambrose Evans 6*d.*

3 cottages now in the ten. of Phillip Green or his u.t. 9*d.*

½ bur. now in the ten. of Dorothy Lloyd or her u.t. 6*d.*

1 house built on the Town Land, now in the tenure of Nicholas Kidner or his tenant Thomas Jones, but at what burgage rent we are ignorant for want of evidence.

½ bur. being now the dwelling house of the said Nicholas Kidner 6*d.*

1 bur. and cottages now in Ten. of Edward Henson 18*d.*

2 bur. now in the tenure of Walter Strickland, Esq[e],[1] 12*d.*

1 cottage now in ten. of Thomas Valentine 3*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of John Steedman 6*d.*

1 bur. & ———— in ten. of John Mayo 18*d.*

½ bur., late John Green, now in ten. of Kunigunda Williams 6*d.*

"John Steedman ought to be named before Nicholas Kidner." [Original note.]

West Ward.

½ bur. now in ten. of said Kunigund Williams 6*d.*

½ bur. late Rice Roberts, now Edmund Thomas, Esq., 6*d.*

2½ bur. late in ten. of said Walter Strickland or Edmund Thomas 2*s.* 6*d.*

1 bur. now in ten of Arthur Meyrick 12*d.*

½ bur. now in ten. of Cradock Nowell 6*d.*

1½ bur. now in ten. of David Matthew, Esq., or his ten. 18*d.*

½ bur. now in ten. of John Jones Tanner or his ten. 6*d.*

1 bur. now in ten. of Edmund Thomas, Esq., or his ten. John Jenkins 12*d.*

Without the West Gate.

1 bur. now in ten. of Richard Hawkins, Alderman, 12*d.*

[1] Walter Strickland was Cromwell's envoy to Holland. He was brother to Sir William Strickland, bart.; and second husband to a Morgan of Ruperra, *née* Morgan of Pencarn.

1 house now in ten. of Lewis Price, but at what burgage rent we have no evidence at all.

2 half bur. now in ten. of Edward Edwards 12*d.*

Within the West Gate.

½ bur. in ten. of Cradock Nowell or his ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Catherine Bowen *alias* Williams 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Rice Williams, mercer, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth or her under tenant 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of James Jones 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Thomas Harry, smith, 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Roberts 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Mrs. Thomas of Wenvoe 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Dorothy Lloyd or George Pritchard, her ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edmund Thomas, Esq., or his ten. Edward Jenkin 6*d.*

½ bur. late of Richard Taylor, now Henry Draper 6*d.*

1½ bur. in ten. of James Herbert, Esq., or tenant 1*s.* 6*d.*

1 cottage in ten. of Griffith Jones, smith, 3*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edmund Thomas, Esq., 6*d.*

½ bur. & cott. in ten. of Lewis Cox, Ald^{n}, 6*d.*

1 cott. in ten. of Cradock Nowell, or Rice Jones, his ten. 3*d.*

1 house in ten. of Rice Williams, Ald^{n}, or his tenant William Wrenne, but at what Burgage rent we have no evidence.

1 cot. now in ten. of John Green, upholsterer, 3*d.*

South Ward.

De Libero redditu diversorum burgagiorum dimid. burgag. cottagiorum seu curtilag. in le South Ward, videlicet, pro dim. Burgag. in tenura David Gerrard 6*d.*

½ burgage in tenure of Judith Evans *alias* Tappet, widow, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Nicholas Kidner or his ten. Miles Mathew, Esq. ———

½ bur. in ten. of Margaret Lambert, widow, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Sir Wm. Bassett, Knt., or his undertenant 12*d.*

1 cottage in ten. of Elbery Hengott or his tenant Richard Cornish 3*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Morgan Jones or his ten. 6*d.*

2 houses in ten. of Lodwick Lloyd & Dorothy Lloyd, widow, at what burgage rent we have no evidence.

½ bur. in ten. of Mrs. Eleanor Lewis, widow, or her ten. William David taylor 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his ten. Wm. Beavan 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Gawler or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Margaret Jones, widow, or her u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Thomas Jones, mariner, or his ten. 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Ambrose Evans or Sir Byneham Throckmorton, his landlord, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Mary Chapman, widow, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Benbrick or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Herbert Evans, Esq., 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John ffennell 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of James Herbert, Esq., or his ten. Thomas Richards 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Richard Waters or his u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Margaret Kewe 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Henry Murton 6*d.*

2 cottages in ten. of Thomas James 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of John Harry 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Margaret Kewe 6*d.*

1 cottage in ten. of John Baker 3*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Thomas James 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth, widow, or her ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Morgan David, sawyer, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth or her ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Sir Charles Kemeys, Kt., ——

1 bur. in ten. of Nicholas Brewer or his ten. 12*d.*

2 half bur. in ten. of Thomas Mathew or his undertenants William Green and Wm. Lewis, taylor, 12*d.*

2 half bur. in ten. of Widow Cooke or her u.t. 12*d.*

1 bur in ten. of John Fox 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Henry Murton 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Gabriel Lewis, Esq., or his ten. 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Jenkin Evan, carrier, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edward Want 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his ten. Griffith Lewis 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth or her ten. Ralph Lewis 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Sir Charles Kemeys, K^t^, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Jane Howell 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edward ffroud or his u.t. Edward Lewis 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Richard Hawkins or his ten. John ———— 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his t. Nicholas Kidner 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Gabriel Lewis, Esq., or his t. Nicholas Kidner 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his tenant William Jervice 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth or her ten. Edward Hopkin 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Evans 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Sir Thomas Lewis, Knt., 12*d.*

In Soudrey, without the South Gate.

1 bur. in ten. of Thomas Richards 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Sir Bynham Throckmorton 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Morgan Evans 6*d.*

6 cottages & ½ bur. in ten. of Jane Morgan, widow, 2*s.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Sheere, Esq^e^, 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of David Howell 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Elizabeth Philpott, widow, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Morgan of Lanrumney or her tenant 12*d.*

In Soudrey, within the South Gate.

½ bur. in ten of Sir Charles Kemeys or his tenant Maud Evans 6*d.*

Within the South Gate.

½ a burg. now in the tenure of Margaret Kewe 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Thomas Richards 12*d.*

The Vicarage.

½ a burgage 6*d.*

1 burg. now in the tenure of Mrs. Oldisworth or her tenant Catherine Richards 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Mauld Griffith 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Thomas Jones, feltmaker, 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Nicholas Brewer 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Gabriel Lewis, Esq., or his under tenant Jenkin Evan, Brewer, 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Oldisworth or her under tenant Widow Evans 12*d.*

1 bur. late in ten. of Josuah Miller but now of Mrs. Oldisworth 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Rice Griffiths 6*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Mrs. Button 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Rice Jones, gent., 12*d.*

1 bur. now in the tenure of Margaret Owen 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Elizabeth Evan, spinster, 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Richard Hawkins, Ald^{n}, 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his u.t., 12*d.*

1 bur. in ten. of John Preston 12*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of John Stanmore 6*d.*

3 whole burgages in ten. of Morgan Jones 3*s.*

3½ burgages late in ten. of John ffennell, now of Edward Lewis, Esq., 3*s.* 6*d.*

2 bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his tenant John Wollvin, Ald^{n}, 2*s.*

2 bur. in ten. of Evan Morgan or his u.t. 2*s.*

South Ward.

2 bur. now in ten. of Edward Stradling, Knt., or Mr. John Woollvin or tent. 2*s.*

1 bur. now in ten. of Randolph Harpur or Rowland David his tenant 12*d.*

1½ bur. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his tenant Nicholas Kidner 1*s.* 6*d.*

½ bur. in ten. of Sir Charles Kemeys, Knt., or his tenant Ambrose Evans.

1 cott. in ten. of Edward Lewis, Esq., or his tenant Ellinor West 3*d*.

1 cott. in ten. of John Brewer 3*d*.

1 cott. in ten. of Mary Gwyn 3*d*.

Finis de Burgag: Redd:

A Schedule of the boundaries, meers and bounds, lands and yearly rents of the several tenements of the Lordship of **Spittle,** whose names are hereunder written.

Imprimis. James Herbert, Esq. The Capital House, commonly called the Spittle, and 5 acres of land, late in the tenure of William Bawdripp Esq^e^ deceased, and now of James Herbert Esq. or Mr. John Wollvin, his tenant. Between the lands late of Sir Edward Lewis, Knight, deceased, on the east part, the lands late of George Lewis Esq^e^ deceased, on the north part, the lands of the now Earl of Pembroke on the west, and the highway leading to Roath on the south part, within the Liberty of Cardiff.

James Herbert, Esq^e^. *Item* 6 acres and one Qr. of land which sometime were in the tenure of John Davies and Catherine his wife, for their lives, and are now in the tenure of the said James Herbert or the said Mr. John Wollvin, his tenant, lying within the Liberties of Cardiff between the lands late of the said George Lewis Esq^e^ of the north part, the lands of the said Earl of the east part, the lane leading to Dobbin Pitts of the west part, and the street leading to Roath of the south part.

Mr. Wolvine, More. Three quarters of land between the lands late of George Lewis Esq^e^ of the north, south and east parts, and the way leading to Dobbin Pitts of the west part.

Herbert Evans, Esq^e^. *Item*, 7 acres, 3 quarters, and ½ a quarter of land; 5 cottages and 5 gardens; and one old house, *alias* a barn, with one orchard thereto belonging; all sometime in the occupation of John Williams and George Williams; between the highway leading to Roath of the north side, the lands heretofore of Edward Kemeys and then in the hands of James ab Evan, of the south side; the lands of the said Earl, and heretofore in the occupation of Mary

James, the wife of Thomas Lewis, of the east side; and the lands late of the said George Lewis, heretofore in the hands of certain of the Irishmen, of the west side.

Cradock Wells. *Item*, there were heretofore in the tenure of the within named John Davies and Catherine his wife one other cottage and a garden, lying without the South Gate of Cardiff, between the lands late of William Herbert Esq. and heretofore in the tenure of Robert Martin and now in the tenure of Thomas Richards, of the south part; the lands late of Edward Lewis Knt. of the east part; the lands late of Edward Kemeys Esq. of the north part, and the way there leading to West Moor of the west part; which said cottage and garden is now in the tenure of Cradock Wells, of Cardiff, Alderman.

Mr. Stradling. *Item*, one acre, being in the Manor of Roath, in a place there called Hilla ycha, lying of all parts to the lands late of Lamorack Stradling Esq., deceased; and one other half acre lying in the Hill-ysha, under the lands late of Robert Hopton Esq., by the right of the late Lady Jones his late wife, and near the highway leading to Roath.

Mr. William Williams. *Item*, 1½ acres, 2 cottages, 2 gardens thereto belonging, lying in Crockherton, between the lands of the said Earl, late in the hands of John Davies and Catherine his wife, of the west and south parts; the lands of George Lewis, in the lands heretofore of Thomas Jevan; and the lands late of John Boundy of Cardiff, Alderman, deceased. These lands, cottages and gardens were late in the occupation of Thomas Lewis and Mary his wife; afterwards demised for three lives to Walter Williams deceased, and now in the tenure of William Williams, his son, for his own life and George Williams, his son

Lewelin Jenkin. *Item*, one tenement lying in Duke Street within the Gates of Cardiff and in the occupation of Lewellin Jenkin, late tenant to Rice Davies deceased; formerly demised to Rice Davies aforesaid for 99 years, if the said Rice Davies and two of his children, Samuel and Timothy Davies, do or one of them should so long live; between the Castle wall of the north part, the lands of the King of the west and east parts, and the street of the south part.

Item, one other cottage within Cardiff, near the Castle gate, lying of the west side of the gate; new built of late by Roger Spencer and lately holden by Naum ffrenge and others, by a late demise, and now held by Mrs. Frances Thomas of Wenvoe, widow, and by her to her grandfather as we understand.

Mrs. Mary Lewis. One of the daughters of Sir Thos Lewis Knt.

Dorothy Lloyd. *Item*, One other tenement lying of the north side of Crockerton Street, and a garden thereunto belonging. The lands late of Sir Wm. Herbert Knt. of the west and north parts; and the lands on the east and south parts lately Thomas Hughes, and heretofore in the occupation of James Rawleigh and were heretofore held by John Griffiths, son to Griffith ap Ievan, lately dead. And the said house and garden are now in the tenure of Dorothy Lloyd, widow, or her tenant, and do adjoin to the house and orchard late in the tenure of Samuel Sicklemore, or his assigns or tenant.

Thomas Wrart, Roath. Five acres heretofore holden by Mr. Rowland Morgan, lying within the Manor of Roath, called Bawdaline acre.

The Freehold.

The widow of Henry Lewis, the late son of the said George Lewis, and the heirs of the said Henry Lewis deceased, owe 4*s*. 4*d*. of free rent for the lands of the Dame Roberts deceased, sometimes the lands of John Jones.

The heirs of Thomas Hughes, or their mother Mary Williams, the late wife of Morgan Williams, Alderman, deceased, paid 10*d*. yearly for a cottage and a garden lying in Crockerton, of late in the occupation of William Figge, and now in the occupation of the widow Donneford.

Escheated.

Wm Jones, Bodysmaker. James Hopkins held one tenement in Crockerton Street, at the rent of 10*d*. yearly, now in the tenure of William Jones, bodysmaker; the lands of the heirs of Thomas Hughes of the east part; the lands of the said George Lewis of the south and west parts, and the highway of the north part.

This land is escheated to the Lord of this Town of Cardiff, by reason James Hopkins murdered his own son, and for the fact he was convicted.

5. To the fifth article they are ignorant.

6. To the sixth article they say they do not know of any encroachment or encroachments done to the prejudice of the Lord; or any commons, wastes, or commonable grounds which are belonging to the said Manor or Borough as the Lord's right, to their knowledge; and for such commons or wastes and intrenchments as there are, the same are and were wont yearly to be enquired on the behalf of the said Town by the Grand Jury of the said Town; and such encroachments are to be corrected and reformed, according to the custom there used, by the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being. And they say that the said Town hath received great wrong and injury by Thomas Lewis, late of Lanishen, Esquire, deceased, who in his life inclosed by estimation 60 acres of land or thereabout, scituate upon the said Great Heath, parcel of the said Town Lands; which said Thomas Lewis, in regard the said Corporation was not nor is not able to[1] for the same, in Law unjustly detained, and encroached the same for his life time from the said Town and Corporation; and since his decease his son Gabriel Lewis Esq^e^ which holds[2] the same from the said Town, for aught they could ever understand. And by reason of this and several other encroachments and building of several cottages on the said Heaths, the said Town and Corporation will be utterly disfranchised of their priviledges and liberties, unless the Honourable Lord of the said Town that now is will kindly assist his ancient Corporation to regain their privileges, as formerly both his predecessors and himself were wont to do.

7. ———

8. In the eighth article they are ignorant.

[1] *Sic.* The newspaper version here has the words "show any title."

[2] Newspaper version: "withholds."

9. To the ninth article they say that the Lord within the said Town ought to have all waifs, estrays, felons' goods, treasure trove, goods of persons outlawed and fugitive; and that the Bailiffs of the said Town for the time being ought to take notice thereof to the Lord's use. And they do not know of any such that the Lord hath not been answered for, except one parcel of clippings of English coin money, weighing two and twenty ounces or thereabouts, seized upon by William Jones and Nathaniel Wells deceased, late Bailiffs of the said Town; which clippings were late in the possession of the said William Jones. But whether it be the Lord's right, they leave to his Lordship to enquire.

10. To the tenth article they present the Castle of Cardiff, with its appurtenances within the said Castle walls, except one garden and its appurtenances now in the tenure of Henry Draper, to be the Lord's; but touching the residue of the said article they are ignorant. And for wastes and decays they present his said Lordship Castle of Cardiff to be partly demolished and out of repair, whether by the said Lord's consent or no they are ignorant. And they present one house in Shoemakers' Street, of the Lord's land, to be down to the ground in the present tenure of William Samynes' orphans. And they present the Tucking Mill, in the [tenure of] Herbert Evans or his assigns, to be in much decay. And they present one stable and garden, now in the tenure of James Jones, to be in much decay. All of which are the Lord's lands.

11. To the eleventh article they present the river of Severn to be navigable into the river of Taff to the slip or quay called the Blunts Gate of the said Town. But touching prisage of wine or for any other goods imported or exported, or which is or ought to be due to the Lord of the said Town for the same, they refer themselves to the Charter of the said Town granted as aforesaid by King James; but they say that there is an ancient duty due to the Lord, called the Castle Bushell, upon all corn and salt of foreigners that wend to the said Town; and that there ought to be always in the said Castle of Cardiff kept a Castle Bushell for that purpose, which hath been wanting these many years. And as to the right of the nomination of officers they are ignorant.

12. To the twelfth article they say that the Shoemakers and Glovers of the said Corporation are one Company, called by the name of the Cordwainers' and Glovers' Company, by composition or Letters Patents of Queen Elizabeth; but by what grant from the Lord they are ignorant. And as touching the accustomed dues, rights, priviledges, immunities and franchises of the aforesaid Company, and what yearly benefits do of right belong or appertain to the Lord, they refer themselves to the said composition and other grants to and of the said Company; and whether such accustomed dues are yearly paid to the Lord, they refer themselves to the Lord's accounts.

13. To the thirteenth article they present that within the Town of Cardiff the Lord hath two water grist Mills, under one roof, called the Town Mills, otherwise called the Lord's Mills, now in the tenure and occupation of William Thomas, Dean of Worcester, John Samyne and Bridget Samyne *alias* Gold, executors and overseers of the last Will and Testament of William Samyne deceased, to and for the use of the infants and orphans of the said William Samyne. And they also present that the Burgesses and inhabitants of the said Town do usually grind their corn there, and so do as long as they are well dealt with, and the mills able to grind; but whether they are bound so to do or no, they are ignorant for want of evidence.

14. To the fourteenth article they say that the Lord has the royalty of Fishing, extending from the Black Weir to the Black Stakes and head weir near Penarth, now in the tenure of the said Wm. Thomas, John Samyne and Bridget Samyne *alias* Gold, to the uses aforementioned in the precedent article; but to whom the royalties of fowling, hawking and hunting do belong or extend, they are ignorant for want of evidence.

15, 16, 17. To the three last articles they are ignorant; and as touching Court Leets they refer themselves to the Lord's Court Leets, where matters of that nature are presented.

Finis de Presentamento.

16th January 1687.
then perused and scheduled by us.

Richard Cox.
Dd. Thomas.

Roll of 4 skins, written on both sides; in fair condition, the commencement very faint.

Lent by R. W. Llewellyn, Esq., Baglan.

MISKIN. A Rentroll of the said Manor made In the yeare of our Lord god 1666 as followeth

Free Tenants with their Rents as followeth

Aberdare parish

Kymortha.

xv*d.* Edward Mathew gent' for a Tenemt of ffreelands called Tir Nant y Lleth redd: pr Ann' 2*s.* 6*d.*

The sd Edward for Tir Meyrick redd' p' Ann' 1*s.* 7*d.*

The said Edward for Tir Cwmwi p' Ann' 6*d.*

The sd Edward for Tir Cilvath y . . . . p' Ann' 6*d.*

The sd Edward for Tir Abergwawr p' Ann' 1*s.* 9*d.*

The sd Edward for Tir Ysharr y Llaithdy p' Ann' 11*d.*

The sd Edward for Tir Nant Melyn p' Ann' 1*s.*

The sd Edward for Tir Kymwy Duon p' Ann' 1*s.* 3*d.*

The said Edward for Tir y Llestey Lloydon p' Ann' 1*s.*

Sr Charles Kemeyes Barrt for two Tenemts of ffreelands th'one called Keven penarth another called Tir Howell ap Ivor p' Ann' 1*s.* 6*d.*

The sd Barrt for Tir Cwmdaer p' Ann' 1*s.* 3*d.*

The Rent Roll continues, in the same form, for the parishes of Aberdare, Llanwonno, Lantwitt-vairdre and Llantrissent—in which last there was due a "Kymortha every second year is 8*s.*"

Pentirch p'ish.

Thomas Mathewes Esqr for Castle Menych ij*d.* and a Watergrist Mill therevnto belonging called Melin vach al's Gibbons Mill ix*s.* viij*d* in all p' Ann' 9*l* 10*s.*

Other tenements belonging to this gentleman were the following:—

Tir y Maes mawre 6*s.*
Craig Willim 9*s.*
pant y Gwyndon 10*s.*
Lloyne Da dee 1*l.*
Lloyne Convyn ycha 10*s.*
Gwayne Veibon Shone 1*l* 4*s.*
Blaen Bwellhe 6*s.*
Llywne Convyn yssa 1*l*

The s[d] esq[r] ij*d.* & Thomas Watkin ij*d.* for Craig y Moel p' Ann' 4*s.*

Griffith Thomas for Caer Yrva being parte of pen Lloyne Convyn ycha vj*d.* and the same Griffith for another p'te of the same pen Lloyne Convyn p' Ann' 9*s.*

David Morg: Harry for 1 p'te of y[e] Lower ffoord p' Ann' 1*l.*

Other tenants for other parts of the same.

Another item, illegible.

Griffith Thomas vj*d.* William Mathew xv*d.* & W[m] David ix*d.* for Lloyne y Brain p' Ann' . . . .

The tot' of ffree Rents there p' Ann' is 1*li.* . . .

Radir parish.

Edward Lewis Esq[r] for Radyr ycha & Radyr yssa p' Ann' 20*l.* 1*s.*

Morgan Jones for one p'te of Radyr ycha p' Ann' 2*l.*

William Horton gent' for another p'te of Radyr ycha p' Ann' 3*l.* 2*s.*

Edmond Thomas esq[r] for another p'te of Radyr ycha p' Ann' 1*l.* 6*s*

William Bassett Doctor at Lawes for another p'te of Radyr ycha p' Ann' 6*s.*

John Morgan for another Tenem[t] called Goytre p' Ann' 9*s.*

The tot' of ffree Rents there p' Ann' is 1*l* 8*s.* 0*d.*

St. ffagans parish.

Edward Lewis Esq[r] for one p'cell of a Tenement called Ceven y Gwyndon p' Ann' 4*l.*

The same Esq[r] for another p'cell of the same Tenem[t] sometimes Robert Earle of Leicesters lands p' Ann' 7*s.*

The same for other parcels, sometime of George Mathewes 6*s.*, and Dr. Gibbon 9*s.*

The same for part of parke y Bay 1*l* 8*s.*
Ceven tre baen 5*l* 8*s.*
Parke y Gover 20*l* 7*s.*

Tho: Mathews Esq^r^ for Tir Meyrick y Boney *1l* 6*s*.
Rhydlewar *1l* 9*s*.
Tir Howell *1l* 7*s*.
Another part of Kegen y Gwyndon now called the Tenne acres *1l* 4*s*.

Edmond Thomas Esq^r^ for another p'te of Keven y Gwyndon r^t^ *3l* 0*s*.

S^r^ Charles Kemeys Barr^t^ j*s*. x*d*. Edward Lewis esq^r^ x*jd*. for Lloyne y Vowalch and Griffith Gibbon x*jd*. for Tir y Ton Lloyd p' Ann *3l* 8*s*.

The tot' of ffree Rents there p' Ann' *2l* 8*s*. 3*d*.

Then follow the Rentals of Lanwensan and St. Brides super Eley.

The totall of ffree Rents w'thin this Mano^r^ of Miskin p' Annu' is xviij*li*. vij*s*. xd. ob.

Kymortha there payable every second yeare is in y^e^ whole xv*s*. vj*d*.

Memorandum. That there is due to the Lord of this Mano^r^ vpon and after the decease of every ffree Tenn'te dying Seized of any ffreehould Lands in this Mano^r^ a Hariott of the best Beast, and for want of a Beast ffive shillings.

Demeane Tenants there with their Rents as followeth

Thomas Button Esq^r^ for Ynys Werne and diu'se other parcells of Lands payes yearely: y^e^ whole yeares rent 10 : 8 : 0. 4 fatt Capons. Hariott ij*li*.

ffrances Thomas widd' for one Tenement called Tir mab Ivor payes yearely 14*s*. 11*d*. Her' de xxiij*s*.

David Edmond Treharne for the Moyety of Gwayne Miskin and other Lands payes yearely 2 : 10 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Harriott de opt'

John Thomas for the Colemines in Aberdare payes 10*s*.

Morgan Morgans for one parcell of Mountaine called Glyn y Velin payes yearely *2l*; 2 Capons; Harr' v*li*.

John William for one parcell of Mountaine called Tir Griffith Taylwr payes yearely *2l*; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt.

Griffith Thomas for two Tenem^ts^ called Tir y Vairdre & Tir poeth y Dowlas payes yearely 2 : 8 : 11; 4 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt' or ij*li*.

Thomas Price gen' for a Tenem^{t} called Tir Vibon Dio bach payes yearely 1 : 0 : 0; 2 Capons.

Thomas Mathew Esq^{r} for parte of the Tenement called Lloyne y Bedw payes yearely 1 : 12 : 10; 2 Capons. Her' de opt' or xx*s.*

The said Thomas for the fforrest called fforrest Llwyd Coed payes yearely 2 : 14 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt' or ij*li.*

Christopher Mathewes gent' for a Tenement called the Gadles payes yearely 3 : 6 : 8; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt' [In margin: "Sold to m^{r} davies."]

Rees David jure vx^{ris} for a Tenem^{t} called Ceven Glaes payes yearely 3 : 0 : 0; 1 Hariott de opt' or xxx*s.*

Richard Hutson for the cole-mines in y^{e} Lo'pps of Miskin Clunne & Glynronthey payes yearely 4 : 0 : 0. [Struck out.]

Christopher Mathewes gent' for Penrhyw Menych held ad voluntatem D'ni payes yearely 0 : 6 : 8.

32 : 12 : 0; 22 Capons.

Chence money yearly	o*li.*	17*s.*	4*d.*
Y^{e} Avoury money	1	10	0
	2	7	4

COTTAGERS.

William David 0 — 3 — 4; 2 Henns.

FARMORS THERE W'CH ARE BOUND TO PAY THEIR RENTS AT CARDIFFE AS FOLLOWETH

Edward Mathew for Tir y Gwryd being parte of Tir y Pimpint payes yearely 10 : 6 : 8; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt' or xxx*s.*

Morgan John for Tir y Gwryd ycha being parte of Tir y Pimpint payes yearely 2 : 6 : 8; 2 henns; 1 Hariott de opt'

William Owen for Tir y Gerthmon being parte of Tir y Pympint payes yearely 3 : 0 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt'

Richard David for Pant y Gerdinen being parte of Tir y Pimpint payes yearely 5 : 0 : 0; 2 fatt Cap:; 1 Hariott de opt' or xx . . .

Edward Morgan and Evan Thomas for a Tenement called Tir y Coll payes yearely 9 : 6 : 8; 2 fatt Cap.; Her' de opt'

John Morgan for a Tenement called Craig y Gilvach payes yearely 4 : 0 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt'

Thomas Llewelin for Tir y Gwryd ysha being parte of Tir y Pimpint payes yearely 4 : 10 : 0; 2 fatt Cap.; 1 Hariott de opt' or . . .

Thomas Ievan for Gwayne y Cee Cae Succon and Ynys Vrwynog payes yearely 3 : 0 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt'

Dido Thomas widd' for a Tenem^{t} called Hendre and Tir y Ton hir payes yearely 2 : 0 : 0; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt'

Elizabeth Mathewes widd' for a Tenement called Tir y Purse payes yearely 13 : 6 : 8; 2 Capons; 1 Hariott de opt'

. . . Mathewes gent' for two Tenem^{ts} called Tir . . . ed Tir Ynys Cynon payes yearely 12 : 0 : 0; 4 Capons; j Hariott de opt'

. . . . by the late Sales as follth

Tot' 68 : 11 : 0; 24 Capons.

. . . . . Moyety of Melyn ynys Werne al's . . . . . Rivers in y^{e} s^{d} Manor ——ss . . . . . hirion Tir Gronowe e . . . . . [bottom corners torn off.]

Clunne Manor.

Two narrow membranes united at the head and written on both sides; in good condition.

Rental of the Manor of Pentyrch and Clun, *circa* 1670.

Lent by R. W. Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan.

Free Customary Tenants wth their Rents as followeth

Lantwitt Vairdre.

* * * *

Lantrissent.

David Jenkins Esq^{r} houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Cae Evan bach and payeth yearely 3*d.*

David Evan Meyrick, W^m^ Edmond and David Edmond hould one Tenem^t^ called Tir y Gelynog & doe pay yearely vj*d.* viz^t^ David Evan Meyrick 1*d.* and W^m^ Edmond & David Edmond v*d.* in all 6*d.*

Pentirch.

Thomas John, Thomas Phillip & Edmond Thomas his son hould one Tenem^t^ late Phillip Adams and doe pay yearely viz^t^ on Thomas vs. and iijs. iiij*d.* on Edmond 8*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Mathewes Esq^r^ houldeth p'cell of y^e^ late lands of Phillip Adams called Cae yn y Garth and payeth 8*d.*

The said Thomas Mathew Esq^r^ houldeth one Tenem^t^ called Cae ffarling [?] and payeth yearely 1*s.* 6*d.*

The said Thomas Mathew Esq^r^ houldeth Tir lle'n dio vachan [?] and payeth yearely 1*s.*

The said Thomas Mathew Esq^r^ houldeth that Tenem^t^ called Tir Ceven Colstin and payeth yearely 1*s.* 4*d.*

The said Thomas Mathew & Morgan William hould one Tenem^t^ called tir pen y Garne & pay yearely viijs. vij*d.* viz^t^ on M^r^ Mathewes ijs. & vjs. vij*d.* on Morgan William in all 8*s.* 7*d.*

The said Thomas Mathew Esq^r^ houldeth that Tenem^t^ called Tir y Crwn and payeth yearely 2*s.* 4*d.*

The said Thomas Mathew Esq^r^ houldeth that Tenem^t^ called Tir Ceven y Gelynen and payeth yearely 1*s.* 4*d.*

The said Thomas houldeth one Tenem^t^ called Tir David Thomas and payeth yearely 3*s.*

The said Thomas houldeth one Tenem^t^ called Tir Griffith Gam and payeth yearely 5*s.*

Barbara Edmond widd' houldeth one Tenem^t^ called Tir y Pollyn and payeth yearely 3*s.*

St. ffagans.

William Lewis houldeth that Tenem^t^ called Croft Eginin and payeth yearely 1*s.* 8*d.*

S^r^ Trevo^r^ Williams Kn^t^ houldeth that Tenem^t^ called Gwayne y Gwaeo coch and payeth yearely 1*s.* 8*d.*

Morgan Rees houldeth one Tenem^t^ called Tir Morgan hen and payeth yearely 9*d.*

Thomas John Thomas Phillip houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Maes tre Werne and payeth yearely 3*s.* 2*d.*

Morgan William houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Llanvair vach and payeth yearely 1*s.* 1*d.*

Morgan Rees and William Mathew jure ux^{ris} hold certaine lands called Dwy Erw y Garne vach and one Q^{r}ter in a p'cell called Erwr Vallen & pay yearely v*d.* viz^{t} on Morgan 4*d.* and on William Mathew 1*d.* being in all 5*d.*

Morgan John houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Cilvach wen and payeth yearely 3*s.*

Richard Stradling houldeth three acres of the s^{d} Tenem^{t} called Cilvach wen, the Rent thereof is included in Cilvach Wen Tenem^{t}

M^{rs} Johan Thomas of Rhydlavar widd' houldeth one parcell of lands being the late Lands of Lewis ap Lle'n and payeth yearely 1*d.*

George Mathew Esq^{r} & others form^{r}ly held one Tenem^{t} of ffree custom^{r}y Lands called Tir John Crwm and payes noe rent.

Margarett David al^{s} Gibbon widd', Daniel Gibbon and W^{m} Gibbon hold one Tenem^{t} called Tir Meyrick goch and pay noe rent for y^{e} same.

Anne Pranch widd' houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Tre Goches and payes noe rent for the same.

Edmond Thomas Esq^{r} houldeth one Tenem^{t} called Baldam bach and payeth noe rent for the same.

The totall Sum̃e of ffree Rents w^{t}hin the said Mano^{r} is per Annu' iij*l.* vij*s.* viij*d.*

Memorandum. That there is a Hariott of the best beast due to the Lord of the said Mano^{r} after the Decease of every ffree customary Tenaunte Dwelling vpon his or their ffree Customary Tenem^{ts} at the time of his or their decease. But if hee or they dwell not at the time of his or their decease w^{t}hin the said Lo'pp or have any Beasts there or vpon his or their free Custom^{r}y Tenem^{ts} Then there is due to the Lord of the said Mano^{r} five shillings for and in the name of an Hariott.

DEMEANE TENANTS WTH THEIR RENTS THERE AS FOLLOWETH

Thomas Mathewes Esq^{r} for Coed Marchall payes yearely 40*l* y^{e} whole yeares rent; 4 Capons; 3 Weathers; j Harriott de opt'.

Idem Mathewes for Gwerne Gwladuce & y^e^ Gockett in Pentirch payes yearely 13*s.* 4*d.*; Her: x*s.*

Idem Mathewes for Mynydd Pentirch and others payes yearely 4*l*; 2 Capons; Her: x*s.*

Idem Mathewes for Melyn vawr and cae pen y Rhyw payes yearely 1*l* 16*s.* 8d.; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt', or ij*li.*

Roger Lord Castlemaine for Clunne Parkes payes yearely 10*l*; Her: ij*li.*

Thomas Dennett gent' for fforrest Glyn-Cynon payes yearely 4*l*; 2 Capons; 8 Weathers, or ij*li.*; Her: v*s.*

Idem Thomas for 60 acres of y^e^ s^d^ fforrest held by another Lease payes yearely 1*l.*; 2 Capons.

David Edmond Treharne for 104 acres payes yearely 10*l.*; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt', or 50*s.*

Thomas Jones for y^e^ Tenem^t^ called Cae verch lle'n payes yearely 2*l*; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt.'

John Thomas for fforrest Glyntave [?] payes yearely 10*l* 1*s.*; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt.'

Johan Thomas widd' for the Tenem^t^ called Gwerne Edyddan payes yearely 1*l* 16*s.* 8*d.*; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt.'

Catherin David for four acres called Cae Mawr payes yearely 3*l* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 2 Capons; j Hariott de opt.'

Margarett Gibbon for two parcells of Lands called Erw'r Vallen and Cae [Gwal]chmay payes yearely 10*s.*; 2 Capons; Herr: x*s.*

Cowe [?] Avowrie is xv*d.*

	89*l* 4*s.* 4*d.*
	26 Capons.
	11 Weathers.
The Totall of y^e^ Bayliffs Charge is	$\frac{xx}{iiij}$ xvij*li* iij*s.* iij*d.*

Survey of the Manor of Roath Keynsham. 1702.

Roath Kensham ss. A Survey had and made of the Lordship of Roath Kensham aforesaid, at a Court Baron held for the said Manor on Tuesday the Five and Twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord God 1702 and in the first of the reign of our Sovereign

Lady Anne, Queen, etc., before Miles Williams, gent., Steward there, and before Mordecai Jones and James Dratt, gents., Commissioners authorized with the said Steward to hold the Court aforesaid for the taking a true Survey of the said Manor and homage: Mathew Thomas, Thomas William, William David, Rees David, Thomas ap Evan, Joseph Meredith, John Williams, Thomas Morgan, John Morgan, Edmund Meredith, Edward Thomas, Arnold Lewis, etc.; the said Jurors having had in charge to that intent and purpose several articles, in answer to which they do on their oaths say and present in form following:—

1. *Imprimis.* To the First Article of our Charge we present and say that John Morgan of Tredegar Esq^e^ is the undoubted Lord of this Manor, and that this Lordship was formerly purchased by William Morgan Esq^e^, deceased, father of the said John Morgan, of and from Richard Lewis of the Vann in the said County of Glamorgan, Esq^e^, deceased.

2, 3. *Item*, to the Second and Third Articles wee say and present that this Lordship or Manor meareth in the upper part of Lanedarn parish, in a place called Kevanpoyth, with the Bounds of the Several parishes of Lanedarn and Lanvedow, East and North, until it cometh to a Rivulet of water that runeth from Kevanmably Park to the house of David William, now the Mansion House of Rowland Lewis Rees, and thence downward along that Rivulet unto a brook called Nant y Cumma, at a Meadow called Foes-lase-vach, within the Parish of Lanedarn aforesaid; and this Manor is like meared in the upper part of Lanedarn aforesaid Northward with a well that runneth between the Lands of M^rs^ Grace Lewis, widow, called Tyr Cwmberch also Kevanpoith, within the said Lordship, and the Land called Tyr gronow yr Llygad within the Lordship of Senghenith and parish of Lanvedow, being also the land of the said M^rs^ Grace Lewis, until it Cometh to a brook called Nant y Gabal, which runneth close by the house of one Edmund Richard late of one William Thomas William on the West thereof, and then leaving the said brook, crosseth the highway and runneth along the bounds of the several parishes of Lanedarn and Lisvane, Between the Lands of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bar^t^, now in the Tenure of John Humberstone and Ralph Thomas, on the west, until it cometh unto

the brook at the Ffoes Lase aforesaid, being the land of the said Sir Charles Kemeys, now in the tenure of William Jones of Lanedarn aforesaid. And another parcel of the said Lordship or Manor is likewise meared on the east with a little brook called Rhyd-y-Billwhe, near the house of Watkin Thomas of the Vaindre, now in the tenure of Mary Watkin, spinster, untill it meeteth with a brook called Dowlas; and from thence it is meared with the said Dowlas, untill that ye come to the land of William Morgan of Coyd-y-Gores, gen^{t}, the land of the said William Morgan and the land of Sir John Thomas, bar^{t}, now in the tenure of the said William Morgan, being lands holden in fee under the College of S^{t}. Austin-on-the-Green, in Bristol; and doth from thence bound or mear to the said Lordship or Manor on the south and west part, until it cometh to a well or rivulet which runeth between the lands of the said Sir John Thomas, Bar^{t}, of the one side, and the lands of Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esq^{e}, called Kevan-coyd, now in the Tenure of Edward Morrice, and the lands of the aforesaid William Morgan, called Tyr-y-Capel, being parcel of this Lordship, on the other side hereof; and so crosseth the highway below the said Chapel, and so runneth mearing down a hedge by a meadow called Florin, until that ye come to the river of Rumney; and from thence it is meared by the said river of Rumney, until it cometh to a moor called Griffith's-Moor, being the lands of Thomas Morgan of Lanrumney, Esq^{e}, now in the tenure of John William and others, on the one side; and from thence it is meared southward with a ditch that serveth between the said Griffith's-moor and other lands of the Countess Dowager of Pembroke, now in the Tenure of William Richards, of the one side, and the lands of the said Thomas Morgan of Lanrumney, Esq^{e}, called Llwyn-y-Grant-Kenol; and on the other side, now in the Tenure of John William aforesaid, and others, until it cometh to a Corn Grist Mill, called Roath Mill, which said mill the said Jurors do likewise present to be the Lord's mill, and situate within this Lordship; and from the said mill to Roath Bridge, being made of stone, near the Church, about a Cottage and waste ground thereunto belonging, called Gooslase, now in the Tenure of Edward Thomas and being part of this Lordship, until the meeting of the Two Brooks eastwardt, until it cometh to another bridge called Pont-Evan-Quint. Also it is meared westward with a brook called Nant-Mawr; and

from Pont-Evan-Quint unto a Lane called Heol-y-King-Coed westward; and thence along that Lane to a place called Rydd-y-Billwhe, before mentioned.

Item, the said Jurors do hereby present and say that one Tenement of the Lord's Land, called Wedal-ycha, being parcel of this Lordship, is situate in the parish of Landaff and now held by lease from the said Lord of this Manor by William Jones of Cardiff, and is now in the Tenure of Morgan Robert, his under Tenant; and that it doth mear and bound unto a lane called Heol-y-Coed on the East, the Mountain or Common of Mynydd Buchan on the North and West sides, and the Lands of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bar^{t}, called Wedal-Isha, now in the Tenure of William Morrice, and a place called Kimtha Bach, on the South part thereof.

Item, we present that one other Tenement of the said Lord of this Manor, now in the tenure of Alice William, Widow, being a parcel of this Lordship, situate in the Parish of Whitechurch, mearing and bounding to the Common called Mynydd Buchan and a high way leading from a place called Pant-bach to a place called Rydd-wathley, on the East, and a Dump or Bank on the Common called Wain Troda, which Bank adjoineth to the several Lordships of Listal-y-Bont, Landaff, Sengheneth, and to this Lordship, on the West part thereof, the Lands of the widow Matthews of Gabalva, being part of the Lordship of Listall y Bont, of the South, and the Land of Captain Richard Jenkins, being part of the Lordship of Senghenith, now in the Tenure of William Thomas and Henry Morgan, on the North part thereof.

Item, we present that one other tenement of the Lands of the Lord of the Manor, situate in the Parish of Whitechurch aforesaid, now in the Tenure of Lewis Lewis, being also parcel of this Lordship and late the Land of one Samuel Edward, doth mear to the said Common called Mynydd Buchan, the said place called Pant Bach on the South Side, and the said way Leading to Ridd y wathla on the West, and the Lands of the said Lord of this Manor, now in the Tenure of Thomas Morgan, being in the Lordship of Senghenith, on the North part thereof; and from thence the said Lordship is bounded with the mears that meareth between the Parishes of Lanishen and Whitechurch, until it cometh to a brook called Castan, in a place where the said brook runeth between a place called

Kaeyrkunrik, parcel of the Lordship of Senghenith, and the Lands of Richard Lewis of Corsham, Esq^e, now in Tenure of Thomas William, being parcel of this Lordship of Roath-Kensham; and from thence to the Ruins of an old Castle near Drainan-pen-y-Graig it is meared by the said brook called Castan, and a hill called Graig Kibor, on the North, and the Lands of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart, now in the tenure of Rees John Mathew, and the brook that runneth between the land of the said Richard Lewis, Esq^e, called Tyr-y-will, and another Tenement of the said Richard Lewis, Esq^e, now in the Tenure of William Lewis David, until it cometh to a Stone Bridge on the High way by Lanishen Church; and from thence to Rhyd-y-Maen-Coch, to a place called Gwain-y-pentrahand, by the said Common called Mynydd Buchan, it is meared to the Highway Southward; and from thence as herein mentioned, to the lands of Lewis Lewis aforesaid, it is meared on the South part thereof with a mount or walk there raised and now constant.

Item, we present that another tenement of the Lord of this Manor, situate in the parish of Roath aforesaid, called by the name of Court Bach, now in the tenure of Joseph Meredith, is mearing and bounding unto the highway leading from Roath Village unto Roath Bridge, the brook that cometh from Roath mill, the Customary Land of the Lord of this Manor, now in the Tenure of Joseph Meredith, the Lands of George Howel, Esq^e, now in his own Tenure, on all parts and sides thereof; and it is a part of the said Lordship.

Item, we present that another tenement of Land of the Lord of this Manor, situate in the said parish of Roath and called by the name of Pengam, now in the Tenure of Edmund Meredith, is meared and bounded with the River Rumney, the Lands of Robert Harvey, Esq^e, and George Howel, Esq^e, and on the South West the Land of the Lord of the Friars and a meadow called Gwain y Mailloch, in the Tenure of William Henry, the Lands of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, called Sayth-Erw-Deon, now in the Tenure of the said Sir Humphrey Mackworth, and being parcell of this Lordship.

Item, we present that there are two other parcells of the Lord's land, being likewise part of this Lordship, situate in the said Roath Moors and now in the Tenure of the said Edmund Meredith, as Lands belonging to the afore-mentioned Tenement called Pengam; whereof one is called by the name of the Back or Abbot's Land,

containing by Estimation Eight Acres or thereabouts, and the other is called Pedwar-Erw-Twick, containing by estimation four acres or thereabouts.

Item, They present that the Land called Sayth-Erw-Deon, now in his own tenure, doth join to the Lands of the said Sir Humphrey Mackworth, the aforenamed Edmund Meredith, as part of Pengam farm, and is parcell of this Lordship and Containeth by Estimation seven acres or thereabouts.

4. *Item*, to the Fourth Article of our Charge we present that we and the several other persons under named do owe suit of Court to the Courts of the Lord of this Manor when we and they shall be reasonably summoned there, and that the Court Leet ought to be held twice a year at the accustomed times within this Manor; and that we and they hold the several Lands and Tenements in our and their several names inserted, from the said Lord in free and socage Tenure, paying to the Lord the several sums of money at their and our several names appearing as Chief Rent at Michaelmas yearly, or within fifteen Days after: viz., the Trustees of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart, hold lands formerly purchased by Edward Kemeys of Kevanmably, of one John ap John David, situate in the parish of Lanedarn and now held by Lease by David Edward Morgan, Jurator, now in the Tenure of Lewis Henry as his under Tenant there, called and known by the name of Tai-ty-Coch, under the yearly Chief Rent of one shilling and fourpence. £0. 1. 4.

Item, The Trustees of Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., hold the Land late of Jenkin William, lying in Kevancoyd within the said parish of Lanedarn, now held by Lease by David Richard, Jurator, being in his own Tenure, under the yearly Chief Rent of one shilling and fourpence. £0. 1. 4.

Item, The said Trustees hold the Lands of William Thos. William, now held by Lease by Edmund Richard, under the Chief Rent of twopence. £0. 0. 2.

Item, The said Trustees hold the Land lying in Kevan Coed within Lanedarn aforesaid, called Kae-tir-Howel, now in the Tenure of Miles Meredith, at the Chief Rent of four pence. £0. 0. 4.

Item, The said Trustees hold the Land lying in Kevan Coed within the said parish of Lanedarn, late in the Tenure of Walter

Baker and now by lease in the Tenure of Rowland David, under the Chief Rent of one shilling and eight pence. £0. 1. 8.

Item, The said Trustees hold the Land lying in Kevancoyd within the said parish of Lanedern, late in the Tenure of Miles Howel, Taylor, and James Thomas, now in the Tenure of Thomas Miles, Taylor, and William Anthony John, under the Chief Rent of one shilling and tenpence. £0. 1. 10.

Item, The said Trustees hold Land in Lanedern, near Graig-y-Lloyn, part of the Lands called Tyr-Dio-will, and now in the Tenure of John Humberstone, under the Chief Rent of tenpence halfpenny. £0. 0. 10½.

Item, The said Trustees hold the Lands late of Rowland Thomas, now held by Lease by Rowland William of Marshfield in the County of Monmouth, in the Tenure of John Humberstone aforesaid as under Tenant to the said Rowland William, under the Chief Rent of twopence halfpenny. £0. 0. 2½.

Item, The said Trustees hold one acre of Land lying within Kevanmably Park, opposite to the house of Rowland Lewis, called Erw-Darland, also other Lands called Tyr Coidegan, a part lying on the South side of the said park without, in the Tenure of the said Trustees, under the Chief Rent of elevenpence halfpenny. £0. 0. 11½.

Item, The said Trustees hold part of the Lands called Tyr-dio-will lying in Lanedern near the said park, in the Tenure of Rowland Lewis, under the Chief Rent of tenpence halfpenny. £0. 0. 10½.

Item, The said Trustees hold Lands late in the Tenure of Evan Phillip, lying by Dowlas Brook within the parish of Lanedern, now held by Lease by Miles Meredith, Jureator, under the Chief Rent of one shilling. £0. 1. 0.

Item, The said Trustees hold one Tenement called Graig-y-Lloyn situate in Lanedern aforesaid, now held by Lease by Mizake Zidrake, Jureator, in the Tenure of David Thomas Thomas, his under Tenant there, under the Chief Rent of threepence. £0. 0. 3.

Item, The said Trustees hold a parcel of Land lying between the Mill Pond and Dowlas Brook, and part of an Orchard there which was sold by James Llewelin, deceased, unto Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Knight and Bart, deceased, and now held by Lease by John Thomas Morgan of Bedwas, now in the Tenure of Thomas Evan, under the Chief Rent of one penny. £0. 0. 1.

Item, Thomas Lewis of Llanishen, Esq^e, holdeth Lands lying in Kevancoyd within the parish of Lanedarn, called Kevancoid-ycha and Tir-Lewis-ap-Owen, now in the Tenure of Edward Morrice, under the Chief Rent of six shillings and a halfpenny. £0. 6. 0½.

Item, M^rs Grace Lewis of the Blew House, Widow, holdeth the Land called Kevanpoyth in Lanedarn, in her own Tenure, under the Chief Rent of fourpence. £0. 0. 4.

Item, M^rs Grace Lewis aforesaid holdeth a parcel more of Lands lying in Kevancoyd in the parish of Lanedarn, below Lloyn y Grant ycha, now in the Tenure of William Anthony, under the Chief Rent of sixpence. £0. 0. 6.

Item, Sir John Thomas, Bar^t, holdeth two Tenements of Land lying in Kevancoyd in Lanedarn aforesaid, now in the Tenure of William Morgan, gent., and Morgan John Morgan, the one Kevancoyd-ycha under the Chief Rent of two shillings and elevenpence half-penny. £0. 2. 11½.

Item, The said Sir John Thomas, Bar^t., holdeth two other Tenements of Land lying by Heol-y-Kincoed, the one now held by lease by Watkin Evan, of Cardiff, Harper, the other held by Jennet the Relict of Whitgift William, both now in the Tenure of Thomas John Evan, under the Chief Rent of two shillings and sixpence. £0. 2. 6.

Item, Sir John Thomas, Bar^t., holdeth one other Tenement of Land lying on the West Side of Dowlas Brook within the parish of Lanedarn aforesaid, now held by lease of John Thomas of Bedwas, brother-in-law to the said Sir John Thomas, Bar^t., and in the Tenure of Mary Evan, Widow, under the Chief Rent of one shilling. £0. 1. 0.

Item, William Morgan of Coed-y-gores, gent., holdeth two parcels of Land, the one called Lloyn-y-Grant-Ycha, the other called Tyr-y-Capel, which the said William Morgan purchased of Charles Vaughan, deceased, under the Chief Rent of four shillings and sixpence. £0. 4. 6.

Item, The said William Morgan, gent., holdeth another Tenement of Land lying in Kevancoyd in the said parish of Lanedarn, being formerly the Lands of David Llewelin Evan, purchased by the said William Morgan of Evan Llewelin, the son of the said David Llewellin, now in the Tenure of Lewis Henry of Lanedarn, under the Chief Rent of three shillings and eightpence. £0. 3. 8.

Item, Watkin Thomas of Vaindre, gent., holdeth a tenement of land in Lanedarn, near Rhyd-y-Byllwch, in the tenure of Mary Watkin, under the chief rent of 1/8*d*.

Item, Joshua Robotham holdeth 1 acre of land of his own freehold, in the parish of Lanedarn, called Erw-Howel-y-Coss, now in the tenure of Rowland David, under the chief rent of 1*d*.

Item, The said Trustees of Sir Charles Kemeys hold one parcel of land within the several parishes of Roath and Lanedarn, called Wain-Vawr, now in the tenure of the said Joshua Robotham, under the chief rent of 6*d*.

Item, The said Trustees hold one tenement more of land within the parish of Roath, called Tyr-y-Ty-Gwyn, near Pont Llyki, now in the tenure of John Morgan, under the chief rent of 3*s*.

Item, Thomas Morgan of Llanrumney, Esq^{e}, holdeth one tenement of land situate in Roath, called Lloyn-y-Grant-Kenol, now in the tenure of John William, under the chief rent of 5*s*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth two parcels more of land, situate in the parishes of Roath and Lanedarne, one called the Park and the other Tyr-Howel-y-Koes, now in the tenure of Jonas Richard, under the chief rent of 3/9*d*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth one tenement more, situate in the parish of Roath, called Tyr-Kalleds, holden by lease by Miles Meredith, juriatoris, now in the tenure of Henry William Lewis, under the chief rent of 1*s*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth one tenement in Roath, called Penylaunetts-Raseworth, now in the tenure of John Thomas, under the chief rent of 1*s*. 6*d*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth one parcel or tenement in Roath, called the ten acres, and two other closes of two acres a piece, now in the occupation of the said Joshua Robotham, under the chief rent of 1*s*. 6*d*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth one other parcel of land in Roath, called the Eight Acres and Dwoy-Erw-doneg, now in the tenure of John Thomas of Lanedarn, under the chief rent of 1*s*.

Item, The said Thomas Morgan holdeth one parcel of land in Roath, near Pont Liki, called Gover-y-marchog, under the chief rent of 3*d*.

Item, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Knight, holdeth a certain parcel of land in Roath, called y Saith-Erw-Deon, now in his own tenure, under the chief rent of $7\frac{1}{2}d$.

Item, M^rs^. Grace Lewis, widow, holdeth a tenement of land in Roath, called Lloyn-y-Grant-isha, in the tenure of Rees Thomas, under the chief rent of $8d$.

Item, William Lambord, Alderman of Cardiff, holdeth a House in St. Mary's parish, in St. John's street, formerly the house of Sir Richard Basset, under the chief rent of $3\frac{1}{2}d$.

Item, Christian Richards, widow, holdeth a house situate in Cardiff, late of Miles Morgan, being the Corner House of St. John's street, over against the Market House, now in the tenure of John Cornish, under the chief rent of 1*s*.

Item, Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esq^e^, holdeth the Lands late of Jenkin Morgan Gwynne, situate in Lanishen aforesaid, now in the tenure of Thomas Lewis, under the chief rent of $\frac{3}{4}d$.

Item, M^rs^. Grace Lewis, widow, holdeth a certain Tenement in Lanishen, called Rhydymincoe, now in her own tenure, under the chief rent of $\frac{1}{2}d$.

Item, Thomas Lewis of Lanishen aforesaid holdeth a part of the Lands late of W^m^ Jenkin Morgan, under the chief rent of $\frac{3}{4}d$.

Item, Mathew Thomas of Eglwysilan holdeth the Lands late of Lewis Reece, situate in Lanishen, called Barway, now in his own tenure, under the chief rent of $3d$.

Item, Thomas ap Thomas of Eglwysilan holdeth Lands in Lanishen, being part of the Lands of Tyr-y-mud, in the tenure of Samuel Powel and Rees John Mathew, under the chief rent of $2d$.

Item, The Trustees of Sir Charles Kemeys, Bar^t^, aforesaid, hold a parcel of Land situate in Lanedarn, called Graig-y-Lloyn, now in the tenure of Morgan Robert, under the chief rent of $3d$.

Item, The said Trustees hold a parcel of Land called Pen-yr-heol, situate in Lanedarn, in the tenure of Llewellin Edmund, Jureatoris, under the chief rent of 1*s*. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

Item, The said Trustees hold lands situate in Kevancoyd in the parish of Lanedarn, called Graig-Maes-y-Gwint, Stavell-y-Gwynn, Kae-yr-Gwyfill-y-wayn-Adam, and a certain meadow below Graig-y-Elan, which was sold by James Llewellin unto Sir Nicholas Kemeys of Kevanmably, Knight, now in the tenure of Thomas Evan, under the chief rent of $5d$.

Item, Richard Lewis of Corsham in the County of Wilt^{s}, Esq^{e}, holdeth a certain parcel of lands in Lanishen, now in the tenure of W^{m} David Lewis, under the chief rent of 3*d.*

Item, Richard Lewis holds one other tenement there, in the tenure of Rees David Lewis, under the chief rent of 1½*d.*

Item, The said Richard Lewis holdeth one other tenement there, in the tenure of Thomas Lewis, under the chief rent of 10*d.*

Item, The said Richard Lewis holdeth a certain parcel of land, now in the tenure of Samuel Powel, under the chief rent of 6*d.*

Item, The said Richard Lewis holdeth part of a tenement called Ton Mawr, in the tenure of Thomas William of Lanishen, under the chief rent of 1½*d.*

Item, The said Richard Lewis, Esq^{e}, holdeth the lands late of Thomas Morgan, situate in Lanishen, now in the tenure of W^{m} Thomas of Bedwas, under the chief rent of 3*d.*

5. *Item*, To the Fifth Article of our Charge, We the Jurors do present that John Morgan, Esq^{e}, Lord of this Manor, hath the fee simple of several tenements of land situate in the several parishes of Landaff, Whitechurch, Lanishen and Roath, being reputed and taken as his domain, and are held by the several persons hereunder named, and charged with the several chief rents [under] each tenant's name appearing, at Michaelmas yearly, viz., *Imprimis*, W^{m} Jones of Cardiff, holdeth a tenement of land called the Wedal-ycha, now in the tenure of Mary Robert as his under tenant, situate in the parish of Landaff, under the chief rent of 3*s.*

Item, Alice William, widow, holdeth one tenement late of Henry Morgan Rees, adjoining to the Common called Treoda situate in the parish of Whitechurch, charged with a red rose on every Midsummer Eve yearly as chief rent, and

Item, Lewis Lewis holdeth one tenement situate in Whitechurch aforesaid, under the chief rent of 1½*d.*

Item, M^{r}. Thomas Williams, Alderman of Cardiff, holdeth one tenement called Lloyn-Crum, in the tenure of Lewis Lewis, situate in the parish of Lanishen, under the chief rent of 3¼*d.*

Item, Thomas ap Evan holdeth one other tenement in the tenure of Thomas, situate in Lanishen aforesaid, under the chief rent of 2½*d.*

Item, James David John holdeth a tenement in the same parish, late of John Thomas Elbright, under the chief rent of 6*d.*

Item, James Thomas David holdeth one other tenement there, under the chief rent of 2*d.*

Item, William Robert Elbright holdeth one other tenement there, called Graig-y-Castell, under the chief rent of 6*d.*

Item, John Morgan of Pen-y-Lan holdeth the said tenement and the land called Tyr-elbod, in Roath, under the chief rent of 3*s.* 7*d.*

Item, George Howels, Esq^e^, holdeth a mill called Roath Mill, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the same parish, under the chief rent of 9*d.*

Item, Thomas Morgan holdeth certain lands called Zeal, in Roath, under the chief rent of 2*d.*

Item, Henry Meredith holdeth certain lands called Tyr-y-Coes, in the same parish, under the chief rent of 6*d.*

Item, George Howel holdeth a certain parcel of land near Pont-Liki, in Roath, under the chief rent of 3*d.*

6. *Item*, We the said Jurors do further present that the Lord of this Manor hath within the said parish of Roath a Tenement called Pengam, in the tenure of Edmund Meredith and part in the tenure of Henry Meredith, and one meadow called Gwain-y-Pwyll, now in the tenure of the said Henry Meredith, and certain lands called Kegdwow, now in the tenure of William Richards, free from any chief rent.

Item, We the said Jurors do further say that we are informed that there was paid heretofore fourpence yearly as an acknowledgment for a Crass House erected by Howel Llewelin within this Lordship, in Roath, now in the tenure of William Richards.

7. *Item*, To the Seventh Article of our Charge we say and present the persons undernamed for encroaching on the Lord's waste within this Lordship, viz.,

Elizabeth Llewelin, widow, for a Cottage and Garden on the waste at a place called Pen-yr-heal, in the parish of Lanedarn, adjoining to the land of Sir Charles Kemeys, Bar^t^, in the tenure of Llewellin Edmund; &

Thomas David, for the like, adjoining to the lands of Thomas Lewis, Esq^e^, within the said parish of Lanedarn.

Jonas Richard, for penning a small parcel of land where the house of one Rees Cattwg lately stood, being in Heol-y-Kevancoyd aforesaid, in the parish of Lanedarn, adjoining to the lands of Tho^s^ Morgan of Lanrumny, Esq^e^, in the tenure of the said Jonas; and

John Matthew of Roath, for a Cottage & Garden erected on the Lord's waste within the said parish of Roath, adjoining to the lands of Thos Morgan, Esqe, now in the tenure of John William.

Watkin Evan of Roath, for erecting a Cottage adjoining to the Lord's land, now in the tenure of John Morgan, within the said parish of Roath.

8. *Item,* To the Eighth Article of our Charge We, the Jurors or homagers aforesaid, do present that upon every exchange or alienation of any free lands, the sum of five shillings is due and ought to be paid to the Lord, for and in the name of an Heriot or Relief. 5*s.*

Item, In further and more perfect answer to the Eighth Article of our Charge, we say that there are three sorts of persons, tenants to the Lord of this Manor, who owe suit of Court to the Courts of the Lord kept within the said Lordship in sort before expressed, whose names in their several natures we the said Jurors do present in form following; the names of all the freeholders of the fee simple lands or messuages within the said Lordship or Manor, and bound to do suit of Court to the Lord's Court there to be kept as followeth; the names of the tenants of the Lord of this Manor holding lands of the said Lord, situate within this Manor or Lordship, by leases or lives for years, and owing suit of Court as aforesaid; and the names of all such tenants of the Lord of this Manor as hold their lands and tenements from him by leases for years or lives, situate out of the said Lordship, but bound by their Leases to do suit of Court at the Courts Leet of the said Lord to be held for this Lordship, are as followeth :—

Freeholders within the Manor.

1. Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart
2. Sir John Thomas, Bart
3. Richard Lewis of Corsham, Esqe
4. Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esqe
5. Thomas Morgan of Lanrumney, Esqe
6. William Morgan of Lanedarn, Gent:
7. Watkin Thomas of the Vaindre, Gent:
8. Joshua Robotham, of Lanedern.
9. Mathew Thomas, of Eglwysilan.

10. Thomas ap Thomas of Eglwysilan, Gent:
11. William Lambert, of Cardiff.
12. Christian Richard, widow, of Cardiff.
13. Henry Merredyth, of Roath.

Tenants within the Manor.

1. Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esq^{e}.
2. George Howels of Bovil, Esq^{e}.
3. Edmund Merredyth, of Roath.
4. John Morgan, of the same.
5. Thomas Morgan, of the same.
6. George David, of the same.
7. Thomas William, of Cardiff.
8. Lewis Lewis, of Whitechurch.
9. James Thomas David, of Lanishen.
10. William Robert Elbryd, of the same.
11. Joseph Merredyth, of Roath.
12. Edward Thomas, of the same.
13. Thomas ab Evan, of Llanishen.
14. Morgan Thomas Roos, of the same.

Tenants without the Manor.

William Morgan, of Lanedarn.
Nicholas Price, of Carfilly.
William Lewis, of Lisvane.
Margaret Thomas, of Cardiff.

And, for more certainty, we the said Jurors do refer ourselves to the Leases; and

13. *Item*, To the Thirteenth Article of our Charge, We the said Jurors do present that by the custom of this Manor or Lordship a Court Leet and Court Baron are incident to the said Lordship or Manor, and are to be held at the times hereafter expressed (viz.), the Court Leet is to be holden twice every year, on such days about May and Michaelmas as the said Lord or his Steward or Stewards shall appoint; at which Courts Leet as well the tenants as also the resiants within this Lordship are bound to appear on reasonable summons or notice thereof to them given; and also that a Court Baron ought to be kept every three weeks, if occasion requires,

within and for this Manor, to try between party and party all manner of actions to a Court Baron belonging, provided the debt and damage exceed not the sum of two shillings and four pence.

And we also present that all tenants of this Manor at all times of the year have, and always have had, free common of pasture for all sorts of cattle on the heaths and mountains there, called Mynydd Buchan, Wain-Dyval, and Wain-Treoda.

And we further present that the Lord of this Manor or Lordship hath by the custom thereof all waifs, estrays, felons goods found within the said Lordship or Manor, and all other royalties incident or belonging to the same, according to the custom thereof.

And moreover we present that there is a Pinfold or Pound overt belonging to this Manor; and by the custom thereof the Lord, as often as need shall require, is and ought at his own proper cost to repair and amend the same.

As to all the rest of the Articles given us in Charge, the greatest part thereof having relation to customaryhold estates and customary tenants, and there being no such within this Lordship, we the Jurors aforesaid do say that we have nothing further to present of.

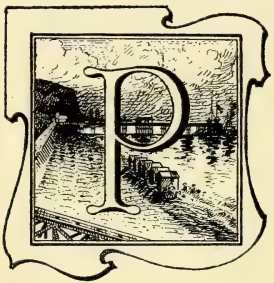
Jurors.

1. Matthew Thomas.
2. Thomas Williams.
3. William David.
4. Rees David.
5. Thomas ap Evan.
6. Joseph Meredith.
7. John Williams.
8. Thomas Morgan.
9. John Morgan.
10. Edmund Meredith.
11. Edward Thomas.
12. Arnald Lewis.

Compared per Charles Phillips.
June 13th 1742.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Clerk Wood's Memoranda.



PROMINENT among the citizens of Cardiff in his day was Mr. John Wood, Town Clerk of Cardiff in the years 1818—1825, who filled that important office with energy and judgment at a critical period in the history of the Borough. The old order was changing, giving place to an entirely new state of municipal affairs. There was a slow transition from the preponderance of Castle influence in the government of the Town, to the ascendancy of the people. In some respects, no doubt, Cardiff's emancipation from feudal leading-strings was to her material advantage; but it would be possible to show that the power of the Lord of Cardiff Castle has on the whole been wielded in the interests of the Burgesses. However this may be, Mr. Town Clerk Wood's sympathies seem to have been on the side of democracy, and he employed his very considerable talent and energies in counteracting the then existing tendency of Cardiff local administration to degenerate into a mere department of the Castle. There is no doubt

Old Town Hall, High Street (Removed 1861).

that, from the reign of Anne to that of George the Fourth, the vitality of the Corporation lay dormant, while the Lords were unceasingly strengthening the ties which bound the Town to the Castle. The Council Chamber in the Guildhall became an office for the transaction of Castle business, and the rarely-held Meetings were occupied with little more than the formal installation of Bailiffs and Aldermen who were nominees of the Lord and devoted in his service. Gradually, however, a new spirit arose among the inhabitants of this and other towns; and a popular movement set in towards a more effective representation of the Freemen on the Councils of the Boroughs, which, after a long contest, resulted in the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. In Town Clerk Wood's Memoranda we are admitted to view the inner workings of this movement at Cardiff. We see weighty questions of municipal law submitted to learned Counsel on behalf of the unemancipated townsmen, and note the strenuous opposition offered by the Castle party to the progress of the new ideals.

The first Case sets out the most material parts of all the Charters, and asks Counsel's opinion as to the power and authority of the Constable of Cardiff Castle and his Deputy. It will be well to set down here the actual historical facts of the matter.

During the Marcher Lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg the Constable of the Castle of Cardiff was appointed by the Lord, to hold office during the Lord's pleasure. His office was in the nature of a military governorship of the Town and Castle. He was Mayor of the Town, and presided over the Town Court, though the civil government of the Town was in the hands of the Bailiffs. This state of things continued during the time when the Lordship was vested in the Crown. But after the Royal grant of the Lordship of Cardiff Castle and its dependencies to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, the Lord himself was Constable of the Castle for the King, and appointed a Deputy Constable to perform the active duties incident to that office. In the eighteenth century this Deputy came to be regarded as being the Constable, and himself appointed a Deputy; the latter being in strict right no proper officer at all. Down to the date of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835, the Corporation officials were sworn into their several offices before the so-called Constable, who was in reality the Deputy-Constable; or before the

so-called Deputy-Constable, who was no proper officer at all. It would seem that since 1551 the office of Constable of Cardiff Castle is hereditary in the descendants of the grantee of the Lordship of Cardiff Castle. Since 1835, however, the office has been in abeyance, and the title disused.

Counsel Mr. John Richardson, of the Middle Temple, rightly lays down that the Constable of Cardiff Castle could not lawfully appoint a Deputy to exercise the functions of a Justice of the Peace, which by the Charter of James I. are assigned to the Constable. But both he and Counsel Mr. Henry Alworth Merewether, of Chancery Lane, make the mistake of failing to distinguish between the offices of Constable and Deputy-Constable; they being under the impression that the Lord of Cardiff Castle had the appointment of the Constable, whereas the Lord himself was in reality the Constable, as plainly appears by the Particulars for the Grant of 1551, and still more by the Survey of 1666. (Herein note the difference between the Lordship of Glamorgan and the Lordship of Cardiff Castle.)

Mr. Wood next directs himself to the question of the office of Town Clerk. He complains that by some means or other the Lord had, for the previous 100 years at least, claimed and exercised the right to appoint this officer; though on what basis the claim rested, was not known. He himself, he says, was appointed by the Lord, under his Lordship's seal, to exercise the duties by himself or his deputy, *quam diu se bene gesserit.* He asks, whether the Lord can maintain this right of appointment, and whether the Town Clerk can lawfully appoint a Deputy Town Clerk. Also whether the present Town Clerk had, by accepting the office of Alderman, vacated the Town Clerkship.

Mr. Richardson gives a general affirmative reply to the first two queries, and a general negative to the last. It appeared, however, to be doubtful whether the office of Town Clerk existed before the Charter of James I.

Although no mention of such an officer has yet been found in documents of earlier date, the office of Town Clerk is a very ancient one.

Case II. deals with the election of Capital Burgesses and Aldermen of the Borough, and gives extracts from the Town Book of 1688—1710, which has for some years been lost. Counsel Mr.

Henry A. Mereweather gives as his opinion that the Burgesses at large had the right to elect Capital Burgesses, and that Aldermen could be chosen from the ranks of the simple Burgesses. He also pronounces on the question of the Constable. Mr. Wood instructed him that the inhabitants of Cardiff desired to throw the Borough open, and that the Lord was keeping back the Charter and records.

In Case III. submitted to Mr. Mereweather, the Town Clerk asks for on opinion concerning the Bailiff's practice of swearing Freemen outside a Court of Record, as for instance, in public houses. Counsel considers this illegal, and also the admission of honorary Freemen. The fees levied on the marriage of Freemen's daughters, and the charge for wine at admission to the freedom, he regards as equally unlawful. He condemns the prohibition of non-Burgesses to open shops in the Borough, as being in restraint of trade and therefore void; and says the Corporation can compel the return of the public records by Writ of *Mandamus*. Counsel expresses the opinion that every resiant householder in the Borough is a legal Burgess, and recommends resistance to the claims of non-resident Burgesses to vote.

Case IV. submits the claim of mere householders to enjoy all the privileges of the freedom, and incidentally raises the question of the legal force of King James the Second's Charter. Mr. Merewether regards this Charter as illegal and void, but adduces no cogent argument for this opinion.

Case V. has to do particularly with the right of the inhabitants to hold stalls in the market, free of toll. Mr. Wood instances the case of a Cardiff hatter whose goods were seized by the Collector, in default of payment of a toll of fourpence for pickage, instead of the penny immemorially paid to the Serjeants-at-Mace. Counsel supports the Town Clerk in his view of the illegality of the new demand, and grounds his opinion on the wording of the ancient Charters.

It will, of course, be borne in mind that most of the points raised by Town Clerk Wood have been rendered obsolete by the Municipal Reform Acts.

Town Clerk Wood's Memoranda.

Extracted from a MS. book compiled by Mr. John Wood, Town Clerk of Cardiff, 1825.

First comes a series of translations of some of the Charters. In that of Hugh le Despenser, the word "corf" puzzled the translator very much. He decided to connect it with "corisfecta," and to translate it "leather articles." The word is the Welsh "corph" (from Latin *corpus*) and evidently means a trading corporation or guild.

Then comes a series of Cases for Counsel's Opinion, with the Opinions. These documents I will set out in an abridged form.

The first cites the most material parts of all the Charters, and asks Counsel's opinion as to the power and authority of the Constable of Cardiff Castle and his Deputy.

Mr. Wood's statement is as follows:—

Case I.

It is observable that in the earliest Charter mention is made of the Constable of the Castle, and a certain power and authority is vested in him which is recognised and confirmed in all the succeeding Charters. It is also observable that he is throughout styled by the Grantors "our Constable," or "the Constable of our Castle." But how he was appointed, or by whom, or whether he held the office by hereditary right, or by gift or grant, or whether for life or pleasure or otherwise, can nowhere be discovered. However, it is presumed that he was appointed by the Lord and, as it seems, with the view principally to take care that the tolls were properly collected.

Admitting the Constable of the Castle to have been appointed at the pleasure of the Lord, it still remains doubtful whether the power of appointing belonged to the Lords successively as Lords of the County of which Cardiff was a part, or whether it was a right claimed and exercised by them as incident to the ownership of the Castle.

Of late years, and indeed so far back as the books of the present Corporation go, it is clear that the Lord of the Borough

has appointed a person to exercise the office of Constable; and he can exercise the right of course as incident to the ownership of the Castle only, and not as Lord of Glamorgan. But how he can exercise this right of appointing a judicial officer, is one point which we wish to ascertain. By the Charter of James I. the Constable of the Castle for the time being is empowered to act as a Justice of the Peace. The books say none but the King can make a Justice of the Peace, and that the King cannot grant a power to make them; neither can a man prescribe to have such a power. By statute, Justices are to be made by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. Yet, in effect, if the Lord of the Borough can appoint the Constable, he does make and constitute a Justice of the Peace.[1]

It is provided by Statute of H. 8 that all cities, boroughs and towns corporate which have liberty, power and authority to have Justices of Peace shall still have and enjoy their liberties and authorities in that behalf, after such like manner as they have been accustomed, without any alteration by occasion of the Act. It is presumed that this liberty, power or authority cannot be created by the Lord of the County—though it must be admitted that, whatever may have been the origin of the Constable's appointment, the Royal Charters have confirmed to the Burgesses all their liberties and quittancies.[2]

Your Opinion is therefore in the first place requested whether the Lord of the Borough can by reason of his ownership of the Castle, or by custom derived from the Lords of Glamorgan, appoint whom he pleases to be Constable of the Castle; or whether it is not rather a personal office, which he is bound to execute *in propria persona*.[3]

By the aforesaid Charter of James I. a power coextensive with that of Justices of Peace for Counties, to enquire of offences done within the liberties of the Town is given, to the Constable, the Bailiffs, Steward and Senior Alderman for the time being, or any

[1] The Lord of Cardiff Castle did not lawfully appoint a Constable, he being himself the Constable.—Ed.

[2] The appointment of the Constable was never a prerogative of the Burgesses.—Ed.

[3] The Lord himself being the Constable, could only appoint a Deputy Constable.—Ed.

three of them (of whom the Constable and the Senior Bailiff for the time being are to be two). It seems clear that the power is given to them all jointly, and that if either the Constable or Senior Bailiff is absent the power is rendered altogether nugatory.

Your opinion is therefore secondly requested whether it be not incumbent on the Constable to reside within the liberty or within a reasonable distance, so that the power may be enforced when occasion requires, without having to send and wait for his travelling 100 or 150 miles, and even then to wait his pleasure.

The duty and office of the Constable is clearly judicial. It is presumed, therefore, that he cannot appoint a Deputy. The books say that a judicial officer cannot appoint a Deputy.[1]

You will therefore please to say if you think the Constable can appoint a Deputy, even if the appointment is to exercise the office by himself or his Deputy.

The Charters throughout say nothing of the office of Town Clerk. The officer therein designated Steward has always been distinct from a Town Clerk, and is commonly termed the Recorder.

The Town Clerk is, as far as we know, in all cases considered the officer of the Corporation, and we believe is in all other corporate towns appointed by the acting body corporate. By some means or other, the Lord of the Borough of Cardiff has, for the last 100 years at least, claimed and exercised the right of appointing this officer himself. On what basis this claim and practice rest is unknown; but the Lord for the time being has from time to time appointed this officer under his seal, to exercise the functions of the office. The present Lord of the Borough appointed the present Town Clerk, under seal, to exercise the duties by himself or his deputy, *quam diu se bene gesserit.*[2]

Your opinion is requested whether the Lord of the Borough can

[1] The Lord, being Constable of his Castle, could appoint a Deputy. But the Deputy might not appoint a deputy to himself—though this was often done in effect: *Delegatus non potest delegare.*—Ed.

[2] The Survey of 1666 seems to show that the Town Clerk was anciently the salaried officer of the Lord, like the Bailiffs, Serjeants, &c. But the Lord has not appointed the Town Clerk since the Municipal Reform Act. The Town Clerk has always in practice appointed a Deputy, with the approval of the Council called his Chief Assistant.—Ed.

maintain this right of appointment; and whether the present Town Clerk can appoint a Deputy.

The present Town Clerk some short time back was elected and sworn Alderman; but was never one of the Senior Aldermen, consequently his office partook of nothing of the judicial character. Attempts are being made to turn him out of the office of Town Clerk, on the ground that, by accepting the office of Alderman, he vacated that of Town Clerk, since they are incompatible.

Your opinion is requested as to whether the present Town Clerk, by accepting the office of Alderman, did vacate the Town Clerkship. If you should be of opinion that he did, then, whether a resigning of the office of Alderman before he was amoved from the Town Clerkship purged the forfeiture so that he may continue to hold it without fear of amotion.

OPINION.

I think there is nothing contrary to Law in the right claimed by the Lord of the Borough and owner of the Castle to appoint whomsoever he pleases to be Constable[1] of the Castle, although the Charters attach to that office certain corporate rights, and although the Charter of King James I. attaches to it the powers of a Justice of the Peace within the Borough. And that the right is well founded, I think appears from the long and undisputed exercise and enjoyment of it.

I do not think that the Constable can be compelled to actual residence within the Borough or within any particular distance from it; but I think that he is bound to attend, when necessary, for the purpose of holding the Quarter Sessions of the Borough, or for swearing in the corporate officers who are required by Charter to be sworn in before him. In the event of his refusal, I think he might be compelled by *Mandamus;* or, if his refusal should be persisted in, that he might be indicted for refusing to perform the duties of his office. I do not think that the Corporation have any power to amove him from his office; this power seems to me to belong to the Lord of the Borough, who has the right of appointment.

[1] Note that when writing of a "Constable" Counsel means the officer appointed by the Lord, *i.e.*, in reality the Deputy-Constable.—ED.

There are certain cases in which a judicial officer may appoint a Deputy, when sanctioned by custom and by the terms of his own appointment. But I think that the Constable of Cardiff Castle cannot lawfully appoint a Deputy to exercise the functions of a Justice of the Peace; which by the Charter of King James I. are assigned to the Constable. I am inclined to think that he might appoint a Deputy to swear in the officers, if that has been the custom, and if it is according to the terms of his own appointment.

If it could be clearly shewn that no such officer as a Town Clerk existed before the Charter of King James I., I should think it probable that the Lord could not support the alledged right of appointment. But if this should appear doubtful, as it probably must do, then I think that the exercise of the right by the Lord for so long a period would be evidence that it had existed ever since the first formation of the Borough; and that it might on that ground be supported.[1]

I think that the present Town Clerk may appoint a Deputy, as has been done in other instances by former Town Clerks.

I should think that the office of a junior Alderman is not incompatible with that of Town Clerk, unless the accounts of the Town Clerk are settled, or his conduct controlled, by the Aldermen; in which case I should think that his acceptance of the office of Alderman would vacate his office of Town Clerk, and that his subsequent resignation of the office of Alderman would not restore him to the office of Town Clerk.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
Middle Temple,
Feby 9th, 1818.

Case II.

By the Charter of King James I. twelve of the Burgesses are to be elected, in manner mentioned below, Capital Burgesses of the Town of Cardiff. By the same Charter the nomination, election, and swearing in of the Bailiffs, Capital Burgesses and other officers

[1] There is every reason to believe the office of Town Clerk is a very ancient one.—Ed.

and ministers of the Corporation shall be on the days, times, places and periods, and in such manner and form, as they were wont to be or ought to have been in times past nominated, elected and sworn within the said Town.

[Margin :—This is a singular clause as applied to Capital Burgesses, as I find no mention at all of them before the Charter of James I.—H.A.M.]

The Marquess of Bute is Lord of the Borough, and he and his ancestors always kept back the Charters and endeavoured to make the Borough a Close Borough; but lately copies of the Charters have been obtained and the Burgesses at large wish to throw the Borough open. The oldest book in the Corporation coffers begins in the year 1688;[1] and in the entry of election of officers of the Corporation, such as Bailiffs, Ale Tasters and Serjeants at Mace, Constables of the Town and other officers, which always takes place on the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel (29 September) yearly, there does not appear any entry of the election of a Capital Burgess. And the first entry of the election of a Capital Burgess appears to have been made at a Court of Record in the year 1692, in the following words :—

"Cardiff villa. In le Guildhall vill' pred' decimo die Augusti "anno R.R^{s} & R^{e} Will'i & Marie Angl' &c. Quarto, Annoq' D'ni "1692, coram Cradoco Nowell et Ludovico Cox armiger' Ball^{s} vill' "pred' &c. Elecc'o Capital' Burgen' ejusd^{m} Ville Georg' Stephens "Jun^{r} die & anno suprad' ad exequend' offic' Capital' Burgen' infra "eand^{m} villam & lib'tates ej^{s}d^{m} Cora' p'fatis Balli^{s};"

and in 1707 the next entry runs thus :—

"Cardiff Vill. Att a Comon Councell held this 15th day of "December 1707. It appearing to us whose names are hereunder "subscribed, that Joseph Hoar, George Pranch and William Murton, "three of the Capitall Burgesses, were deceased; in order to fill up "those Vacancies the Majority of the Choice fell on Will^{m} Jones "Jun^{r}, Apothecary; Pethuel Sheers, Mercer; John Jones, ffarmer. "Witness our Hands—Alex^{r} Purcell, Nath^{l} Wells, Bailiffs; Cra. "Wells, Sen^{r} Alderman; W^{m} Jones, Alex^{r} Pursell, Jo^{n} Archer, "Lewis Cox, Em^{ell} Miles, Aldermen; Jn^{o} Rowbotham, Mich^{l} "Richards, James Jones: William Jones Jun^{r} was accordingly

[1] This book is not now to be found among the Town Clerk's muniments.—Ed.

"first Sworne & Admitted one of the twelve Capitall Burgesses "in Open Councell the s^d 15^{th} day of Dec^r 1707. Imediatly after- "wards Pethuel Sheers was in like manner Sworne & Admitted one "of the s^d Twelve the same day; & afterwards John Jones was in "like manner Sworne and Admitted; $Alex^r$ Purcell, Nath. Wells; "$Mich^l$ Richards, Towne Cl:"

From that period it seems to have been the usage of the Common Council to appoint Capital Burgesses themselves, without consulting the Burgesses at large,[1] and at all periods of the year as a vacancy happens; and that they consider the office of a Capital Burgess to be for life. The Aldermen elect and fill up vacancies of Aldermen from Capital Burgesses only, and this appears to have been the usage from the year 1716. But prior to 1716 it does not appear whether the persons from time to time elected Aldermen were previously Capital Burgesses or not.

By this means the Lord of the Borough having at one time obtained a majority of votes in the Common Council (which he still retains), has the sole management of the Borough. And so little did the Lords attend to the interests of the Corporation, that in 1722 an illiterate man was appointed Bailiff[2]

On a late vacancy of Capital Burgess, happening by death, a Common Council was held for appointing another. It was then contended by some of the Council that the election of a Capital Burgess ought to be made by the Burgesses at large, and on the 29th of September; but the majority proceeded to election.

[Margin:—"That was in direct contravention of the proviso in the Charter of R^d Duke of Gloucester.—H. A. M."]

Your opinion is requested 1st whether the Capital Burgesses ought to be elected annually, and if so on what day.

OPINION.

1. I am of opinion that the Capital Burgesses are not required to be elected annually. The early Charters do not mention them. The Charter of James I. refers their election to the former usage, although there is no trace of the existence of such a body before

[1] This procedure is altered by the Municipal Reform Act, 1835.—ED.

[2] The illiterate Bailiff was James Owen, whose signature in the Minutes of Council was always written by one of his colleagues.—ED.

that Charter. The entries cited raise the inference that the election was not annual, and show that the Capital Burgesses were not elected with the other annual officers at Michaelmas. The first entry of election of Capital Burgesses, in 1692, is in August, and not on the usual day of election. That in 1707 is in December, and purports to be an election for the purpose of filling up the vacancies of three who were dead. This goes a great way to negative an annual election; unless the three persons had died in the course of the year, which is not probable. Under these circumstances, and there being no provision in the Charter for the election at any particular period, nor any limitation of time for which they should be appointed, I think it must be taken to be (according to the general Law) an appointment for life—particularly as by the Charter the Aldermen are to be so elected.

Secondly, in whom is the Election of Capital Burgesses?

2. As the Charter is so obscurely worded with regard to the election of Capital Burgesses, referring in the first place to a mode of election to be afterwards mentioned, and in the subsequent part directing the election to be made according to the former usage—although the Capital Burgesses appear to be then for the first time appointed—this question seems to be involved in much doubt.

The first entry, in 1692, is silent as to the electors. That of 1707 describes the election as at a Common Council; which, coupled with the subsequent usage, would go a great way to give the right of electing the Capital Burgesses to the Common Council. On the other hand, although the Common Council, who are part of the Burgesses, have elected, that fact does not of itself clearly negative the right of the rest of the Burgesses to vote; and the latter passage in the Charter might be construed to refer the election of Capital Burgesses to the former usage as to other elections. If this be the proper construction, then all the elections being (prior to that Charter) in the Burgesses at large, that of Capital Burgess would fall into the same hands. And as the general principles of Law are in favour of the general right, and against that of the select body, I think the latter ought not to be upheld, notwithstanding the usage which is of no avail unless it is supported by a Charter or Bye Law proved or to be preserved. Nor could the Common Council, who are not the representatives of the Burgesses at large, but created by

the Crown, make a bye-law to exclude the body at large from the right of election.

Fifthly, your opinion is also requested whether (notwithstanding the usage to the contrary) the Aldermen may fill up vacancies of Aldermen from the Burgesses at large; or must it be from the Capital Burgesses?

5. The words of James the First's Charter being general, "that 12 of the Burgesses shall be Aldermen"; and there being in that Charter nothing to confine the election to those of the Common Council, but on the contrary the clause for their future elections stating generally "that they should be chosen out of the Burgesses"; and the prior Charter of Queen Elizabeth having also generally directed that the Aldermen should be "12 of the more sufficient & discreet of the Burgesses" (those appointed in that Charter being also merely described as Burgesses, and that before the creation of the select body of the Capital Burgesses by the Charter of James), I am of opinion that the mere usage since 1716, of electing the Aldermen from the Capital Burgesses, is not sufficient to negative the unlimited right of the Aldermen to elect from the body of the Burgesses at large, as inferred from the circumstances stated before. I conceive therefore that the Aldermen may fill up their vacancies from the body at large, and are not restricted to an election from the Common Council alone.

Sixthly, the Lord of the Borough has so far back as 1692 appointed the Constable of the Castle:—

"Cardiff Villa. In Guildhall Ville pred', Vicesimo tercio Die "Marcij Anno Regn' D'ni R's et D'ne Regine Will'i et Marie dei gra' "Angl', Scot', ffranc' et Hib'nie, fidei Defensor', &c. Quinto, Annoq' "D'ni 169$\frac{2}{3}$; Cora' Cradoco Wells et Alexandro Pursell, armigeris, "Ball'is Ville pred'e Necnon Justiciar' D'c'or' D'ni R's et D'ne Regine "ad pacem infra Villa' pred' conseruand' atq' custodiend', et Will'us "Herbert de Gabalva, ar', existen' no'i'at' et constitut', per patent' "prenobi's Thome, Comitis Pembroke et Montgomery, Constabular' "Castri Ville pred', tunc jurat' fuit ad exequend' officiu' Justiciar' "pacis infra Villa' pred' et Lib'tates ej'sd'm." See fol. 5 under the words "but only the Constable aforesaid and Bailiffs of the same Town who shall have been elected by the Burgesses them-

selves." Some of the Burgesses contend the appointment of the Constable to be in the Burgesses.

Your opinion is further requested whether the Lord or the Burgesses have the appointment of the Constable.

Ought the Constable to reside within or within reach of the town?

It has been the usage for the Constable to appoint a Deputy for the purpose of swearing in the officers of the Corporation. Has he by Law such power, he being a magistrate?

6. In all probability an enquiry into the early history of the Constableship of the Castle of Cardiff would clearly establish that the Lord had the appointment of the Constable.[1] And, from the description of that officer in the Charter of Hugh le Despenser, as well as in the subsequent Charters, I think it seems clear that he was the officer of the Lord. I see no reason for supposing that the Burgesses have any right to appoint him. The usage, as evidenced by the document of 1692 seems to give the appointment to the Lord, and the words of the Charter of Hugh le Despenser do not appear to me to contradict that usage. The exclusion of all the Lord's officers but the Constable and Bailiffs of the Town, "who shall have been elected by the Burgesses themselves," appears to be open to the construction that the latter words should be applied only to the Bailiffs, and not to the Constable. For the Charter gives the election of Bailiffs to the Burgesses, but not that of the Constable, who seems to be described as officer of the Lord.

Neither do I see any reason why the Constable should reside. He no doubt formerly resided in the Castle, which probably is out of the jurisdiction of the Borough[2] He is directed by the early Charters to be the Mayor; but the Bailiffs and Aldermen are to have the government of the Town, he only holding the Court, which, by the Charter of James I., is now to be held before the Bailiffs and Aldermen with the assistance of the Steward. It should be observed that the Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses were not incorporated till

[1] Certainly, the Lords Marcher of Glamorgan appointed the Constable, previous to 1551; but since that date the Lord of Cardiff Castle is Constable for the Sovereign, in whom is the *allodium*.—Ed.

[2] The Castle is no longer, as formerly, outside the jurisdiction of the Borough. Anciently, the Borough might be said to be in the jurisdiction of the Castle.—Ed.

the Charter of James I, and the Constable is not a member of the Corporation created by that Charter.

The Constable of Cardiff being a Magistrate, and as such a judicial officer, cannot by Law appoint a general deputy.[1] It may be another question whether he could appoint a deputy to do any particular ministerial act. But I am of opinion that he could not appoint a deputy for the purpose of swearing in the officers of the Corporation, the Charter expressly requiring that the Aldermen shall take their oaths before the Constable, & saying nothing of a Deputy. And, whatever the usage may have been, I conceive that any Aldermen sworn in before any person but the Constable is not duly admitted into his office.

As it is stated to me that the Burgesses are desirous of throwing the Borough open, I should observe that it appears there were Burgesses in Cardiff as early as the 17th of Edward II.; and in none of the subsequent Charters is there any power given of enrolling, making or creating them. The consequence of which is, that the power of making them must now be the same as it was in the reign of Edward II.; which in all probability was, by inrolling the inhabitant householders in the Resiant Roll at the Leet, and swearing them to their allegiance there. If there are any documents of the Court Leet now in existence to prove that such was originally the mode of election, it seems to me to be still the proper legal course, notwithstanding the select body of the Corporation may have assumed to themselves any unauthorized power of admitting Freemen.

The election of the Aldermen being expressly given by the Charter to the Aldermen themselves, and that of the Capital Burgesses being so doubtful, there appears at present no mode of opening the Borough but by ascertaining who the Burgesses ought to be, or by claiming for the Burgesses at large the right of annually electing the two Bailiffs from the Aldermen; which it would appear ought to be done by the Aldermen and Burgesses at large, according to the provision in the Charter of Richard, Duke of Gloucester,

[1] Counsel evidently was not aware that the Lord of Cardiff Castle was himself the Constable; and that he, therefore, had not the appointment of the Constable, but only of the Deputy. (*See* Particulars for the Grant to Sir Wm. Herbert, and more particularly the Survey of 1666.)—Ed.

and the clause in the Charter of Isabella, Countess of Worcester. As I believe the Bailiffs are the Returning Officers at Cardiff, this must, I conclude, be a material consideration.

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER.

Chancery Lane.

June 5th, 1824.

FURTHER CASE. III.

So far as can be collected from memory of man and the Books and Minutes of the Corporation in the Town Clerk's Office, it appears to have been the custom for the Bailiffs for the time being to admit and swear in Burgesses at their pleasure, and to exact such sums for admission as they thought proper. Indeed it is said that at one time the Bailiffs would individually, and at all times and places, even in public houses, grant freedoms to any they pleased. This was corrected by the Common Council in 1762. By custom the son of every Freeman (if his father was a Freeman at the son's birth) is at the age of 21 entitled to his freedom. Marrying a Freeman's daughter, or serving apprenticeship to a Freeman entitles a resident to his freedom. Honorary freedoms are also granted. The Bailiffs and Steward are accustomed from time to time to hold Quarter Sessions for the Town, upon which occasions the Grand Jury present the boundaries of the Town, and the various nuisances, &c. In 1656 the following Presentment was made:—

"Cardiff Towne. Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Towne "and lib'tie of Cardiff according to the Articles to them given in "charge, made and delivered the eighth daie of ffebruary in the yeare "of our Lord God 1656, at the Guildhall of the said Towne, before "Rice Davies and John ffenwell esquires, Bayliffs of the said Towne, "upon their Oaths whose names are hereunto subscribed, that is to "saie Roger Sheere, Alderman; John Wollvin and John Price, "Common Attorneys of the said Towne; Nathaniell Wells; Rice "Williams; John Hengott; George Evans; Lewis Jones the elder; "Lewis Coxe; Morgan Jones; Giles Morgan; Edward Edwards; "Cradock Wells; James Jones; Richard Waters; Rice Williams,

"mercer, and Griffith Lewis (*inter alia*) intruders upon the lib'ties "of the said Towne."[1]

And it has been the practice from that day to the present, whenever Quarter Sessions are held (which of late years is very seldom) so to present; but we have never seen any presentment of persons entitled to the freedom.

The first entry we find of the election of Burgesses is made in the Book of Proceedings of the Town Court, held every fortnight under the Charter of James; which also contains entries of the election of officers on Michaelmas Day. It is as follows:—

"Cardiff Villa. In le Guildhall Ville pred' Quinto die Martij "Anno Regn' D'ni R's et D'ne Regine Willi' et Marie dei gra' nunc "Angl' &c. Primo Annoq' D'ni 1688. Cora' Benjamin Browne et "Cradock Nowell Armigeris Ball' Vill' pred' sec'd'm Consuetud' "Elecc'o' Burgen' ejusd'm Ville Emmanuel Jones Gen' tunc jurat' "fuit in Burgen' Ville pred' et Solvit pro Lib'tate p'r man' &c. "iijs. iiij*d*."[2]

The next was on 3 October 1689, and the fine was 20*s*.

In 1708 the following appears:—

"Att a Comon Councell held in the Guildhall this 22nd of March 1708. . . . "And whereas sev'all persons have been & may be hereafter admitted Burgesses of "the sd Towne who are not or shall not be resident in the same Towne and may "hereafter p'tend to be exempt from payment of Toll wthin the said Towne to the "great p'judice of the Inhabitants paying Scott and Lott, for preventing whereof It "is Ordered that all such Out Burgesses or Honorary Burgesses who by themselves "or their Servants shall insist upon the Imunityes & Priviledges of Burgesses shall "be lyable and charged with bearing & paying towards the reliefe of the Towne and "other Charges incident to the said Towne."

"Court of Aldrmen. Novr 9th 1715. . . . Ordered yt all persons (who are not ffreemen) be Summoned to appear before the Bailiffs to Shew Cause why they exercise their Trades, not being free."

[Here follows the entry in the Town Book of the disfranchisement of Alderman Edward Herbert and Mr John Davies in 1736. See *post*.]

[1] "The Town is divided into four Wards, & the Jury presented in each. These Presentments are prosecuted. The parties presented generally submit & pay 3/4*d* each together with the fees of process, by way of fine.—J. W."

[2] "Can it be ascertained whether Jones was a resident or not?—H. A. M." He was, no doubt.—Ed.

This is the first entry of the sort in the books in the Town Clerk's possession.

On 27 September 1745 there were seven admitted, who were all outdwellers.

1762. "Cardiff Town to wit. Att a Court of Common Councill held for the "said Town of Cardiff aforesaid in the Council Chamber of the said Town the 22d day "of December in the Year of Our lord 1762 to Consider of divers and sundry matters "of and Concerning the said Town and for the Well Government of the said Town, "We the Bailiffs and several Aldermen and Capital Burgesses duly Summoned and "assembled in Councill as aforesaid being the Major part of the said Common Councell "do hereby Unanimously Agree that Whereas it hath been usual and customary for "One of the Bailiffs of the said Town to swear such persons Freemen or Burgesses of "the said Town at such times or places as he thought proper And Whereas the "Original intention of all Guildes or Communityes were that the Burgesses or "ffreemen should be Admitted and Sworn into the said Guild in an open and publick "manner It is therefore hereby unanimously Ordered and Ordained by the Common "Councel assembled that from henceforth no person or persons shall be Admitted or "Sworn a Burgess or Freeman of the said Town but such as shall be approved by "the said Bailiffs of the said Town and by them sworn as such in the Town Hall of "the said Town at some public Court of Record of the said Town held for the said "Town hereby Ordaining that this Ordinance shall no ways impeach the right or "validity of any Burgess or Freeman already sworn as such but hereby fully "Confirming the same."

Since that time it appears that they have been admitted on Court days and before the two Bailiffs; and on the last Election for the Borough the Court adjourned to the day of Election, and kept it open by adjournments during the Election, for the purpose of admitting Burgesses entitled to their freedom. And it is stated by old Burgesses that this was the practice at former Elections.

In the above cited Town Book the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Accounts are kept for several years and audited. Also there are several entries on parish business, and it appears as if the Town was completely under the control of the Corporation.

The documents prior to 1688 are in the hands of the Marquess of Bute, who is the Lord of the Borough and also the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan, and brother to one of the candidates for the Borough. The Bailiffs, who are under the Marquess' influence, have lately made the Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia and all the staff of the Militia Honorary Freemen.

OPINION.

A custom for the Bailiffs to admit and swear Burgesses at their pleasure I believe to be bad, if the Court could be induced to consider the question.

So also, if the subject was properly investigated, it would be found that it is not by any particular local custom that the sons of Freemen, or the husbands of Freemen's daughters, or apprentices are free, but it is by the general Law of the land.

The same investigation would establish that the admission and swearing of what are called Honorary Freemen, that is, persons not residing in the place, are illegal.

The Quarter Sessions, considering the matters presented by the Jury, will, I have no doubt, upon proper enquiry and accurate search, be found to be also the Court Leet; and the ancient title of the Court will, I imagine, be found to have been "Sessio Pacis et Curia Domini Regis."[1]

If the Sessions are not duly and regularly held, the Bailiffs should be compelled by *Mandamus* to hold them.

Though there may be no Presentment of any persons as entitled to their freedom, if there are any ancient records of the Borough or of the Court Leet, the Rolls of Resiants will probably be found to contain, when compared with the Parish Books, the names to the returns to Parliament, and other public documents of the same date, the names of all the inhabitants, and to include no non-residents.

As to the entries of 1688 & 1689, they were most probably at a Court Leet. It should, if possible, be ascertained whether Emmanuel Jones was before or after the time of his admission a householder in the Borough.[2]

I think the variation in the fine very important, as I have no doubt for the admission of strangers they might take what fine they thought proper in each case.

The entry of 1708 must, in whatever view it is taken, be an illegal act, and was no doubt one of those irregularities which occur too often in the proceedings of Corporations. It assumes the

[1] This surmise is undoubtedly correct.—ED.

[2] No doubt he was, both before and after.—ED.

admission of non-resident Burgesses, which I believe to be illegal. This proceeding was about 17 or 18 years after the publication of Dr. Brady's book, which was written for the purpose of supporting the right of the select bodies and the nonresidents. This entry speaks of the prejudice of the inhabitants paying Scot and Lot. Why is their prejudice to be considered, unless they are the persons entitled to the benefit of the Corporation? And if the Out Burgesses are entitled to the priviledges of the place, why should they be obliged to bear the burthens of the place, to which, not residing there, they were not otherwise liable? And if they were not entitled to the priviledges of the place, how could the Corporation by such an Order give them those privileges? It seems therefore quite clear that neither in the one way nor in the other can this Order be legal. And on the whole I think it goes rather to negative the right of the Out Burgesses, than to affirm it.

I conceive that every inhabitant householder was entitled to exercise his trade in the place where he resided, and consequently that any regulation to restrain him from so doing was a regulation in restraint of trade, and void. I am therefore of opinion that the entry of 1715 must be supposed to apply to some new comers who had not been inrolled as inhabitants.

The causes of the disfranchisements in 1736 not being stated, it is impossible to express a decided opinion upon them. The Corporation have certainly as incident the power of disfranchising, but it must be for just and legal cause.

The admission of Outdwellers in 1745 I believe to be contrary to the Common Law. I see no power of admitting them given by any of the Charters; and I think no bye-law could properly give such a power, nor any usage sanction it.

The fee for marrying the daughter of a Freeman I believe to be illegal, as being in restraint of marriage. The claim of the wine I presume is clearly so, and would go a great way to show that the whole is irregular.

The entry of 1758 is only material to raise the inference that Burgess and Freeman were synonymous terms. I think they meant the inhabitant householders; otherwise this forfeiture might attach upon an inhabitant keeping an open shop in his own house, which would be in direct restraint of trade.

The entry in 1762 seems to be consistent with the Common Law. The persons to be sworn in were certainly to be in one sense subject to the approval of the Bailiffs; because no person outlawed, convicted of any infamous crime, minors, lunatics or villains ought to be admitted. And these facts were to be determined upon by the Bailiff, under his oath of office and his general responsibility, not arbitrarily. Which is apparent on this ground, if not on any other, namely, that the Order is general; and yet it is acknowledged that the sons of Freemen, apprentices &c. have a right to be admitted. Even their right, however, must be subject to the approval of the Bailiff with respect to the particulars mentioned before; which approval must be regulated by a sound discretion, as is apparently recognized by the Order itself, which, requiring publicity, allows that the publick have an interest in the due exercise of the judgment or approval of the Bailiffs.

If the documents in the hands of the Marquis of Bute are the records of the Sessions of the Peace, or of the Court Leet, any inhabitant of the Town, under the jurisdiction of those Courts, is entitled to the inspection of them, and may enforce the right by *Mandamus*. Or, if they are documents belonging to the Corporation, any Corporator is entitled to see them, and may enforce his right in the same way.

After perusing all the Charters, I am satisfied that the legal Burgesses of Cardiff are the inhabitant householders, enrolled and sworn. There can be no reasonable doubt that they were the Burgesses to whom the Charter of William La Zouche, Lord of Glamorgan, was granted. And I find nothing in the subsequent Charters which directs that any other class of persons should be Burgesses, or that any of the inhabitant householders should be excluded from being so. The Charter of the Earl of Worcester describes the Burgesses as residing within the Borough, and contra-distinguishes them from strangers; while the Charter of the Earl of Warwick contradistinguishes them from persons dwelling without the Town. The Charters of the Jameses are expressed to be granted unto the Burgesses and inhabitants, which some have supposed to imply that these two classes were distinct. But, from an inspection of a variety of old Charters, I am satisfied that it only means "Burgesses inhabiting." [Several cases are quoted in support of this construction.]

If the late admission of Burgesses was not at a public Court of Record, I am of opinion a Rule *Nisi* for a *Quo Warranto* against them would be granted. If they were admitted at such a Court, still, if they were admitted corruptly, for sinister purposes, I think the Court would grant a criminal information against the Bailiff for having so admitted them. If no corrupt motive can be made out, still, if these Burgesses have been admitted in such number and under such circumstances as materially to affect the rights of the other Burgesses, then, on the application of one of the present Burgesses, I think the Court ought to grant a *Quo Warranto* against the Bailiff, though I should add that no such has been granted of late years.

I can only say that an application to the Court, stating the circumstances under which those individuals were admitted, ought in my opinion to induce the Court to grant either a *Quo Warranto* to try their titles, or a *Mandamus* to the Corporation to amove them. One or the other should be granted, or the subject is left without a remedy and the prerogative of the Crown set at nought by its Charters being perverted with impunity.

[Counsel concludes by recommending certain legal proceedings of a parliamentary and electoral nature, with a view to annulling the privileges of the nonresident Burgesses,]

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER,
Chancery Lane,
October 14th, 1824.

Case IV.

Rehearses the various Land and Sea Tolls and the freehold properties possessed by the Corporation. "The Corporation also take upon themselves the repairs of the public Quay, also appoint Water Bailiffs or Conservators for superintending the navigation of the Port; and they at the expence of the Corporation repair and scour the river, and place buoys down, for the more commodious and safe navigation; and formerly they had a very extensive wall and dyke surrounding the Town to keep in repair.[1]

[1] "There can be no real doubt but that the inhabitants were originally subject to all these & many other expences of the Town.—H. A. M."

All the Sworn Burgesses are exempt from the payment of any of the above impositions or dues. It has hitherto been so managed that there are no funds in hand, as the whole revenue is laid out in repairs &c. of the before mentioned works and in the general improvement of the Town.[1]

There are two Common Attorneys appointed by the Corporation annually[2]; their accounts are settled by the Bailiffs, and the expenditure of the revenue is under the controul of the Common Council.

Lately, on a Court day before the two Bailiffs, many honorary and nonresident Burgesses were among those admitted. They are very extensive farmers, and are in the habit of sending their corn to Cardiff for sale; and they now claim an exemption from paying toll, as being admitted and sworn Freemen; so that the revenues of the Corporation this year and hereafter will be much injured.

The several persons lately sworn Freemen or Burgesses of Cardiff were sworn at a Court held by the two Bailiffs; but the Steward was not present, which by the Charter of James II. he ought to have been. It is now contended that they were not sworn at a legal Court, as that Charter expressly directs that the Steward shall be one to hold the Court.

It is anticipated the Bailiffs will contend that the Charter of King James II. was granted just before the rebellion, and that it was never acted upon, and that the Corporation do not consider they are bound by it; for that the Corporation never held the Fair of the 17th of April, and the Steward never attended any of the Courts of Record, and that the Deputy Constable of the Castle never acted as a Justice of the Peace. These three points (excepting the Crown's reservation of the right to displace the officers of the Corporation) are the only difference between the Charters of James I. and James II.

In the memory of man, the only fairs ever held in the Borough of Cardiff are those of 30 June, 19 September and 30 November, on which days there is always a Court of Piepowder holden. There is also a High Market the first Wednesday in April, but no Court of Piepowder therewith.

[1] "The Order of Conncil of 3 Oct. 1708 is wholly disregarded.—H. A. M."

[2] They have not been appointed since 1835.—Ed.

The first mention of the fortnightly Court occurs in the Charter of Hugh le Despenser, which grants that the Constable shall hold a Hundred Court every fortnight and pleas called Piepowder every day when it shall be necessary. The Charter of James I. directs the holding of the fortnightly Court before the Bailiffs.

The oldest book in the Town Clerk's Office begins in the 1st year of William and Mary, 21 February 1688 [9?] when Benjamin Brown and Cradock Nowell, two of the Aldermen named in King James the Second's Charter, were Bailiffs. On 29 Sept^{r} 1689 Jonathan Jones and William Richards, two other Aldermen named in the same Charter, were elected Bailiffs. From 1689 to the present day it appears that the fortnight Courts were held as frequently before one Bailiff as before both Bailiffs; but it does not seem that the Steward ever was present, as no mention is made of his name in the style of the Court. But in 1759 there is an Order of Common Council to oust William Powell esq^{e} from the office of Steward, for neglect of duty. [This power of amoval was given to the Bailiffs and Aldermen by the Charter of James I. as well as by that of James II. H. A. M.]

No mention is made of a Deputy Constable in any Charter but that of King James II,[1] and we find the Corporation adopt that Charter in the following instances:—

On 24 January 1759 the Bailiffs and other ministerial officers of the Corporation were sworn into office before a Deputy Constable of the Castle. And on 31 Dec^{r} 1763, 17 Feby 1765, 29 Sept^{r} 1814 and 4 May 1818, Thomas Morgan, Alderman, was sworn into his office before a Deputy Constable, who also administered to him the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration; and this Alderman was admitted by a *Mandamus* from the Court of King's Bench, which runs as follows:—

1818. "Of Easter Term in the fifty eighth year of King George "the Third. Cardiff. George the Third by the grace of God of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the

[1] "Is there any mention of Deputy Constable before this time? If not I dare say the fact is that in this place as in many others the illegal Charter of James II. was not acted upon after the revolution for many years, and was subsequently revived, perhaps about 1759, to answer the purposes of the ruling body in the Town.—H. A. M."

"Faith. To the Constable[1] of the Castle of Cardiff in our County "of Glamorgan. Greeting. Whereas Thomas Morgan the elder, one "of the Burgesses of the Town of Cardiff in our said County of "Glamorgan, hath been duly elected into the place and office of one "of the Aldermen of the said Town of Cardiff, and ought by you to "be sworn into the said place and office. And whereas the said "Thomas Morgan, after such his election into the said place and "office, did duly tender and present himself before you the said "Constable in order to be by you sworn into the said place and "office, and did then and there in due manner require and demand "of you to be sworn into the said place and office; yet you the "said Constable of the said Castle of Cardiff, well knowing the "premises but having no regard for the duty of your office in that "behalf, did then and there without any reasonable cause absolutely "refuse and yet do absolutely refuse to swear the said Thomas "Morgan into the said place and office of one of the Aldermen "of the said Town of Cardiff, in manifest contempt of Us, and "to the great damage and grievance of the said Thomas Morgan, "as We have been informed from his Complaint made to Us in "that behalf. We therefore, being willing that due and speedy "Justice may be done to the said Thomas Morgan in this behalf, "as it is reasonable, do peremptorily Command you the said Con- "stable of the said Castle of Cardiff, firmly enjoining you that, "immediately after the receipt of this Writ, you do swear the said "Thomas Morgan into the said place and office of one of the "Aldermen of the said Town of Cardiff, and admit him to all the "liberties, privileges, franchises, preeminences and advantages to "the said place and office belonging and appertaining. And how "you shall execute this Writ make known to Us at Westminster "on Friday next after the morrow of the Holy Trinity, then "returning to Us this Our Writ. And this you are not to omit on "peril that may fall thereof. Witness, Edward, Lord Ellenborough, "at Westminster the twenty ninth day of April in the fifty eighth "year of Our reign. By the Court. Lushington. By Rule of "Court."

[1] "This *Mandamus* is directed to the Constable, & it is very questionable whether a swearing in before the Deputy Constable was a due execution of the Writ.—H. A. M."

This *Mandamus* was served on the Constable himself.

[Several other instances are cited of Bailiffs, Aldermen and other officers sworn in before the Deputy Constable, down to 1823.]

The following is stated with a view to draw Counsel's attention to the manner in which the "Burgesses," "men and tenants," "whatsoever inhabitants of the Towns of Cardiff, Cowbridge &c." are to entitle themselves to the benefits granted them by the several Charters. In order to meet any argument of the Corporation's against admitting the inhabitants generally to partake of the grant of exemption from toll throughout the Kingdom (an exemption which many of the sworn Burgesses, being graziers and horse dealers, avail themselves of in many parts of England and Wales when attending fairs and buying cattle &c.), it is to be observed that the inhabitants claiming the privilege do not contend that they are of the Corporate Body to enjoy any of the rights exclusively granted to such Body, such as the piece of land given them to build upon, the tolls taken within the Town, the lands purchased by the Corporation, &c.; but they claim exemption from the payment of toll, murrage &c. in all other parts of England, Ireland and Wales, and contend that they ought to have some document to show that they are inhabitants of the Borough of Cardiff, so as to entitle them.

The first mention of this exemption is in the Charter of Hugh le Despenser, which confines it to the Burgesses of Cardiff.

By the Charter of King Edward II. it is extended to the Burgesses and other men and tenants of Cardiff, Usk and other towns; which is confirmed by the Charters of King Edward III. and King Henry IV.

By that of King Henry VI. it is extended to the Burgesses, men and tenants whatsoever, inhabitants of the Towns of Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath and Kenfig, and their successors; which is confirmed by Charter of King Edward IV.

The Charter of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, confirms to the Bailiffs, Burgesses and inhabitants of the said Town all liberties &c. anciently enjoyed by them; and by this grant the Burgesses and inhabitants are treated as the persons in whom the election of Bailiffs is vested.

The Charter of James I. recites that the Burgesses and inhab-

tants by divers several names have enjoyed divers liberties &c. A Body Corporate is thereby created, & it is further granted that the Burgesses shall enjoy all customs, privileges, franchises, liberties, exemptions, &c. which they had possessed theretofore. This is confirmed by James II.

It is therefore submitted that the inhabitants of Cardiff are entitled to this exemption; but how they are to be placed in a situation to enjoy it, seems the question.

OPINION.

The inhabitants cannot claim this exemption but as Burgesses of Cardiff. But I have no doubt that all the inhabitants, sworn to the oath of allegiance in the Court Leet and enrolled there as inhabitants, are thereby Burgesses and members of the Corporation, which is an incorporation of the inhabitants.

I am of opinion that the Charter of James II. was void in Law,[1] and I think it very doubtful whether it was ever duly accepted, or at all acted upon, till long after the Revolution. I think, therefore, it is a desperate attempt to set up that Charter.

The objection merely on the ground of the absence of the Steward from the Court of Record which swore in the Burgesses is not fit to be relied on.

Every *bonâ fide* inhabitant householder of free condition is, in my opinion, entitled to be sworn a Burgess; and, as villenage is now abolished, in fact every inhabitant householder is so entitled.

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER,
Chancery Lane,
Jany. 18th, 1825.

21 January 1825. M^r^ John Wood writes to his London Agent that, since receiving the above Opinion, he has found in the Corporation Books "an entry of all Charters and papers being delivered up from the Bailiffs going out of office, to their successors, in which the Charter of James the Second is mentioned. The first of these entries was made in 1691, and they are continued almost annually till 1712; after which no entries appear, and the Charter is not now among the Corporation papers."

[1] It is not clear on what grounds Counsel founds this opinion.—ED.

Mr. Merewether thereupon wrote:—"This fact alters my "Opinion, of course, as to the Charter having been accepted, as it "raises a strong inference that it was accepted. But I am still "strongly inclined to think that the Charter was illegal and void, "though I do not think this materially affects the present question.

"H. A. MEREWETHER,
"*January 24th*, 1825."

Case V.

William Stanley has carried on business in the Borough of Cardiff as a Hatter, for these last nine years, and has during that period sold goods in the public Market; he himself, as well as all others, erecting every market day their own standing in the street. About a year and a half ago ["Xm̃as 1823"] a person calling himself Collector of the Corporation Tolls for the first time demanded *4d.* for Corporation dues. Stanley having never paid this before or ever heard of it, refused. He refused also on the following days, on which the same was demanded. And on each of such successive dates the Collector and Constables seized one of his hats.

A Toll of *1d.* is admitted to have been paid from time immemorial to the Serjeant at Mace, and no other; and the oldest persons in the Town, who have stood the Market between 30 and 40 years last past, never paid any other toll but *1d.*, nor was any other ever demanded of them. The demand of *4d.* (and *3d.* and *2d.* of some persons) was made for the first time in September 1823, in consequence, it is supposed, of the following circumstances:

A Mr. Vachell has built a Market House in Cardiff, and many persons have left the old standings in the street (which they always erected themselves) and occupied those erected by Mr. Vachell in his Market House. The toll of *4d.* was soon for the first time demanded in the street also.

The King's Charter to Hugh le Despenser grants "that he and his heirs and their Burgesses & other men and tenants of Cardiff" shall be free for all their things and goods, to wit as well merchandizes as other things, from (*inter alia*) toll, stallage and pickage, throughout England &c. (the customs of wool, leather, woolfells and wines only excepted).

Mr. Stanley, although not a Burgess, considers that as an inhabitant of Cardiff, paying all taxes and manufacturing his goods in the Town, he comes within the meaning of the Charter.

Opinion.

1323. Edward the Second's Charter to Hugh le Despenser the younger beyond all question makes the goods and merchandizes, not only of the Burgesses but also of the other men and tenants of Cardiff and the other places mentioned in it, free from toll, stallage and pickage.

In 1340 Hugh le Despenser granted to the Burgesses of Cardiff that they and their heirs should be discharged and free (*inter alia*) from toll and pickage; and the same Charter grants that the Burgesses shall be "free by their liberties to sell all such things they have for sale to any person or persons and at such times they please without any impediment." There can be no doubt this must be construed as granted equally to the "other men and tenants."

Thomas le Despenser, in a Charter reciting those of Hugh and Edward le Despenser, grants also to the Burgesses and their successors that pleas of Forestalling and Homesoken should be pleaded before the Constable and determined in the Hundred Court. Like the others, this Charter must be construed as granted equally to the other men and tenants.

Henry IV. confirmed the Charter of Edward II. & Edward III. to the "Burgesses and men" of the Town of Cardiff. The term "men" I conceive extends to all the inhabitants.

Isabella, Countess of Worcester, granted to the Burgesses & their heirs and successors certain additional privileges, some of which treat the Burgesses as distinct from strangers. I think that the fair inference from this Charter is that it was intended to apply to all the inhabitants of the place.

The Charter of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, is still more decisive; for it grants to the "Burgesses and resiants" the privilege (*inter alia*) that if any person shall be willing to come to the Town to stay and reside there, he shall be subject only to the local jurisdiction. The term Resiant is appropriate to the suitors of the Court Leet, who are all the inhabitants of the place; and none can be exempt from that suit.

King Henry VI. confirms the prior Charters to "whatsoever Burgesses, men and tenants resiants in the Towns of Cardiff, Cowbridge," &c.

Elizabeth's confirmation is nominally to the Mayor and Bailiffs. But this should by necessary intendment include all the inhabitants; and this Charter is a strong instance to show that such instruments cannot be construed by their strict words.

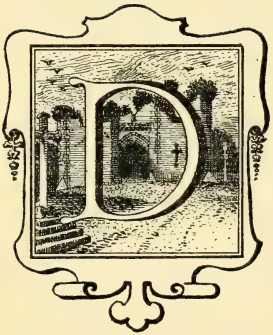
This construction of the ancient Charters is supported by the recital of that of James I., that the "Burgesses and inhabitants" had immemorially enjoyed divers liberties, customs &c.; which is a distant recognition of the right of the inhabitants to enjoy at least some of the privileges of the place. And the general clause of confirmation at the close of that Charter confirms all the privileges which had been previously enjoyed, in the fullest language and without one word to show any intention either to curtail the privileges or the number of the persons who were to enjoy them.

I therefore think that not only the Burgesses but all the inhabitants are included in the grant of exemption from tolls.

Note.—This does not conclude the Opinion, as the book finishes in two more leaves, which are missing, and one at least of which bore writing, down to the bottom of the second side. The book is a quarto paper volume, bound in boards. It was purchased in 1895 by the Records Committee of the Cardiff County Council, for six guineas, of Mr. Alcwyn Evans, Carmarthen; who had bought it at a sale of the effects of the late Edward Priest Richards, formerly Town Clerk of Cardiff.

CHAPTER V.

Glamorgan Calendar Rolls and Gaol Files.



OCUMENTS of this class supply historical data of the greatest interest. It is much to be wished that the series of Gaol Files for this County were more complete than it is, for there are many lacunae; but the student of local history may be congratulated on the fact that the series begins at the period when the laws of Wales were assimilated to those of England, and that, on the whole, it preserves a continuity which is remarkable if we consider the vicissitudes which our local muniments have undergone.

The earliest document of the series is a Gaol Calendar of the year 1542. A translation of the heading is given, to serve as an example, the later ones being prefaced by almost the same words. Needless to say, these records were written in Latin, down to about 1740. From this heading it will be seen that, in the reign of Henry VIII., criminals were imprisoned in the King's Castle of

Cardiff. The old Welsh Court of Great Sessions for Glamorganshire was held alternately at Cardiff, Swansea and Cowbridge. The bundle for each session consists, when complete, of the following documents :—

1. Writ to the Sheriff, commanding the holding of the Session.

2. Writ to the Sheriff, Bailiffs, Constables &c., for the arresting and detaining of the various offenders.

3. Examinations of the offenders and witnesses, by the Justices of the Peace.

4. Recognizances for the appearance of witnesses, and of offenders released on bail.

5. Presentments of the Grand Jury.

6. Coroners' Inquests.

7. Indictments, endorsed by the Grand Jury either "Billa vera," or "Ignoramus." (True Bill, or No True Bill).

8. Calendar of Gaol Delivery, with particulars of each prisoner, the charge against him, the committing magistrate, the names of witnesses, &c.

9. Bills and receipts for expenses in connection with the Gaol, executions, prisoners' keep, travelling, &c.

10. Calendar of persons holding the Commission of the Peace within the County, also of the Stewards of Lordships, the Coroners, and the Bailiffs and Constables of Hundreds and Towns.

The last is written on a skin of parchment of ample dimensions, which, coming after the others, forms a cover in which the rest are rolled up, the roll being then tied with thin strips of parchment which at the same time connect them all together at the top. All the abovementioned documents are written in Latin on parchment—except the bills of expenses, which are of course always, and the Justices Examinations and Recognizances, which are sometimes, in English on paper. In very many cases the papers are wholly or partly torn away, and the parchments are often decayed through damp or eaten by rats.

Under date 1555 will be found a Coroner's Inquest on the body of Thomas Avan, gentleman, whom the Jury found to have been feloniously stabbed and murdered by two men in a brawl in "Weaststrete," Cardiff. Such sanguinary affrays were common at this period; other instances occur later in these records. At the

head of this document we have set out the full style and title of the King and Queen, Philip and Mary, it being by far the most imposing and picturesque ever borne by a sovereign of England. The "Weaststrete" above named was Waste Lane, now the northern half of Working Street. In cases of this kind, the record always states the money value of the instrument which was the immediate cause of the victim's death (whether by wilful homicide or misadventure); because under the Common Law such instrument, or its value, was forfeited to the Crown, under the name of a "deodand." The history and significance of this ancient legal provision would furnish material for an interesting volume of antiquarian lore. Nothing can be more tantalising to the reader than the absence from the dry technicalities of these criminal proceedings, of any particulars explaining the motives and origin of such crimes as the one above referred to. It would be interesting to know how Mr. Avan had drawn upon himself the deadly enmity of the men who assassinated him in the streets of Cardiff in broad daylight.

In 1563 the Coroner's Inquest returns a verdict of wilful murder against Edward Vaughan of Llandough-by-Penarth, gentleman, William Vaughan of Roath, gentleman (accessory), and others, for the death of Philip Robin of Lavernock, yeoman. From our transcript of one of the Exchequer Commissions, in Vol. I., p. 396, it will be seen what was the landed property of Edward Vaughan, which was forfeited for his felony after he had escaped from the district.

In 1564 we have the record of the burning of two women for murder and treason.

In the same year Rice Jones of Cardiff, gentleman, was indicted for trespass and affray. In 1576 we find that he was killed by Rice Herbert of St. Andrew's, gentleman, who received a general pardon.

Under date 1576 is the first example of the long persecution of Catholics, which continued with great severity until Elizabeth's death, and lasted, with but few intervals, down to the early part of the 18th century. In the same year we have the earliest instance of that cruel treatment of the very poor, which is such a blot upon the pages of history following upon the Reformation. Jane Powell, of Cardiff, and

several other paupers, were sentenced to be flogged and branded for no other reason than that they appeared to have no means of earning a living—such a condition being "against the form of the Statute in the like case published." The Criminal Law of England, as revised by King Henry VIII., was the most ferociously cruel of any penal code in Christendom. It was felony to steal anything of greater value than 5s., and the punishment of felony was death by hanging, for men, and by drowning for women. The pettiest misdemeanours were visited with the whipping-post, the pillory and the stocks. For petty treason (*e.g.*, for poisoning her husband) a woman was liable to be either burned or boiled. The penalty for high treason was to be hanged, drawn and quartered—which in plain terms means disembowelled alive—and, as the exercising of the functions of a Catholic priest was by Statute declared to be high treason, this was the punishment allotted to clergymen of the Ancient Church in this country. Altogether, the England of the Tudors was an uncomfortable abode for persons placed, either by conscience or criminality, in a position of antagonism to the laws.

About this time many persons were presented for the following statutory offences :—

For unlawful games in their houses.

For evil conversation in their houses.

For selling beer without licence.

For being pedlars against the form of the Statute.

For incontinence.

For playing games during the time of divine service.

For affrays in churchyards.

The last, a common offence at this period, was sometimes the result of wakes or church-ales, and sometimes was caused by the forcible burial of deceased Catholics with Protestant rites.

In 1584 eleven strangers were tried at Cardiff for piracy, and a Gelligaer man was presented "for playing at tennis in the time of the Service." The old custom of Sunday ball-playing in the churchyard was still maintained, though it was destined in the end to be suppressed by the growth of Puritanism.

In 1587 three Cardiff labourers were tried for felony; two of them were hanged, but the third escaped through benefit of clergy. This means that, it being his first offence, the man, before he could

be sentenced, asked for a book, proved that he could read, and so was let off with branding on the hand.

In 1588 the Bailiffs of Cardiff were presented "for permitting sorcerers." At this time, and during the reign of James I. and the Commonwealth, many persons were prosecuted for witchcraft, and great numbers (women especially) were put to death as convicted witches. It was the contemporary form of the never-dying paganism, which in the sixties of the present century shewed itself in table-turning and spirit-rapping, and in the nineties has taken the shape of "materialisations" and Mahatmas.

Under date 1592 the high road across Glamorgan, through Cardiff and Cowbridge, is called by its ancient name of the Portway —a late occurrence of the term—and Cardiff bridge, which we now know as Canton bridge, is named Sterton bridge, *i.e.*, as we should now write it, Plasturton bridge. One of the Cardiff streets this year presented as being in want of repair is "the high way between the high cross and the middle pinion"; this means High Street and Saint Mary Street, from between the High Street and Castle Arcades to a point near the Theatre Royal. The Middle Pinion was the old vicarage of Saint Mary's, and was the house at the south end of the middle row which stood in Saint Mary Street.

Under 1593 we have a curious entry relative to the carrying of arms to the fairs and markets, from which it would appear that this practice was illegal, but tolerated as a general custom. For the same year there is an interesting and, so far as Cardiff is concerned, an unique record of the archery butts which had to be officially provided for the encouragement of shooting with bow and arrows.

Next year, 1594, a man is presented for the obnoxious and then doubtless common offence of eavesdropping, *i.e.*, listening at his neighbours' doors and casements for the purpose of prying into their private affairs.

About this time the Bailiffs of Cardiff are frequently presented for "suffering dunghills" in the streets of the town, and for not "cawsynge" (*i.e.*, causeweying) the highways. In 1594 the Serjeants at Mace are presented for selling drink, and for not using lawful measures.

In 1594 also occurs our first record of the many deaths in Cardiff gaol, the deceased being John Philpot, a recusant. The

prisons were noisome dens of filth and disease, and at this time they were crowded to excess with victims of the penal laws against the Catholics. In 1597 ten prisoners died at one time, and twenty-one later in that year. In 1598 fourteen died, one of whom was James Turberville of Newton Nottage, gentleman (of the ancient family of the Turbervilles of Sker), who had been imprisoned for refusing to conform to Protestantism. Later in 1598 four more prisoners died, one belonging to another branch of the same distinguished family—Mr. Lewis Turberville of Llysfronydd. In 1602 the Bishop of Llandaff presented nineteen Catholics for non-attendance at church, most of whom lived in the neighbourhood of Margam. In 1615 Nicholas Spencer of Cardiff, gentleman, a Catholic prisoner, died in the gaol there. In 1616 there were twenty-three Crown prosecutions for recusancy, including one of the Turbervilles of Sker; and in 1622 there were twenty-seven, headed by Mr. Matthew Turberville of Newton Nottage. In this case the Catholics prosecuted were people from the Margam district and from the Taff Vale. Even after the accession of King Charles I., viz. in 1628, forty-eight persons were presented for recusancy, in the neighbourhood of Margam, Neath, Cowbridge and Cardiff. Among this batch were members of the Turberville and Began families. Again in 1636, forty-six recusants were summoned, from almost every part of East Glamorgan, including six Turbervilles. In 1661 eighteen Catholics, from around Neath and Cowbridge, were presented for absenting themselves from Protestant worship; the list includes persons of both sexes and all grades. The next and last general harrying of the Papists was in 1679, in connection with Titus Oates' fictitious "Popish Plot," concerning which sufficient is said in the notes which accompany our copy of the documents.

In 1595 Rise Wastell, a Cardiff baker, murdered Llewelyn David. The Wastells were tradesmen of some standing in the town, as may be seen on referring to our Index Nominum; but that there were unruly spirits among them appears from this entry, and also from one under date 1602, when William Wastell was presented for assaulting Ann David at Cardiff.

In 1602 a man pleaded guilty to murdering Lewis Edmond, "at the green between the two bridges." This was presumably Cardiff

Green, between Canton Bridge and the "Little Stone Bridge" crossing the small stream which flowed from the mill-dam into the Taff.

Somewhat comical is the technical formula in which the Coroner frames the verdict concerning the death of Moses Morgan, who, in 1605, was accidentally shot by Morgan Dirick.

In 1614 we have the first two of numerous records of persons accidentally drowned in the Taff. The same year the Wastells were again in trouble, William Wastell's wife being charged with stealing corn.

The following year Henry Edwards of Roath, gentleman, was charged with assaulting Mr. Rice Roberts, one of the Bailiffs of Cardiff.

In 1617 occurs the Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of David Kemeys of Cefn Mabli, esquire, and John Watkin, who were drowned in the Rhymny when riding home together from Cardiff. The same year Elizabeth Gunter was flogged for stealing something of the value of 10d.

In 1619 there was a faction fight at St. Nicholas, between some men and women of that place and some Caerau men. Most of the latter were members of the Mathews family. The Caerau folks were indicted for riot and assault.

According to a case recorded in the succeeding paragraph, salmon and codfish were at this time valued at 3d. each.

In 1625 (last year of the reign of James I.) will be found the first of a large number of criminal prosecutions for libel, slander and lèse-majesté. In the present instance, the accused is charged with uttering very scandalous words against the private character of the King—all the more dangerous because well founded in fact, for it is a matter of history that James the First was the most vicious of the Stuarts. We have explained, in immediate connection with the text, what is the importance of this class of prosecutions as regards the Welsh language.

Under date 1642 occurs one of the customary fictitious suits for recovery of a debt, in the Town Court of Cardiff, which the record terms the Royal Court of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord of the Town.

In 1680 we first meet with an Inquest on the body of a poor miner killed by an accident in a coalpit at Merthyr Tydfil.

The first document we cite for 1688 is the earliest prosecution of a Jacobite, or adherent of the ancient Royal House of Stuart. This faithful supporter of the losing cause was Edward Llewelin of Newton Nottage, gentleman, who was charged with speaking in Welsh against the new government of William of Orange. In stating his opinion that, by raising the Dutch stadtholder to the throne of Great Britain, the Parliament was exceeding its powers, Mr. Llewelin was taking sides in a question of Constitutional Law which, to the end of time, can only be decided in accordance with the political first principles of each individual. How far abstract theories justify the popular action, is a question about which people will disagree to all eternity. Poor Mr. Llewelin's answer thereto involved him in dire pains and penalties, such as wait upon persons who differ from the powers that be.

In 1689 William Bew of Roath, gentleman, got into trouble for abusing one of the Bailiffs of Cardiff in open Court.

In 1690 Mark Jenkins, of Llantrisant, yeoman, was prosecuted for speaking too boldly in favour of the exiled Stuart; as also was Edward Carne of Cowbridge, gentleman, in 1695.

Nicholas Greene, of Cardiff, butcher, in 1696 made himself a nuisance to his neighbour by constructing a bank across a water-course at Canton, thereby causing the water of the Taff to flood the highway and a house and garden. He was presented by the Grand Jury of the County.

In 1698 we have an interesting indictment of William Morgan of Neath, gentleman, for advancing atheistical opinions, which, if the charge was accurate, he expressed in highly offensive terms.

In 1703 are two presentments of various persons for profaning the "Sabbath," viz., by performing on the harp and playing at tennis, in Llanilltern churchyard on a Sunday. The old churchyard sports were suppressed with a strong hand when Puritanism began to be a power in Wales.

It was hard on poor Morgan Samuel, of Llandaff, horse-stealer, the same year, to be charged with escaping from prison "before sentence of death could be executed upon him." Surely the maxim, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, might have exempted him from such a prosecution—which, moreover, would seem somewhat superfluous in the case of a man who was to pay the capital penalty!

In 1705 no less a personage than Mr. John Mathews of Llandaff was presented for catching salmon and trout in the Taff, at Whitchurch and Radyr, by means of "pitches and butts."

The following year, Ann Mathews of Llandaff was drowned by falling into the river Taff from a wooden bridge leading to Llandaff from Cardiff. This was the old Canton bridge.

In 1712 the Grand Jury petitioned the Judges of Great Sessions to forbid the officers of the Court to receive fees for exempting gentlemen from serving on Juries. They also presented the Compounder, for exacting exorbitant rates on Fines and Recoveries in this Court.

In 1714 John Thomas, of St. George's, yeoman, was presented for drinking a health to "the Prince of Wales"—meaning Prince James Edward Stuart. The Grand Jury found No True Bill, presumably on the ground of there being no evidence that the Stuart Prince was the one thus complimented.

An interesting Jacobite case occurred in 1716, when several men of Cardiff and Cowbridge were presented for wearing oak-leaves on the birthday of "the Young Pretender." We give the Presentment almost in full. The same year the Petty Constable of St. Andrew's was presented for suffering people to play tennis on Sunday; and Thomas Williams, of Cardiff, for uttering Jacobite sentiments in very coarse language. The same set of Presentments includes one against two Cardiff men for drinking the health of the exiled Stuart in the then popular couplet:—

"God send our King well home from Lorraine,
And let the man have his mare again."

Edward Purcell, of Cardiff, shoemaker, was presented for "drinking several disaffected healths."

In the next year, 1717, we come upon an important political prosecution, that of Richard Whitmore *alias* Kavanagh, of Swansea, who is indicted for uttering treasonable words against the Government by saying that James the Third would be placed on the Throne of England, and Derwentwater's blood should be severely revenged; which seditious words he aggravated by then and there traitorously toasting the health of the Pretender. From a document of 1719, which will be found among our extracts from the Records of the Customs Port of Cardiff, a few further particulars may be gathered relative to this case.

In 1720 several Whitchurch labourers were presented for playing at bowls on Sunday.

In 1721 Evan Voss, yeoman, was presented and indicted for drinking King James' health in an inn at Llantwit Major.

In 1735 Michael Richards, who was Town Clerk of Cardiff and a County Justice, was presented for assaulting George Lewis, Esquire, and was bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

In 1737 we have indications of a bit of local folklore. It would seem that the Grey Friars in Crockherbtown was haunted by spirits, and in particular by a dread ghost known as "the Bully Dean."

From a Presentment of the Grand Jury in 1738 we learn that the criminals in Cardiff Gaol were confined all together in one room, which was insufficient for the purpose of their detention. The Jury merely recommend the substitution of another room, which seems to have been theretofore used as a brewhouse.

In 1741 note the three Welsh books which were the only personal effects of John Evan, a poor debtor imprisoned in Cardiff Gaol.

In 1745 David Jones, labourer, of Llanfihangel-y-Fedw, pleaded guilty to a charge of publicly uttering words in favour of the Pretender.

It is abundantly evident, from the records above referred to and hereafter more fully set out, that Wales was strongly attached to the House of Stuart, so long as any possible sovereign of the ancient line remained. This traditional loyalty, indeed, is only what was to be expected from the Welsh, as a Celtic people of profoundly conservative sentiment. Nothing but the final predominance of Nonconformity could wean the Principality from its old ways of thinking on this and kindred topics—and by that time the Royal Stuarts had died out.

R.O. Welsh Records. Glamorganshire Gaol Files, &c.

Latin until 1740.

No. 1. 33 Hen. VIII. 1542.

Kalendar of Gaol Delivery of our Lord the King, at his Castle of Glamorgan, of the persons who are therein, made at Cardif in the county aforesaid, before John Packington, esquire, Justice of our said Lord the King for holding the Great Session at Cardif in the county aforesaid, on the fifth day of June and in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry the eighth by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and on earth of the Church of England and of Ireland Supreme Head.

[N.B.—The early files, which all bear a Latin heading similar to the above, as a rule merely state that the accused was arrested on suspicion of felony at such a place. Thus :—]

Jankin ap Ieuan ap Howell, otherwise Jankin Vachan, of Kevencarnau in the county of Glamorgan, labourer, for the theft of two pairs of spurs at Brygend. (Pleads guilty.)

[At the end of each bundle is a large skin of parchment containing the name of every Coroner, Constable, Steward, Judge and Bailiff, and of every person entitled to act as a Justice of the Peace, within the County. Thus :—]

Res Manxell, Knight, Steward of Anthony, Bishop of Llandaff, for his Lordship of Llandaff.

Henry, Earl of Worcester, Mayor of the Town of Cardif and Constable of the Castle of the same.

William Yoman and John White, Bailiffs of the Town of Cardif.

Thomas Avan, Bailiff of the Hundred of Kerdiffe.

No. 5. 1 Marie. 1553.

James Mathewe of Sweldon, gentleman, and Henry Mathewe of Canton, gentleman, and Llewelin John, of Canton, yeoman, are bound in recognizances that the said James Mathewe shall keep the peace of our Lady the Queen within the town of Cardif. [The other two were similarly and mutually bound, each for other.]

Glamorgan Calendar Roll.

No. 1. 1 Marie. 1554.

Calendar of Indictments of the Great Session of the County of Glamorgan, holden at Cardyff in the county aforesaid on Monday, to wit, the seventh day of May in the first year of the reign of the Lady Mary, the now Queen of England.

John ap Ieuan, of Cardyff, merchant, was indicted for a trespass by the straying of his cattle, and their eating his neighbours' grass.

Gaol File.

No. 6. 2 and 3 Phil. & Marie. 1555.

Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of the Spains and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant, Counts of Haspurg, Flanders and Tyrol, unto the Sheriff of Glamorgan Greeting, &c.

Inquisition taken at Cardif before John Roberts and William Colchester, Bailiffs and Coroners in the town aforesaid, upon a view of the body of Thomas Avane late of Peterstone in the county of Monmothe, gentleman, at Cardif aforesaid feloniously slain, then and there lying dead, by the oath of upright and liege men, for inquiring how and in what manner he met with his death; [who] say that the aforesaid Thomas Avane, on the twenty ninth day of July in the year aforesaid, at Cardif aforesaid, in a place there called the Weaststrete, about the third hour after noon of the same day, being in the peace of God and of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, thither came a certain Griffin James, formerly of Llangrallo in the county of Glamorgan, yeoman, and Hugh Taylor, formerly of the town of Cardiff aforesaid, tailor, as felons of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, of their malice aforethought, in the said year, hour and place, [and] by force and arms made assault upon the aforesaid Thomas Avane; and that the aforesaid Griffin James then and there, with a sword of the price of 2*s.* 8*d.*, which the said Griffin then and

there held in his right hand, struck the said Thomas Avane, giving him a wound on his upper lip, which said wound was of the depth of one quarter of an inch and of the length of two inches; and that the aforesaid Hugh Taylor then and there, with a certain sword, in English "a rapier," of the price of 2*s.*, struck the aforesaid Thomas Avane on his thigh, giving him a mortal wound; of which wounds the aforesaid Thomas Avane then and there instantly died. And so they say that the aforesaid Griffin James and Hugh Taylor feloniously slew and murdered the aforesaid Thomas Avane, against the peace of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, their crown and dignities. And lastly they say that a certain Jevan ap John, of Cardyf aforesaid, tailor, threw a stone at the aforesaid Thomas Avane. And also they say that a certain Leonard Lambert, of Cardif, yeoman, was guilty of the assault aforesaid, in that he fought with one Rainold ap Morris who was on the part of the said Thomas Avane. And that that the aforesaid Griffin James, Hugh Taylor and Jevan ap John have fled and withdrawn themselves, for the cause aforesaid.

4 and 5 Phil. & Marie. 1557.

Eighteen persons were tried for feloniously slaying Ann Manxell, widow, as found by a Coroner's Jury. Among the accused were George Herbert of Swansey, knight, and William Herbert of London, gentlemen. Most of the others were of Swansea. All pleaded pardon and allowance.

2 Eliz. 1560.

Margaret Williams, of Cardiff, spinster, was tried for felony. She was ordered to be taken before the Council.

William ap Howell of Cardiff, gentleman, was tried as an accessory in the above felony.

Thomas ap Thomas, of Cardiff, corviser, for felony and murder, and Thomas ap Jevan, otherwise Ridbrwe, shoemaker, as accessory.

4 Eliz. 1562.

Nicholas Cleg, of Cardiff, clerk, for misdemeanour—trespass.

John Thomas ffrankelyn of Pennarth, gentleman, was indicted, with many other persons, for treason felony.

Richard Bagotte, of Cardiff, yeoman, for trespass and affray.

Robert William, of Cardiff, tucker, for trespass and assault.

5 Eliz. 1563.

John Lyre, of Cardiff, yeoman, for felony. Pleaded a pardon.

John Owen, of Llanyssen, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

Coroner's Inquest upon a view of the body of Philip Robyn; whom the Jury say that Edward Vaughan of llandowe, gentleman, William Vaughan of Roth, gentleman, accessory, and others, feloniously slew and murdered. (See the *Inquisitio tenementorum*, Vol. I., p. 396.)

6 Eliz. 1564.

Hoell Mathewe of Kayre, gentleman, was indicted for trespass and riot.

Rice Jones of Cardiff, gentleman, for trespass and affray.

Gwenllian Morgan, of Cowbridge, spinster, and Jane Thomas, of Eglwysbrues, spinster, were sentenced to be burnt for murder and treason.

9 Eliz. 1567. Part 1.

Rouland Morgan and William Nicholas, of Rompney in the county of Monmouth, pleaded guilty to a charge of felony and rape, and were sentenced to be hanged.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Hewes, finds that Thomas Dauid, of Ewenny, accidentally and against his will killed the said deceased with a stone. At the Great Session, David was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to be flogged.

10 Eliz. 1568. Part 2.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of Griffin ap Powell, found that Thomas ap Morgan, otherwise Spanyshe, of llandaffe, labourer, killed him accidentally.

Roger Roberts, of Cardiff, jerkinmaker, convicted of felony, was reprieved.

18 Eliz. 1576. Part 1.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of Rice Jones of Cardiff, gentleman, found that he was feloniously slain by Rice Herbert of St. Andrews, gentleman. The latter received a general pardon.

Gaol File.

18 Eliz. 1576.

This year occurs the first record of the prosecution of "recusants," *i.e.*, Catholics who refused to satisfy the law by an occasional attendance at Protestant worship in the parish church. Thus, the Bishop of Llandaff presents divers persons within the jurisdiction of his Court, namely, among others :—

"William Bylson, clerk, in the County of Glamorgan, for that he contumaciously absents himself from the celebration of divine service, and from his parish church, for four years past."

Then follows a long schedule of persons presented in the Bishop's Court, for fornication and adultery.

"Joan Powell, of Cardiff, hath not any lands, neither exerciseth any lawful merchandise, craft or industry, whereby she may gain her livelihood, nor can give a reason or account in what manner she useth to gain her livelihood, against the form of the statute in the like case published." (The Clerk of the Court marks the Presentment "Vagrant. To be flogged and branded.")

Joan Raffe, and five other women and two men, at Cardiff, and a large number in other parts of the country, were similarly adjudged vagrants and sentenced to be flogged and burnt in the hand.

"Jane vergh Thomas, formerly of Llangonoyd, for petty larceny. Judgment, that she be placed in the stocks for two hours in Cardiff market."

"Morgan ap Morgan, formerly of Laleston. Judgment, that he be flogged in Cardiff market."

Gaol Calendar.

19 Eliz. 1577.

John Llangened and James Kurrye, of Plymouth, imprisoned for vagrancy.

Jenkin Jevan, of Llandaff, sailor, hanged for felony.

Florence Powell, otherwise White, of Cardiff, spinster hanged for the murder of Thomas White.

23 Eliz. 1581. Part 2.

Before a Special Commission of the same Court of Great Sessions, six persons were tried for piracy. All of them were from other parts of the realm. Of these, only Henry Moore, of London, sailor, was sentenced to be hanged.

24 Eliz. 1582.

The inhabitants of Canton, Leckwith and Cardiff were presented for not mending their roads.

David Turbill, of Llandaff, and John ap Ieuan, otherwise Llandabea, of Fairwater, were presented "for selling ale without a licence, against the form of the Statute."

25 Eliz. 1583. Part 1.

Lewis Hoell, otherwise ffletcher, of Cardiff, was presented for incontinence.

John Thomas Bengoh, of Cardiff, was imprisoned "for assault and affray."

Thomas Herbert, presented for selling beer at Cardiff without a licence, was to be prosecuted.

Robert Cocke and William Thomas, of Cardiff, were prosecuted for "trespass concerning vicinage."

William Sackeford, of Cardiff, was presented for "trespass in his own house by evil conversation."

Ib. Part 2.

William Morgan, of Rothe, was presented "for evil conversation in his house."

Hoell Morgan, of Whitchurche, for selling ale.

Lewis Powell ffletcher, of Cardyff (a second time), and Katherine Deane, of Cardyff, for incontinency.

Elenor William, of Cardyff, widow, for being "a bawde."

Thomas Phelipps, of Cardiff, for selling beer and "for unlawful games in his house."

Germyn Cullen, of Cardiff, and other men and women, for being "pedlers against the form of the Statute."

John Hughes, of Cardyff, and Lewis Jenkyns *alias* Tanner, of the same place, were presented "for affray in a churchyard." (A common offence at this period.)

William Hughes, of Cardiff, and Katherine his wife, "for forestalling and regrating."

26 Eliz. 1584. Part 1.

Coroner's Jury present that Lewis Thomas, otherwise Taylor, was feloniously slain by Lewis David, of Whitchutch.

Ann Riccards, of Cardiff, widow, was presented for "trespass by an unlawful game in her house."

Eleven strangers were tried for piracy.

By the Presentment of the Burgesses.

"Dionysia, the wife of Thomas Wyndham, of Cardyff," and six others of the same town, for selling beer.

"Thomas Jenkyn, of Cardyff, Tayler," was prosecuted on the same presentment, for being "a vagrant and a common player in the time of divine service."

Margaret Jerom, of Cardiff, was prosecuted for being "a bawde & keper of ill rule in her house." (These words are in English.)

John Hughes, of Cardyff, yeoman, was fined 5*l* for "trespass by negligent escape" (of a prisoner in his custody).

Joan John, of Llysvroneth, spinster, for "trespass by absence from church," was prosecuted, with several others indicted for the like offence. (*See* Gaol File *post.*)

Presentment of the Burgesses of Cardiff.

Lewis Pòwell is presented a third time for incontinence; this time with Katherine, wife of William Watkyn, glover.

Thomas Phelipps and John Lewys "cordyner," both of Cardiff, for unlawful games in their houses.

Rise Jones, of Kellygaer, and others, "for playing at tennis in the time of the Service."

Margaret Thomas, of Cardiff, widow, for "bawdry" in her house.

27 Eliz. 1585. Part 1.

Eleven persons were presented for non-attendance at church.

By the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

"The bridge of Eley.

The highway between the villages of Cogan and Denyspowes.

Margaret Collyns, of Roth, for selling ale.

The highway between Coggan and Landogh, and to be repaired by the inhabitants of St. Andrewes, Llandogh and Coggan."

John Robert ap Ieuan and Lewis ffrowde, Bailiffs of Cardyff, made presentment on behalf of the Burgesses.

Ib. Part 2.

Miles Bawdrippe of Splott, yeoman, prosecuted for trespass and assault.

John Hughes was again prosecuted for trespass and assault.

Gaol Files.

27 Eliz. 1585.

Robert Phillipp, of Llangevellach, yeoman, was charged for that he, at the Court of Great Sessions holden in the Shire Hall of Cardiff, being one of the Sheriff's bailiffs, allowed the Jury to go whither they would, instead of keeping them safely until they had delivered their verdict in a certain cause.

Nine Catholics of both sexes, belonging to Llancarvan and Colston, and Jane John of Llysorney, spinster (*see* Kalendar, *supra*) were indicted in the following terms:—

"For that they did not frequent or resort to their parish churches or to any other church, chapel or usual place of common prayer and service, but contemptuously and voluntarily have absented themselves and forborne the same for the space of six months, without having any lawful or reasonable excuse." (The indictment was prepared by and bears the signature of John Walsham.)

Among the above recusants were William Griffith of Llancarvan, gentleman; and Lewis Turberville of Llancarvan, gentleman; Mary his wife, and Ann his servant.

"Henry Llewelyn, of Llystallabontt, yeoman, on the 12th day of April, by force and arms, &c., a bridge of elm-tree, containing in length eight feet, of the value of 4*s*., of the goods and chattels of Richard Thomas, at Llystallabont within the parish of St. Johns in the county aforesaid, with a certain saw did saw and cut down, to the grievous loss of the said Richard Thomas and against the peace of our said Lady the now Queen," &c.

Kalendar.

28 Eliz. 1586. Part 1.

William Thomas, of Whitchurch, yeoman, and several other recusants, mostly of Llancarvan, were presented and ordered to be prosecuted for absence from church.

John Hughes, of Cardyff, yeoman, was once more prosecuted; this time for "felony and breaking gaol."

John Roberts and John Robert ap Ieuan, "Bailiffs of Cardyff, for permitting one Thomas Parry to transport butter into foreign realms," were presented, together with Thomas Mott, of Cardiff, searcher, and William Wood, comptroller, abettors; and John Tanner and Richard Bagott, both of Cardyff, "for not executing their office in the town of Cardyff, as in the Presentment."

Ib. Part 2.

For non-attendance at their parish churches, nineteen recusants were prosecuted. Of these, nine belonged to Llancarvan, five to Colston, and one (William Thomas, yeoman) to Whitchurch.

29 Eliz. 1587. Part 1.

Prosecuted for absence from church: William Thomas, yeoman, and Jane, his wife, and Juliana Dauid, all of Whitchurch. The last named "submitted herself to justice."

Rice Dauid, Walter Griffith, Thomas Edwards and William Jones, of Cardiff, labourers, were tried for felony. The first three were hanged, the last escaped through benefit of clergy.

Coroner's Inquest found that Roger Phelip of Cardyff, gentleman, was murdered by the following persons:—

Henry Thomas, of Llandaf, tailor.
Thomas Bawdrippe of Splott, gentleman.
Henry Mathew of Rothe, gentleman.
George Mathewe of Llantrissent, gentleman.
Thomas Mathewe of Canton, gentleman.
William Thomas, of Rader, yeoman.
Reginald Gwyn, of Llandaf, yeoman.
Christopher Morgan, of Rothe, yeoman.
John Thomas, of Llandaff, tailor.
Thomas Jones, of Rader, yeoman.
Joseph Powell, of Rader, yeoman.
Miles Bawdrippe of Splott, gentleman.
William Morgan, of Rader, yeoman.

Thomas Bawdrippe, Henry Mathewe and William Thomas were then in gaol. Process was stayed for murder, by warrant from the Privy Council.

Ib. Part 2.

The Burgesses presented John Vine, of Cardiff, for absenting himself from church, and he was prosecuted.

The Grand Jury presented divers persons collectively, for not maintaining the bridges of Cardiff and Ely.

30 Eliz. 1588. Part 1.

Thomas Llewelyn, of Lisvane, husbandman, slew Morgan Richard. Jury found that he did so in self defence.

John Evan, of Cardiff, was presented by the burgesses "for selling drink without a licence, and for incontinence in his house."

John Robert ap Ieuand and Robert Adams, Bailiffs of Cardiff, were presented "for permitting sorcerers."

Ib. Part 2.

Felicia Selephant, of Cardiff, spinster, was prosecuted as a "common barettor."

32 Eliz. 1590. Part 1.

Grand Jury presented insufficiency of bridges in the Hundred of Cardiff.

Ib. Part 2.

Jevan David, of Whitchurch, yeoman, presented as "absent from church."

Grand Jury Presentments (*English*).

"A bridge called place Dortons bridge to be insufficient in the p'ishe of Cardyff.

A highe waye ledynge from Cardyff bridge to Eley bridge to be insufficient in llandaff p'ishe.

A highe Waye from Eley bridge to Nicholas-town at a place called y greos lloyde in llandaff & kayre insuff.'

The high Waye from Cardyff to y^e^ bridge to be insufficient.

The Wayes insufficient in the p'ishes of Mighaelston landoghe leckwith & landaff."

Borough Presentments.

Katherinè Ha.rye, of Cardiff, "a bad woman of evil life."

Dauid ap Owen Wever, of Cardyff, "p' le concubyne."

Morgan, labourer, of Cardiff, "for that he works upon the Lord's Day."

33 Eliz. 1591. Part 1.

John David, of Whitchurch, yeoman, again presented "for absence from church."

Richard Longemeade, of Cardiff, was hanged for stealing a horse.

Grand Jury Presentments (*English*).

"The bridge of landaff insufficient in defalt of the townshipp of landaff.

The want of a bridge near Tivertons place nere Cardyff w'ch y^e^ country hath p'd for it.

The high waye betwene Cardyff & llandaff insufficient."

Ib. Part 2.

The bridge of llandaff insufficient.

Deficiency of the bridge at Placeterton near Cardyff.

"The waye from Placeterton to Elye bridge in y^e^ p'ishe of landaff insufficient.

"All the bailiffs of the Hundred this year, for Commortha against the Statute &c. (And because the presentment thereof is insufficient: No judgment thereon by the Court.)"

34 Eliz. 1592. Part 1.

John Mathew Miles of Cardyff, gentleman, keeper of the gaol, was indicted for felony in voluntarily permitting the escape of a prisoner. He was committed to prison.

Ib. Part 2.

Jury present "The Portwaye from Eley bridge to Sterton bridge insufficient.

John Andrew, gentleman, and John Tanner, Bailiffs of Cardiff, were indicted and prosecuted "for sufferyng litle mesures in y^e^ towne & also for sufferynge vnholsom fleshe & vyctualls to be sold," &c.

James Bowthe, otherwise "fydeler," of Cardiff, was prosecuted for selling drink against the Statute.

"Cardyff. The highe Waye betwene the highe crosse & y^e^ myddell Pynnyon in Cardyff to be insufficient."

35 Eliz. 1593. Part 1.

"The bridge of llandaff in great decaye in defalt of Whitchurch & llandaff."

"No order for the carrying of arms and bucklers to the fairs, markets &c., but commonly used in the whole county.

"Thomas Taylor of Cardyff for vsynge y^e^ lib'tyes of Cardiff beyinge forryn and not free.

"A P'sentm't for sufferyng certayn donghills to lye in Cardff.

"John Gybon de Cardyff for not provydynge butts in Cardyff for Shootynge iuxta officium suum."

36 Eliz. 1594. Part 1.

William Lewis, of Llandaff, yeoman, was with others charged with murder. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter, claimed benefit of clergy, and appears to have been discharged. The others were punished.

Bailiffs of Cardiff presented "for maintaining of misdemeanours."

Richard William, otherwise Bushe, of Cardyff, "pro Eves-dropper."

The two Bailiffs of Cardiff, "for suffrynge dyu's abuses in Cardyff as donghills & nott cawsynge y^e^ highe wayes in Cardyff.

"It'm bothe y^e^ Seriants of y^e^ towne of Cardyff," for the sale of drink, and for not using lawful measures."

The bridge of Cardyff insufficient.

Rosser James, of Cardyff, for the sale of bad beer.

"Antonius Coxe de Cardyff for kyllynge of fleshe in y^e^ Shambles to y^e^ infecc'on of the towne of Cardyff."

Gaol File.

No. 10. 36 Eliz. 1594.

Jevan Richard and Morgan John, formerly of Whitchurch, yeomen, at Whitchurch aforesaid, by force and with arms in and upon one David Richarde made assault and affray, and with a reaping-hook called "a welshe hooke," of the value of two shillings, which the said Jevan Richarde held in both his hands, cruelly beat and wounded and ill entreated the said David Richarde, in such sort that his life was despaired of. (True Bill.)

Elizabeth Rees of Cardiffe, spinster, entered the dwellinghouse of one Morgan William, and feloniously took and carried away six "shirte bands," two "corner kerchiffes," three "partletts," one "shete," one "quayle" of "hollande" and two "pewter disshes." William Dyo, of Penhill in the county aforesaid, was accessory to the felony.

William Lewys, of Landaff, yeoman; John Llewelin of Llanwynno, gentleman; William Hancocke, of Cardiffe, yeoman; and Walter Philip, otherwise Cooke, of Cardiff, yeoman, at Cardiff aforesaid, upon one Thomas Comyn made assault; and the aforesaid William Lewys, with a certain staff, having an iron joined thereto, called in English "a mayne piked staffe," feloniously struck the said Thomas Comyn on his left leg, below the knee of the said Thomas, giving him a wound whereof he instantly died. (The other accused were accessories.)

Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Philpot, found that he died in Cardiff gaol, by the visitation of God.

Kalendar.

37 Eliz. 1595. Part 1.

Coroner's Inquest found that Llewelyn Dauid was murdered by Rise Wastell, of Cardiff, baker. (Pardoned).

39 Eliz. 1597. Part 1.

Twelve prisoners died in Cardiff gaol. The Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of death "by the visitation of God."

Ib. Part 2.

Twenty-one prisoners died. Verdict as before.

40 Eliz. 1598. Part 1.

Fourteen prisoners died; one of them was James Turbervill of Newton Nottage, gentleman, committed for recusancy.

Presentments.

Thomas Moote, of Cardyff, for suffering butter to be transported out of England.

John Tanner and others, "for transportynge butter unto forreyn countryes.

"Griffin ap Ieuan de Cardyff Taylor for engrossynge butter.

"Joh'es Jeuan de Cardyff for vsynge vnlawfull weights & regratyng comodyties.

"Jevan Rithergh de Cardyff for kepyng ill rule in his house.

"Lodovicus Jeuan de Cardyff for keping an Alehouse & not being free.

"Will'us myrick de Cardyff for kepyng of a leman."

Ib. Part 2.

Four prisoners died in Cardiff gaol; one of them was Lewis Turbervill of Llysfronydd, gentleman, committed for recusancy. (The County Gaol at this time was crowded with Catholics.)

Presentments.

The inhabitants of Cardyff, for nuisance of the river Taff.

Robert Adams and John ffrowen, of Cardyff, for suffering nuisances in Cardyff &c., they being the Bailiffs thereof.

41 Eliz. 1599. Part 2.

Elizabeth Squyer, of Castel cogh, spinster, was convicted of felony.

42 Eliz. 1600. Part 1

Morgan Richard, otherwise Sprygyn, of Llanyssen, yeoman, was indicted for being a trespasser and common barettor.

The inhabitants of Llandaff were presented for the bridge on the river Taff and for the bridge on the river Ely.

43 Eliz. 1601. Part 1.

Rice David and other Cardiff shoemakers were indicted for trespass and assault.

Gaol File.

No. 12. 44 Eliz. 1602.

William Wastell was presented for assaulting Ann David at Cardiff on 29 April.

John David, Katherine his wife and Ann their daughter were presented for that they on 4 April did unlawfully enter and take possession of the shop of Charles Riccards at Cardiff. (Forcible entry. Writ of restitution.)

"The names of the Recusants within the County of Glamorgan and diocese of Landaphe before the Ordinarie &c." (presented for not attending church.)

The list contains 19 names of Catholics of both sexes, from Saint Bride's Major, Colwinston, Penllyn, Newcastle, Llysfronydd,

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Newton Nottage, Margam and Tythegston. Among them are several members of the Turbervill family; two of whom, however, had previously died in gaol, as above recorded.

Maurice David, of Cardiff, sadler, pleaded guilty to a charge of murdering Lewis Edmond, of Cardiff, by stabbing him with a rapier, at "the green betwene the two briges."

No. 15. 2 Jac. I. 1605.

Hugh Lewis and Margaret Williams were indicted for stealing a sheet from around the dead body of Thomas ap Morgan who was buried in Neath church.

Inquisition on a view of the body of one Moses Morgan. The Jurors say that Morgan Dirick, of Cardiff, yeoman, by chance touched the cock of a certain fowling-piece, at Cardiff, of the price of 5s., upon the breast of one David Morgan, being in the house of one Anthony Ockwell, loaded with powder and leaden bullets, by force of which contact the fowling-piece aforesaid discharged itself and accidentally pierced and wounded the left thigh of the aforesaid Moses Morgan; by reason of which perforation and wound the aforesaid Moses Morgan died. (Verdict of death by misadventure.)

No. 16. 2 Jac. I. 1605.

Thomas Davys committed by Thomas Mansell on suspicion of felony.

In two cases the indictment is marked by the Clerk:—"Pleads not guilty; asks for a book, and does not read. A pauper."

Jasper Williams, committed by the bailiffs of Cardiff for felony, pleads not guilty; asks for a book, and reads like a clerk.

No. 20. 11 Jac I. 1614.

Thomas Davyes, of Cardiff, yeoman, was presented for assaulting and wounding John ffruen, one of the Constables of Cardiff, in the execution of his said office.

Pentyrch. Coroner's Inquest, on a view of the body of Margaret Williams, late of Pentyrch, widow, found that Jenkin

Roberts, of Llantwit Vaerdre, yeoman, and Morgan Jenkin, of Eley, yeoman, brake the neck of the said deceased with their hands.

John Tanner and Rice Roberts, Bailiffs of Cardiff, Coroners, and their Jury, found that Richard Williams, of Cardiff, labourer, fell off his horse into the river Taff and was accidentally drowned.

Elisha Rossiter, of Cardiff, sailor, with another man and twelve women, were drowned in the river Taff at Cardiff, by the capsizing of a boat.

Tamosine Wastell, wife of William Wastell, of Cardiff, yeoman, was charged with stealing certain corn called rye, the property of Thomas Warden, of Bristol, merchant. John Wastell, of Gelligaer, bailed her. The rye was taken by her and others from Warden's storehouse at Cardiff.

No. 21. 12 Jac. I. 1615.

Lewis Howell was indicted for that he, at Cardiff, by force and arms did shear a certain sheep belonging to Cradock Sherrey and appropriate the wool.

Henry Edwards of Rothe, gentleman, was indicted by the Cardiff Borough Jury for that he, on the 27th day of August in the 12th year of the reign of King James the First, did grievously assault Rice Roberts, one of the Bailiffs of Cardiff. Rice Roberts and David Lloyd, Bailiffs of Cardiff, sign the Jury's Presentment of the offender.

The Jury present that Edward Collines, of Cardiff, cordiner, having, by a Writ unto him directed by Bailiff Rice Roberts, attached the body of George Morgan, of Cardiff, mercer, to find a sufficient bail that he would present himself in person before the Bailiffs to answer for certain offences by him committed against our Lord the King and his whole people, and especially against John Roberts, junior, of Cardiff aforesaid; the said George Morgan, not regarding that warrant and command, by force and arms at Cardiff aforesaid did assault and ill entreat the said Edward Collins, being in the King's peace; and the said George Morgan did then and there escape, to the evil example of others the King's lieges and contrary to the statutes in that case made and provided.

The same Jury present that, whereas Edward Collins, of Cardiff, serjeant at mace for the aforesaid town, by virtue of a certain warrant unto him directed at the Guild Hall of Cardiff by the Bailiffs of the same town, for collecting a certain sum of money from the inhabitants of the said town, by virtue of which warrant the said Edward Collins took unto his custody a certain felt of the goods and chattels of one John Chambers, of Cardiff; whereupon the said John Chambers assaulted the said Edward Collins, and took out of his custody the aforesaid property. (At foot is written in Latin:—"Reversed by the Court, for insufficient indictment." The insufficiency doubtless lay in the false composition of the document, which will have struck the reader.)

N.B.—This bundle of parchments is in very bad condition, and the writing almost illegible.

Bundle 21. No. 1. 13 Jac. I. 1616.

Nicholas Spencer of Cardiff, gentleman, having been committed to the Cardiff gaol for recusancy, died there 2 December 1615.

(Those claiming benefit of clergy have now to sign their names in writing, as well as read.)

Bundle 21. No. 2. 14 Jac. 1. 1617.

Chistopher Hawkins, of Fairwater, yeoman, was indicted for assaulting Lewis John in the exercise of his office of Constable of Fairwater.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jury for our Lord the King upon their oath present that William Prichard, formerly of the town of Cardiff in the county aforesaid, labourer, on the sixth day of November in the fifteenth year of the reign of our said Lord James, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and of Scotland the fifty-first, was and continually thereafter and hitherto is a common barettor and a constant and public disturber of the peace of our said Lord the King, as also a common and troublesome slanderer and a consorter with prize-fighters and a sower of strifes between his neighbours; insomuch that he hath begun, procured and excited divers strifes and quarrels, brawls and fights

then, there and elsewhere in the said county of Glamorgan, between divers our said Lord the King's liege subjects, to the great trouble of our said Lord the King's people, and against the form of divers Statutes and the order of this his realm of England in like case published and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the now King, his crown and dignity.

John Powell, clerk, pros:

"True Bill. Let Summons issue."

Twenty-three persons were prosecuted by the Crown for recusancy, including a Turberville of Sker.

John Watkin, riding one evening from Cardiff to Cefn Mably in the parish of Llanfedw, on a horse of Mr. David Kemeys, rode into the river Rhmney at Llanfedw and was drowned; as also was Mr. David Kemeys, at the same time. (Inquests at Cardiff.)

Miles Edwards was this year in the County Gaol, committed on a charge of clipping coin. He was condemned to death, but reprieved.

John Thomas, condemned for escape, and reprieved.

Rice Edwards, indicted and outlawed for divers felonies.

John Philips, committed for feloniously stealing a cow. Being convicted, he asked for a book, but could not read. Was sentenced to be hanged.

The like in the cases of John ap Owen, for manslaughter, and David John for burglary.

Elizabeth Gunter, committed for theft, pleaded guilty to the value of 10*d*. Sentenced to be flogged.

John ap Jevan, of Cardiff, to be flogged for stealing a ewe.

Bundle 21. No. 3. 16 Jac. I. 1619.

Nicholas Jenkins, of Cardiff, labourer, by command of Robert Heyman, his master, had taken three geldings (belonging to Watkin Reece) to the common pinfold of Cardiff, because they had been feeding on the grass of the said Robert Heyman. Thomas David, labourer, and John Watkins, labourer, both of Cardiff, assaulted the said Nicholas Jenkins in a house at Cardiff. (On 9 August, Watkin Reece assaulted Robert Heyman at Cardiff, and was therefor indicted.)

George Brodley, sailor, was summoned for unlawfully selling beer in a tavern at Penarth.

Walter Mathew, Thomas Mathew, James Mathew, Morgan Mathew, of Caerau, gentlemen; John ap John, of the same place, yeoman; Mathew James Robin of Caerau, gentleman; and William Llewelyn, of Caerau, yeoman, on 29 August at St. Nicholas, riotously assembled and made affray, and assaulted Roger Williams, Nicholas Jones, Elizabeth Basset otherwise Williams, William John, Philip Thomas, Eleanor Williams, Cycill Hawkins, John ap John, and Nicholas Jones.

Two men were charged with stealing a salmon and a codfish, of the value of 3*d.* each, from the butt of Hugh Fettiplace at Llandaff.

John David, of Tythegston, was indicted "for cutting or gelding the privie members of John W^{m} a chield of abouts x^{cu} yeere oulde."

Bundle 21. No. 4. 19 Jac. I. 1622.

Twenty-seven persons of both sexes were prosecuted for recusancy. They belonged to Newton Nottage, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Colwinston, Ewenny, Margam, Pyle and Kenfig, Gellygaer, Eglwysilan, Llanfabon and Llanblethian. The list is headed by the names of Mathew Turbervile of Newton Nottage, gentleman, and Alice Turbervile, of the same place, spinster. (The Turbervilles of Sker were staunch Catholics, and one or other member of the family was almost continually in prison for his religion during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.)

Bundle 21. No. 5. 22 Jac. I. & 1 Car. I. 1625.

In 22 Jac. I. there were nine Inquests, with verdict "by the visitation of God," on the bodies of persons who died through disease at Cardiff; two of these were deaths in the gaol. (The gaols at this time were loathsome hotbeds of fever, and imprisonment for any considerable length of time practically meant death. Contagion sometimes spread from the prisoner's dock to the Judge on the bench.)

The Cardiff Grand Jury presented that Thomas William, of Colwinston, yeoman, uttered these treasonable and seditious Welsh

words, namely: *Mae dy vrenyn yn drewy ger bron Duw yn y bechod val ddoyt tithe William hoell*;[1] in English, "Thy king doth stincke before God in his sin as thou dost, William Howell." (22 Jac. I.)

N.B.—Indictments for libellous, slanderous and treasonable writing or speech are almost the only class of public records which furnishes specimens of the Welsh language. It was necessary to set forth the precise words complained of, hence the employment of the vernacular in these documents; which thus possess a peculiar value for students of Welsh, and all the more so because the Welsh they contain is often remarkable for interesting dialectic forms.

Arnold Thomas, of Cardiff, tailor, in endeavouring to ford the Taff on horse-back, was thrown into the water and drowned. (1 Car. I.)

John Crabb, of Pentyrch, was drowned in crossing the Taff.

Bundle 21. No. 7. 4 Car. I. 1629.

Forty-eight persons were presented for recusancy, at Bettws, Margam, Eglwysilan, Llysfronydd, Llanishen (Margaret Thomas), Newton Nottage (three Turbervilles), Tythegston, Pyle (sixteen Turbervilles and Begans), St. Mary's-juxta-Cowbridge, Whitchurch (Miles David, yeoman, and Katherine Thomas, widow), Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Llanblethian and Colwinston.

Bundle 21. No. 8. 11 Car. I. 1636.

Forty-six persons were summoned for recusancy. Besides the places last above mentioned, the following now presented Catholic parishioners for this offence: Llanedern (William Morgan James), Tilston, Llangeinor, Sker (6 Turbervilles), and Llancarfan.

Bundle 21. No. 9. 17 Car I. 1642.

The Royal Court of the Most Noble Philip, Earl of Pembrocke and Mountgomery, Lord of the aforesaid Town, held in the Guild-hall of the same Town on the thirtieth day of December in the

[1] Mae dy frenin yn drewi ger bron Duw yn ei bechod fel ydwyt tithau, Wilym Hywel.

seventeenth year of the reign of our Lord Charles, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and soforth, before Nicholas Wastell and Miles Morgan, Esquires, Bailiffs of the Town aforesaid, according to the custom of the said Town.

To this Court cometh Morgan Gwyn and complaineth against Griffin Oliver, of the Town of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan, "worsteedcomber," in a Plea of Debt upon demand of 20s., and findeth pleaders for the present plaint in the plea aforesaid, to wit John Doe and Richard Roe; and craveth process therein to be made for himself against the aforesaid Griffin Oliver. And hereupon, according to the custom of the aforesaid Town, there from a time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary used and approved in the same, it is a precept unto Richard Archer, one of the Serjeants at Mace in the aforesaid Town and a minister of this Court, that &c. &c. (a suit for debt in the Town Court, with fictitious forms of procedure.) Aaron Price, clerk there.

Bundle 21. No. 20. 13 Car. II. 1661. English.

Glam' ss. The Presentmt of the Second Inquest at the Great Sessions held at Cardiffe in the s'd Com' the twentie ninth day of Aprill in the thirteenth yeere of his Ma'ties Raigne 1661.

The s'd Inquest upon their Oath say and Present:—

3. That the Persons hereinafter named, that is to say [here follow the names of 18 Catholics, in the parishes of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Llanharry, Llanharan and Llancarfan] Haue absented themselues from their respectiue p'ish churches or chappells to heare diuine seruice & p'forme their duties there vpon Sundayes & other holy dayes for the space of these three moneths last past contrary to the Lawes & statutes in that case made and p'uided.

(Among the recusants at Cadoxton-juxta-Neath is Watkin Richard, harper. Even widows and labourers are included in the list, together with Mathew Gibbon and Hugh Jones, both of Llancarfan, gentlemen. The others are yeomen. This document, the Grand Jury Presentment for the County, is the only one for this year, and consists of one skin of parchment.)

King Charles II. and his Court were by no means ill-disposed towards the Catholics; but when money had to be raised to pay for his public and private extravagances, the "Merry Monarch" was always willing to propitiate the Puritans by a fresh persecution of the unfortunate "Papist Recusants." The next Bundle will furnish us with some melancholy memorials of the bogus "Popish Plot" invented by Titus Oates, when Protestant England went mad with terror over imaginary conspiracies and shed the blood of the hated Catholics like water. Bundle 21, No. 17, consists almost entirely of the documents in connection with the trial of two Catholic priests, Father Philip Evans, a Jesuit, and Mr. John Lloyd, a secular, both Welshmen. For an account of their origin, adventures, trial and heroic deaths the reader is referred to the "Oates Plot" volume of Brother Foley's "Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus." These two priests were executed as traitors at Cardiff, 22 July 1679, the mode of execution being as follows: First they were dragged on hurdles to the gallows. Then they were hanged for a few moments. Before they were dead they were cut down, disembowelled alive, and dismembered. Although these men underwent the terrible punishment of high treason, it is important to learn, from the Indictments, that what they were charged with was simply that they, being Catholic priests, "came, were and remained" in this country, against the form of the statute. The simple addition of the word *proditorie*, "treasonably," made the priests traitors. No attempt was made, at their trial, to convict them of actual treason, their "proditio" was purely constructive and technical.

Bundle 21. No. 17. 30 Car. II. 1679.

[Two Indictments combined.]

Glamorgan to wit. The Jury for our Lord the King upon their oath present that John Lloyd, of Penlline [Philip Evans, formerly of Sker] in the county aforesaid, clerk, born within our said Lord the King's Principality and Dominion of Wales, on the twentieth day of November [fourth day of December] in the thirtieth year of the reign of our said Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the

Faith, and soforth, he then being *seminarius sacerdos*, in English "a seminary priest," made, ordained and professed by the authority and jurisdiction derived, claimed and pretended by the Roman See, on the said twentieth day of November [fourth day of December] in the thirtieth year abovesaid, within the Principality and Dominion aforesaid, to wit at Pelline [Sker] aforesaid in the county aforesaid, treasonably came, was and remained, against the form of the Statute in the like case lately published and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King that now is, his crown and dignity.

Rickards.

proceed to Justice. examined.

[Endorsed.]

"Grand Jury. True Bill."

Then follow, in each case, the names of the witnesses for the Crown, and the Recognizances entered into by them for their due appearance to give evidence against the accused. The following may serve as an example:—

Glamorgan to wit. Recognizances taken and cognised at Tithegston on the first day of May in the thirty-first year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second, that now is of England, &c., before Richard Lougher, Esquire, one of the Justices assigned for the preservation of the Peace of our said Lord the King, &c. . . . .

"The Condic'on of this Recognizance is That the said Anne Richard and Margarett John al's Lewis, Mary Lewis and David Yorath doe and shall personally appear before his Ma'ties Justices on Monday next being the first day of the next great sessions to be held and kept in and for the said County then and there to certifie and declare the trueth of their severall knowledges in such matters as shall be demanded of them on his Ma'ties behalfe against one Mr. Phillip Evans now a prisoner in his said Ma'ties Gaole at Cardiffe in the said County who standes there Comitted vpon suspic'on of being a Popist [*sic*] priest or Iesuitte; and thence not to departe w'thout licence of the Courte there, That then &c or else &c.

Rich. Lougher."

Among the witnesses against Father Philip Evans, sworn before John Arnold, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, at Abergavenny, was Mayne Trott, who tendered the most important evidence of the

accused's having exercised the functions of a Catholic priest. This man was deformed, and had been successively Court Dwarf to the Kings of Spain and England. He had professed himself a Catholic and married a relative of the Jesuit Father David Lewis, who, principally on his evidence, was hanged, drawn and quartered at Usk, this same year. Trott was a tenant and servant of Justice Arnold, who was a restless priest-hunter, and supplied his master with the needful information as to the private affairs of the Catholics in South-East Wales. Shortly after the execution of Father David Lewis, Mayne Trott fell dead in a street in London, a circumstance which the Catholics did not fail to ascribe to a Divine judgment on the dwarf for his large share in the death of their priests.

Gaol Calendar.

Glamorgan to wit. Kalendar of all the prisoners remaining in the Gaol of our Lord the King aforesaid, returned to the Court of Great Sessions of our said Lord the King, held at Cardiff in the county aforesaid, on Monday (namely) the fifth day of May in the 31st year of the reign of our said Lord the King, before Owen Wyn, esquire, one of the Justices of the Great Sessions aforesaid, by Thomas Gibon, esquire, Sheriff.

"John Lloyd cl'icus comitted for a suspected Papish recusant or Jesuit, by Richard Bassett Esquire." (Pleads not guilty. Judgment that he be reprieved until the Court shall otherwise order.)

"Phillip Evans gent. comitted for beinge a suspected Jesuit or papish Priest, by humphrey wyndy and Richard Loughor Esquires." (Pleads not guilty. Judgment that he be reprieved until the Court shall otherwise order.)

"Charles Howell comitted for carieinge seu'all lr'es very suspicious Towards the Manadgem't of the horrible plott, by Wm Herbert & Beniamin Browne Esquires.

"Susan Evans and Ann Thomas comitted for refuseinge to take the Oath of Supremacy, by Edw. Stradlinge Bar', Richard Bassett and John Avan Esquires.

"Christopher Turbervill gen', Howell Carne gen,' Evan Thomas, david William, Richard Thomas and Gwillim Thomas comitted for

refuseinge to take the Oathe of Supremacy, by the Court of the last gen'all Sessions of the peace held att Cowbridge 29th of April last."

Lastly come the Jury Panels.

Bundle 21. No. 19. 31 Car. II. 1680.

Inquest held at Cardiff Guildhall, on the body of Thomas Bades, of Kevenmably, found that, being in the dwellinghouse of Alderman Henry Draper, at Cardiff, he fell down a ladder (or staircase) of nine steps and broke his neck.

Inquisition taken at Whitchurch on a view of the body of Richard Jones, late of Vaynor in the county of Brecon, yeoman; the Jurors say that the aforesaid Richard Jones at the parish of Merthirtidvill, working in a certain coal-pit, a large portion of the aforesaid coal fell upon him so that he then and there by misadventure came by his death.

Bundle 21. No. 24. 2 Jac. II. 1686.

Inquisition on a view of the body of one Robert Thomas, who was killed by a bell in the belfry of the parish church of Saint Andrew's, when the ringers were ringing the three bells.

Bundle 22. No. 1. 1 W. & M. 1688.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors for our Lord the King and Lady the Queen upon their oath present that Edward Llewelin, formerly of Newton Nottage in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman, being a malicious and seditious man and designing and maliciously and seditiously intending, not only to bring our Lord William the third, now King of England, into hatred and contempt, but also to bring this present Parliament of England, assembled for difficult and urgent business greatly concerning the good estate and common weal of this realm of England, into hatred, scorn, infamy and contempt with all the faithful subjects of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen that now are, and also to bring into contempt and infamy the gentry inhabiting within the county aforesaid, on the twenty-seventh day of July in the first year of the reign of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, at Newton Nottage aforesaid in the county afore-

said, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, who then well understood the Welsh tongue, maliciously and seditiously concerning the same King that now is said, asserted and published these malicious and seditious and contumelious Welsh words following, namely, *Na fu yr yod swd ffol o frenin ag yew hwn.*[1] Which said Welsh words in English speech signify and have the same sense as these English words following, namely, "There was never such a foole of a king as this" (meaning our said Lord William that now is King of England). And also on the day and year abovesaid, at Newton Nottage aforesaid in the county aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of divers of the subjects abovesaid, of his further malicious and seditious mind and design abovesaid, concerning the aforesaid Parliament these malicious and seditious Welsh words maliciously and seditiously said and uttered, namely, *Y may y Parliament yn gwnythyr y peth nad oes genthyn power am dano.*[2] Which said Welsh words last mentioned in English speech signify and have the same sense as these English words following, namely, "The Parliament is doeing a thing they have no power to doe" (meaning the Lords and Commons in the Parliament aforesaid). And also then and there lastly said and published these other scandalous and malicious English words following, namely, *I* (meaning himself the said Edward Llewelin) *hope in a short time to have my Will of all the Gentlemen of this County* (meaning the gentry aforesaid within the county of Glamorgan aforesaid) *for that they* (meaning the aforesaid gentry) *have spunn & twisted a halter for themselves* (again meaning the aforesaid gentry). To the great contempt and scorn as well of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen that now are, as of the aforesaid Parliament, and to the evil and harmful example of others in like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen that now are, their Crown and dignities.

x^d^ Wynne.

Grand Jury.

"True Bill."

Ann David pros:

(The accused was bailed at the next Sessions.)

[1] Na fu erioed sut ffol o frenin ag yw hwn.

[2] Y mae y Parlment yn gwneuthur y peth nad oes ganddynt pwer am dano.

John Williams died in Cardiff gaol.

The Grand Jury Panel contains the name of Vaughan Edwards of Landaffe, gentleman, "a promiseing voluntary Juror of Kibbor Hundred." His name was struck out.

Bundle 22. No. 4. 2 W. & M. 1689.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors for our Lord the King and Lady the Queen upon their oath present that William Bew, formerly of Roath in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman, on the twenty seventh day of May in the second year of the reign of our Lord [*sic*] William and Mary, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King and Queen, Defenders of the Faith, and soforth, at the borough of Cardiff in the county aforesaid, in the presence of several of the subjects of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, published and uttered (*inter alia*) certain false and scandalous words concerning William Richards, of the borough aforesaid in the county aforesaid, and unto the said William Richards, then being one of the Bailiffs of the said borough and also one of the Justices of the peace of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen for the peaee [*sic*] within the borough of Cardiffe aforesaid in the county aforesaid, as also appointed for the hearing and determining of divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanours in the said borough committed, to wit, *Thou* (meaning the said William Richards) *art a Pitifull fellow, and it is a Scandall that the kinge* (again meaning our said Lord the King) *should have such a fellow as thee art* (again meaning the said William Richards) *a Justice of the peace.* And lastly the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid say that the aforesaid William Bew, on the said twenty seventh day of May in the aforesaid year, at the borough aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of several of the subjects of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, published and uttered certain other false and scandalous words concerning the aforesaid William Richards and unto the said William, as follows: *If I* (the said William Bew) *had a limner here I* (the said William Bew) *would have his Picture drawen* (again meaning the said William Richards) *and would hang it in my house of office* (meaning the privy of the said William Bew); to the great depravation of the authority of the Bailiffs of the borough

aforesaid, and of the Justices of the Peace aforesaid within the borough aforesaid, and to the manifest [*sic*] of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, as well against their peace and laws and [*sic*] against the peace of our said Lord the King and Lady the Queen, their Crown and dignity.

(In spite of the careless drawing of the above Indictment, the accused William Bew was bounden in 40*li*, and William Morgan junior, of Lanedarne, in 20*li*, that the said William Bew should appear, &c., and meantime be of good behaviour. Before William Herbert, esquire, at the Whitefriars, Cardiff, Constable of the Castle of Cardiff and Mayor of the said Town, and [as such] Justice of the Peace.)

Bundle 22. No. 5. 3 W. & M. 1690.

Mark Jenkin, of Llantrissent, yeoman, was presented for uttering these treasonable words: "It was ffitter for one of King James' men to ride a stone horse then such a rouge, declaring he was one of King James' men, and that it might happen ere Long that he should ride the said stone horse."

Bundle 22. No. 6. 5 W. & M. 1692.

Evan Reece, of Coychurch, yeoman, with help of other persons, seized at Cardiff and abducted a girl named Mary Taynton, of the age of ten years, and forcibly married her in a house at Neath, she being seised in her demesne as of fee of lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of 20*li* and more, against the form of the statute.

Bundle 22. No. 7. 6 W. & M. 1693.

William Thomas, of Llanishen, labourer, was indicted for stealing 38 pieces of gold, called broad pieces, worth 23*s.* 6*d.* apiece; and two gold guineas worth 21*s.* 6*d.* apiece; and a golden half-guinea worth 10*s.* 9*d.*; and another piece of gold called a Spanish piece, of the value of 100*s.*, of the goods and chattels and moneys of Grace Lewis, of Llanishen, widow.

Bundle 22. No. 9. 7 Wil. III. 1695.

Edward Carne of Cowbridge, gentleman, was bound in 20*li*, and his friend Edward Powell of the same place, gentleman, in 10*li*, for Carne's appearance to answer a charge of speaking contemptuous words against his Majesty and the Government to Miles Thomas, of Llancarfan.

Bundle 22. No. 10. 10 Wil. III. 1698.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their oath present that whereas, from a time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, there was and still is a certain water-course at the parish of Saint John in Cardiffe, and the parish of Llandaffe, in the county of Glamorgan aforesaid, which continually every year and at all times in the year, when and so often as the river commonly called the Taffe, by Cardiffe in the county aforesaid, flowed and was used and ought to flow, without any hindrance or any obstruction of the same watercourse, from the aforesaid river called the Taffe through and across the highway there, as far as a certain ditch between a certain close of land of one Henry ffox, gentleman, called the White-house meade, on the west, and a several close of land in the possession of one Nicholas Greene, of Cardiffe in the county aforesaid, butcher, and another close of land called Taffes-meade, on the east and south, and through and across the said ditch to the river aforesaid; nevertheless the aforesaid Nicholas Greene, well aware of the premisses, but designing and wickedly minding not only to vex and oppress the aforesaid Henry ffox in divers ways, but also to bring and put all the liege subjects of our Lord the King that now is, going, returning, riding and journeying in, through and across such highway aforesaid, in danger to lose their lives, on the first day of March in the tenth year of the reign of our said Lord William the Third, &c., by force and arms, &c., at the parish aforesaid, erected and built a certain mound or bank across the aforesaid water-course, near the highway aforesaid, at the entrance thence into the aforesaid ditch, and raised it so high, that he then and there so obscured the aforesaid water-course, with the mound and bank aforesaid, that the said water overflowed into the dwelling-

house and garden of the aforesaid Henry ffox, and remained in such great quantity on the highway aforesaid, that divers liege subjects of our said Lord the King now cannot go, cross, &c., the aforesaid highway as they were wont and ought to do.

Bundle 22. No. 12. 10 Will. III. 1698.

Mary Griffiths, spinster; John ffeildust, ironmonger; and Barbara, the wife of Philip Tanner, grocer, all of Cardiff, were prosecuted for using false weights.

(N.B.—The old practice of setting forth in the list of Justices all the Ministers of State who were Justices in every county by virtue of their offices, has now been abandoned; and the lists commence with the Judges of Great Sessions for the County and District. The roll of Justices is also much increased in number for the County.)

Bundle 22. No. 13. 10 Will. III. 1698.

William Jenkins of Llandaff, gentleman, was prosecuted for practising in the Bishop's Court without being duly qualified.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their oath present that William Morgan, formerly of Neath in the county aforesaid, gentleman, being an impious, profane and irreligious person, and not having the fear of God in his heart, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil and designing and intending to scandalize and vilify the true Christian religion within this realm of England received and publicly professed, as also to blaspheme the wisdom and majesty of Almighty God, the Creator of heaven and of this world, and to subvert and withdraw the subjects of our said Lord the King from the Christian faith, as also to vilify and mock the holy scriptures, on the 31st day of December in the eleventh year of the reign, &c., at Neath aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of divers of the liege subjects of our said Lord the King that now is, who well understood the English tongue, said and uttered these false, impious, blasphemous and heretical English words of and concerning the creation of this world and the holy scriptures: *This world was not made by God, but*

was made before there was a God; nor do I believe the Scripture (meaning the holy scriptures of the old and new Testament) *which is an old booke; for we are not to believe old books. And Moses* (meaning Moyses, a great prophet named in the holy scriptures) *was either a fool or a liar, and he made the scripture, which is but a fable,* to the grievous scandal of the profession of the true Christian religion and the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and to the great scorn and contempt of the holy scriptures. In contempt of our said Lord the King that now is, his laws, &c., &c.

Inquest at Cardiff on the body of Oliver David, of Llanedern, a boy aged twelve years, who riding on a mare from Cros-ych-Adam towards New Forge in the parish of Llanedern, was thrown and his neck broken.

Bundle 22. No. 17. September 1702.

William Holley, of Llandaff, was committed for the wilful shooting and wounding of William Turbervill of Radyr, gentleman.

Bundle 22. No. 18. August 1703.

"Wee Doe present upon the Oath of Lawrence John & John Thomas, Evan William of the p'ish of Pentirch for playing on the Harp on the Lord's Day Comonly Called Sunday being the 25th of July past in ye church yard of ye chappel of Llaniltern Contrarie to her Ma'ties Lawes in that case made & provided.

"It'm Wee Doe present upon the oath of the said Lawrence John & John Thomas, Rees John & John David of the p'ish of Pentirch & Richard John of the p'ish of St. ffagans for playing tennis on severall sundaies within these 3 monthes last past in the church yard of the chappell of Lanilterne Contrarie to her Ma'ties proclamac'on & the Lawes of this Realme.

"It'm Wee Doe present the Causeway Leading from Whitehouse bridge to Mr. ffox's house in the parish of St. Marye in Cardiffe to be out of Repaire & that itt ought to be Repaired by the Inhabitants of of the p'ish of St. Maries in Cardiffe Towne.

"It'm Wee Doe present the Causeway Leading from Leckwith bridge to Canton in the p'ishe of Landaffe to be out of repaire & that

itt ought to be Repaired by the Inhabitants of the p'ishes of Leckwith & Landaffe."

(Thirteen signatures of the Grand Jury for the County.)

[The first two of the above Presentments are specially interesting as illustrating the rise of Sabbatarianism in Wales.]

Jenkin David, of Llandaff, and others, were committed for exposing to sale divers quantities of double sixpenny stamped paper, against the form of the statute.

Morgan Samuel, of Llandaff, was committed for feloniously breaking prison, vizt., the Brecon County Gaol, he having been convicted of stealing a mare; and for having fled before sentence of death could be executed upon him.

Bundle 22. No. 19. April 1703.

Edward James, of Leckwith, was presented for neglecting to repair the enclosures of his lands called Berry, lying between the Lord's Wood and West Common, in the parish of Leckwith.

Robert Thomas, of Cardiff, riding in Llanedern parish, met in a narrow lane a waggon drawn by six oxen. His horse reared, Thomas fell, and received from his horse a kick which killed him.

Bundle 22. No. 22. April 1705.

Stephen Jones, labourer, was sitting on the mill-pond wall, at Cardiff, when he fell into the water and was drowned.

Bundle 22. No. 23. August 1705.

John Mathews of Llandaff, gentleman, and Howell Richard, of Whitchurch, labourer, were presented for unlawfully fishing in the river Taff, in the parishes of Whitchurch and Radyr, with nets and certain engines called "piches" and "butts," and taking 100 trout, 100 salmon and 1000 seed of salmon, against the form of the statute.

Bundle 22. No. 24. April 1706.

Ann Mathews, of Llandaff, in crossing a certain bridge of wood, on the way from Cardiff to Llandaff, fell into the water and was drowned.

Bundle 22. No. 27. August 1707.

The Grand Jury for the County, on the evidence of the Vicar of Llantrissent, present two men of that town for being common drunkards and disturbers of the peace; and two others for tippling on the Lord's Day.

Bundle 22. No. 31. April 1710.

Charges for perjury in connection with the Will of John Bawdre deceased, at Cardiff.

Bundle 22. No. 33. August 1711.

Howell Williams, of Penarth, clerk, walked over a close at Lavernock called the Croft, and was therefor assaulted by Richard Hawkins, yeoman, the owner. They afterwards exchanged summons for trespass and assault.

Bundle 22. No. 35. April 1712.

[Paper document, in English:—]

Glam' ss. To the Right Hon'ble her Ma't's Justices of the Great Sessions.

The humble Representation of the Grand Jury of the said County att the Great Sessions held at Cardiffe in and for the said County of Glamorgan the 21 day of Aprill 1712.

Wee the Grand Jury aforesaid Doe humbly Represent to y^r^ Lordshipps That ever since y^r^ Lo'pps were pleased att the Request of the Right hon'ble the Lord Mansel Comptroller of her Ma't's household to excuse the appearance of a Second Enquest to the great Ease of this County It has been the Constant Vsage fo the Sheriffs of this County to Return Gentlemen of the best ability and

Creditt to Serve the Queen & their Countrey on the Grand Jury and such fitt p'sons as the County affords for trying of Causes But the same generally has been Rendred soe ineffectuall by a practice vsed by some Officers of y^r^ Lo'pps Court of receiving five shillings for the excuse of each Gentleman Returned on the Grand Jury and two shillings for the others that the duty and service due to our gracious Queen and our Countrey is not discharged with as much ease and Justice as we could wish.

Therefore we heartily Recomend and Submitt it to y'r Lo'pps Consideration to give such Orders to y'r Officers for the future to prevent the Irregularityes & abuses afores'd as y'r Lo'pps shall think fitt.

(Signed by 14 Grand Jurors.)

Bundle 22. No. 35B. September 1712.

The Grand Jury present that the method and practice used for passing of fines and Recoverys of Lands in this Court are grievous, there being no certain Rule for the same but the Compounder or his Deputy exacting such exorbitant Rates, as he or they think fit.

(Signed by 17 Jurymen.)

Package 23. No. 10. May 1714.

John Thomas, of S^t^ Georges, yeoman, was presented for drinking the Pretender's health, at Cardiff on the 10^th^ of March, and saying at the same time these Welsh words: *Yechid y Prince o Wales*,[1] "Health to the Prince of Wales." The Grand Jury found No True Bill.

Edward Morgan of Cardiff, gentleman, and David Morgan, of Whitchurch, yeoman, were presented for forcibly entering Penylan farm in the parish of Whitchurch and ejecting William Mathews therefrom.

Thomas Evan, of Pentyrch, collier, was killed by a fall of coal in a mine in the parish of Pentyrch. Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

[1] John would have been a better Welshman if he had said: "Iechyd i Dywysog Cymru."

Package 23. No. 6. August 1716.

True Bill against Mary the wife of James Jones, of St. Athans, for attempting to poison her said husband with a pancake mixed with ratsbane, and for therewith poisoning her father-in-law. No True Bill against John Williams, of Flimston, for instigating the crime.

[Paper document, in Latin:—]

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their oath present that George Lewis, formerly of the town of Cowbridge [*sic, sed lege* Cardiff] in the county aforesaid, barber; William Robotham, of the town and county aforesaid, barber; Arthur Yeomans, formerly of the same town, glover; John Lewis, formerly of the town and county aforesaid, yeoman; and Thomas Meredith, formerly of the parish of Rath in the county aforesaid, Cordwayner, on the tenth day of June in the second year of the reign of our Lord George, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and soforth, with force and arms, riotously and unlawfully assembled themselves together at the town of Cardiff in the county aforesaid (the tenth day of June being the reputed birth day of the person who in the lifetime of James the Second, formerly King of England, pretended to be Prince of Wales and who, after the decease of the said late King, took upon himself the stile and title of King of England by the name of James the Third). And the aforesaid George Lewis, William Robatham, Arthur Yeomans, John Lewis and Thomas Meredith, then and there so unlawfully assembled and congregated, riotously and seditiously, to shew their hatred and ill will towards our said Lord George that now is King of Great Britain, &c., as also their favour and good will towards the said person who in the lifetime of James, &c. &c., and to incite sedition and insurrection among the subjects of our said Lord the now King, then and there bore, and each of them bore, branches of oak as a sign of their hatred, ill will and disobedience towards our said Lord the now King and his most clement Government, and their favour and good will towards the said person who in the lifetime of James, &c. &c.; in contempt of our said Lord the now King and of his laws, to the evil ensample of others in like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the now King, his Crown and dignity.

Lewis Thomas, of Pentirgh, an infant aged six years, was killed by the upsetting of a dungcart in which he was riding and which was drawn by four oxen, in the parish of Llanharran.

"Imp's Wee present Anthony ffabian Petty Con'ble of the parish of S^{t} Andrews in the said County Yeoman for permitting and Suffering Severall Idle and Disorderly Persons upon the Lords Day called Sunday contrary to his Oath and particularly on Sunday the nineteenth of August Last to play w'thin the said parish of S^{t} Andrews and County aforesaid att a Certaine Game or Interlude called Tennis contrary to his Ma'ties Proclamac'on against Prophaneesse and Immorality and the knowne Laws of this Kingdome.

"Item Wee present George Lewis, W'm Robotham, Arthur Yeomans and John Lewis all of Cardiff in the said County and Tho^{s} Meredith of Roath for wearing Oken Boughs att Cardiff w'thin the said County on the Tenth Day of June last being the pretender's reputed Birth Day Thereby distinguishing themselves from his Ma'ties Loyall Subjects.

"Item Wee present Tho^{s} W^{m} of Cardiff in the s^{d} County as a disaffected p'son to his Ma'ty King George for that the s'd Tho^{s} W^{m} at Cardiff aforesaid in the County aforesaid On the Eighteenth of Aug^{t} Instant publickly declared [to one Thomas Evan] y^{t} King James would Come to Rule and order him and the rest of the Shitt Sacks as he thought fitt We further present the said Tho^{s} W^{m} for assaulting y^{e} s^{d} Tho^{s} Evan att the time and place aforesaid Contrary to the Peace of o^{r} Souvraigne Lord the King his Crowne and Dignity.

"Item Wee present y^{t} George ffox of the Towne of Cardiff afores^{d} in the County aforesaid for [*sic*] assaulting the body of Daniell Lloyd on the Eighteenth Day of August afores^{d} att Cardiff afores^{d} in the said County Contrary to the Peace of o^{r} Souvraigne Lord the King his Crowne and Dignity.

"Item Wee present John Sweet the younger and George Lewis Barber both of the Towne of Cardiff aforesaid in the said County and Each of them at severall times viz^{t} ab^{t} three Months since att the house of John Smith and Likewise att the house of Lewis Jones both of Cardiff aforesaid Ale Drapers publickly Drank [with one] of the Company in a Glasse of Ale in these words *God Send our King well home from Lorraine and Lett the man have his mare again.*

"Item Wee present Edward Purcell of the said Towne of Cardiff in the said County Shoemaker, for Drinking Severall Disaffected healths ag^{t} his Ma'ty his Crowne and Government.

Ri. Jenkins [of Hensol esq:
Tho^{s} Thomas [of Llanbradach esq:
Tho^{s} Popkins [of Forest esq.
R^{d} Herbert [of Cilybebyll esq:
Edw^{d} Evans [of Eglesbush esq:
P. Williams [of Duffryn:
George Howells [of Bovill esq:
. . . . . [of . . . . . .
Edw^{d} Deere [of Roos esq:
John Perkins [of S^{t} Nill gent:
Edw^{d} Lewis [of Cilfach Fargoed gent:
Jas. Williams [of Cardiff gent;
Edmund Traherne [of Custylle gent:
Illtid Nicholls [of Llandaff gent:
(being all the Jurymen sworn).

The residences and descriptions are from the Jury Panel.]

Bundle 23. File 5. April 1717. Latin.

[Jury present that Richard Whitmore, otherwise Kavanagh, of Swanzey,] being a seditious and malicious man and ill affected to the Most Serene Lord George now King of Great Britain &c., and a supporter of the person, who, in the lifetime of James the Second formerly King of England, pretended to be and took upon himself the stile and title of King of England by the name of James the Third, and wickedly designing and intending to withdraw the subjects of our said Lord the now King from their love and fidelity towards our said Lord the now King and to excite their affection and love towards the said person who, in the lifetime of James, &c., &c., and to cause it to be believed that the said person who, in the lifetime of James, &c., &c., was speedily to be raised to the Crown, regal estate and dignity of King and to the Governance and Rule of this realm, and, with wicked invention to scandalize the administration of the Government of this realm under our said Lord the now King, to cause it to be believed that James late

Earl of Darwentwater, for high treason then lately attainted and put to death, was not rightly attainted and put to death; on the twenty fourth day of February in the third year of the reign of our said Lord the now King, at Swanzey aforesaid in the county aforesaid wickedly and seditiously said and uttered concerning the said person who, in the lifetime of James, &c., &c., and the aforesaid James late Earl of Darwentwater, these false, scandalous and malicious words following, namely: *James the third will be placed on the Throne of England before may day next and Darwentwater's blood shall be severely reveng'd;* In contempt of our said Lord the now King and of his laws, to the evil ensample of others in like case offending, and against the peace of our said Lord the now King, his Crown and dignity. And the Jury aforesaid by the oath aforesaid lastly present that the aforesaid Richard Whitmore otherwise Kavanagh afterwards, to wit, on the said twenty fourth day of February in the year above-said, at Swanzey aforesaid in the county aforesaid, to show the love and affection of him the said Richard towards the said person who, in the lifetime of James, &c., &c., to the health of the said person wickedly, seditiously and audaciously drank and toasted; in contempt of our said Lord the now King and of his laws, to the evil ensample, &c., &c.

Witnesses: Ralph Whitby, gent:
Thomas Popkyns, esq:
William Gwynne, esq:
Thomas Bowen, gent:
Jenkin Taylor.

Sworn in Court.
Trollope.

Bundle 23. No. 28. August 1720.

No True Bill against John Griffith, of Cardiff, labourer, presented for exercising the craft of "cordweyner" (without being qualified so to do, on the 12th January, 7 Elizabeth.) *I.e.*, before that date he need not have been so qualified.

Bishop.

A similar Presentment of John Purcell, of Cardiff, labourer, was allowed.

William Thomas, of Whitchurch, was presented for keeping "quandam communem popinam anglice a common tipling house," and for allowing unlawful games there.

"Wee present James Rees and Mathew William of the p'ish of Eglwys-Ilan lab'rs and William Edwards, Thomas Morgan and Alexander William of the p'sh of Whitchurch, lab'rs, for playing at Bowls on the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday at Whitchurch."

Bundle 23. No. 27. April 1721.

"Wee present Evan Voss of the parish of Lantwit Major yeom' for that he on the nineteenth day of September last at the dwelling house of William Bath of Lantwit Major aforesaid Innholder in the company of Morgan Lewis and others upon the said Morgan Lewis drinking unto him King George his health The said Evan Voss drank King James his health Whereupon the said Morgan Lewis asked him what he meant by it, to which the said Evan Voss answered and said *God damn you what is that to you cannot I drink what health I please*. (Indicted accordingly.)

John Griffith of Cadoxton juxta Neath, gentleman, was presented for that he at Cardiff tendered an Oath on the Holy Gospel of God unto one Mary Thomas, of Llangevelach, he then and there having no lawful authority so to do. (Indicted accordingly. True Bill found.)

Bundle 23. No. 19. August 1722.

Thomas Maddocks, Registrar of the Consistory Court of Llandaff, was presented for taking exorbitant fees for the examination of witnesses.

Package 23. No. 14. April 1725.

Elizabeth Moses, of Coyty, aged two years, fell into a pan full of ale and was drowned.

John Owen, of Leckwith, yeoman, riding across Eley Moor, "where the sea was then flowing," was carried away by the tide and drowned.

Package 23. No. 13. August 1725.

"Wee present the Highway Leading from Leckwith to Kayra in this County from a Comon called Govoa in the said parish of Leckwith to the house of Herbert Rosser within the said parish of Leckwith to be out of repair and ought to be repaired by the Inhabitants of Leckwith aforesaid.

"Item Wee present the Causeway leading from Cardiff to Leckwith Bridge, from the s[d] Leckwith Bridge to the stone Bridge which divides the parishes of Landaff and Leckwith to be out of repaire & ought to be repaired by the said Inh'itants of Leckwith."

Package 23. No. 12. April 1726.

"Wee present the highway leading from the village of Lower Penarth to the Church of Sully to be out of repair and [also the highway] called Hewl y Coston lying in the parish of Lavernock & ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of Lavernock."

Bundle 23. No. 24. August 1726.

[Paper document :—]

Glam: ss.
Inter Thoma' Herbert Ar'
Quer' Et Morgan' David
Def'tem.

John Thomas of the parish of Penarth in the County of Glamorgan yeoman maketh Oath that By vertue of a Warr[t] to this Dep[t] & others directed on his Ma'tyes Writt of Capias ad Respondendu' out of this Hon'ble Court returneable the ffirst day of this present Great Sessions ag[t] the Def't abovenamed att the Suite of the pl't He this Depon't did on Saturday the ffourth day of June Last past Apprehend & take the said Def't who att ffirst Submitted But the Def't insisting to goe to his own House and this Depon't refuseing him least he should escape the Def't together with Mary his Wife and Henry David and Thomas David of Cardiffe in the s[d] County the Def'ts Sons ffell upon this Depon't and beate him after a very Barbarous manner to the Great effusion of his Blood

and Turned him in the Kennell and Bruised him to that Degree that he has not yett recovered By which means the Def't Escaped out of this Dep'ts Custody against this Dep'ts Consent and went out of the Jurisdicc'on of this Hono'ble Court (as this Dep't is informed) Soe that this Dep't could not retake him.

sign'
Joh'is X Thomas.

Jur' apud Cardiffe in Com' p'd' Septimo die Septembris Anno D'ni 1726
Ri. Carter.
fiat Attach:

Bundle 23. No. 35. April 1727.

Evan John, of Cilybebyll, mason, having been at Neath market, went for the night to an inn called Ty'nyrheol, at Cadoxton juxta Neath. At dead of night he was taken out of bed into another room, where were a number of men and women. There they pretended to try him for his life, as a thief, and so condemned him to be executed. They actually hanged him for a short space of time, but then let him down and made him sign a paper purporting "to release them for such their outrageous doings." Sworn at Cardiff, 15 April 1727, before Richard Carter.

Bundle 23. No. 16. August 1731.

Extensive Depositions, on paper, relative to the death of Morgan Mathews, of Cardiff, fiddler, who died from a beating received at an inn at Swansea, 18 October 1730, from Roger Landeg. His assailant was committed on the charge of murder, and died a prisoner in Cardiff gaol.

Also concerning an anonymous letter which threatened to burn the village of S[t] Nicholas unless a sum of Fifty Pounds was left on the churchyard cross there by midnight on Christmas Eve.

William Evan, of Whitchurch, was drowned in wading through the river Taff at Rhyd y twad, Whitchurch.

Bundle 23. No. 26. April 1732.

The Cursitor and Prothonotary of the Court of Great Sessions was presented for receiving undue amounts for certain fees.

William Harry, of Cardiff, mariner, was indicted for stealing a canvas purse and £17 2s. in money, from the ketch or boat of Robert Priest, on the river Taff, in the parish of Saint Mary at Cardiff.

Bundle 23. No. 32. August 1732.

John George, of the Wedall in the parish of Saint John Baptist, Cardiff, labourer, was killed on the Little Heath by a load of hay falling from a wain upon him.

Bundle 23. No. 31. August 1733.

John Philips, Vice Chamberlain of Glamorganshire, was presented for failing to attend the Court of Great Sessions to make the original Writs, and for having exacted undue amounts for fees.

1734.

Thomas Harry, of Lisvane, was found guilty of feloniously and "burglarly" breaking and entering the house of Edward Gronow at Lanedarn in the night time and stealing therefrom one gown of painted linen, one mince gown, one suit of head clothes, six knots of "Riband," and other articles.

1735.

Thomas Harry, convicted of burglary at the last Great Sessions, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy, has his sentence commuted to one of transportation for seven years to some of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that behalf.

Cardiff Town. Be it remembered that at the generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King in and for the

said Town held at the Guildhall there on Tuesday the sixteenth day of October in the seventh year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain ffrance and Ireland Defender of the ffaith & so forth and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty three Before Thomas Stradling Esq^{r} Constable of the Castle of Cardiff, Lewellin Williams Esq^{r} Steward, David Owen and Thomas Meredith Esquires Bayliffs & Alexander Purcell Esq^{r} eldest Alderman of the said Town his Majesty's Justices of the Peace constituted & appointed to hear and determine divers ffelonies Trespasses & other Offences done & comitted in the said Town. It was then and there presented by the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King in the manner and fform hereafter mentioned (that is to say:) The Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King upon their Oaths do Present that Michaell Richards of Cardiff afores^{d} Esquire on the first day of October in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain ffrance & Ireland King Defender of the ffaith & so forth by force and Arms & so forth at the parish of S^{t} John Baptist in the s^{d} Town in and upon George Lewis Esq^{r} in the peace of God & of our s^{d} Sovereign Lord the King then & there being made an Assault and him the said George Lewis then and there did beat wound and evill entreat so that of his Life He did despair & other Harms to him the said George Lewis then and there did to the great damage of the said George Lewis & against the Peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and dignity.

[The Defendant is bound over to appear at the General Quarter Sessions.]

Memorandum that at the General Quarter Sessions at Cardiff on 22 September 8 G. 2, before the Hon^{ble} Herbert Windsor, Constable of the Castle of Cardiff, Lewellin Williams Esq^{e}, Steward, and David Owen and Thomas Meredith Esq^{rs}, Bailiffs of Cardiff, the Jurors present that Thomas Matthews of Cardiff, Gunmaker, on 15 January 1733, at the Parish of Saint John Baptist in the said Town, came before Henry Lewellin Gen^{t}, a Commissioner Extraordinary of the King's Bench, and then and there did make an Affidavit whereby he the said Thomas Matthews did falsely swear that the said David

Owen and Thomas Meredith were, on the 1st day of October then last past, admitted and sworn Bailiffs of the said Town by Thomas Stradling Esq^r, then Constable or Deputy Constable[1] of the Castle of Cardiff, and that they had accordingly acted as Bailiffs of the said Town ever since; whereas in truth and in fact the said David Owen and Thomas Meredith were not admitted and sworn Bailiffs of the said Town on the said first day of October, and so did commit perjury.

Prosecutor, James Owen Taylor.

Witness, Edward Herbert.

[The above Indictment was removed to the Great Sessions by *Certiorari*.]

April Sessions, 1736.

Recognisances taken at Cardiff, 18 October 1735, before Michael Richards, Esq., a County Justice. George Lewis, of Cardiff, periwig-maker, is bound over to answer to a charge of subornation of perjury, in procuring William Phillips, of Cardiff, cordwainer, to give false evidence against William Richards of Cardiff, gentleman.

1737.

John Price was indicted for feloniously assaulting a young girl named Anne Plumly, in his garden at Cardiff. He had threatened her that, if she cried out, "the spirits would come out of the Friars and take her away." He also threatened her with a mysterious being called "the Bully Dean."

The following names are on the Grand Jury:—

William Morgan of Coedygoras, Esq.
John Williams of the Park, Esq.
Thomas Lewis of Lanishen, Esq.
James Williams of Cardiff, Esq.
William Lambert of Cardiff, Gent.
George Watkins of Cardiff, Gent.
Thomas Williams of Lanishen, Gent.

[1] It is interesting to note the uncertainty implied in the alternative titles.

"Cardiffe Town. The Examination and Confession of Morgan Thomas David of the Parish of Roath in the County of Glamorgan Labourer taken before Arthur Williams and William Lambert Esquires Bayliffs and Justices of the Peace of the said Town the third day of May 1737.

The said Examinant Confesseth and saith that he togeather with Richard Green of Cardiff aforesaid Smith about three or four years ago and severall times since entred into the House of Thomas Herbert Esquire Deceased called the White ffriers in Cardiff aforesaid in the Night time and took away out of the Windows of the said House Several Iron Barrs to the amount of about thirty in number which weighed according to the best of this Examinants Judgment one with another about four pound a peice And this Examinant further saith that about a year ago he with the said Green took away five or six more Iron Barrs out of the Windows of the Said House and about a Week ago this Examinant by the direction at the pressing instances of the said Green took away three or four more Iron Barrs out of the Windows of the said House And this Examinant was present when the said Green worked up severall of the said Barrs and assisted him so to Do particularly for nails for the Cart Wheels of Edward William of the King's Castle.

the mark of
Morgan X Thomas David

Taken at Cardiff aforesaid upon the Oath of the abovenamed Morgan Thomas David the day and year above written before us

Arth. Williams
William Lambert

[Endorsed.]
Confession of Morgan Thos. David felon' on y^e^ Stat. 4 G. 2."

Richard Green, of Cardiff, blacksmith, was indicted for feloniously stealing three iron bars, the goods of Elizabeth Herbert, widow, affixed to her dwelling-house in the parish of Saint John Baptist in the said town of Cardiff, He was found Guilty.

1738.

Glamorgan ss. The Presentment of the Grand Jury of our Sovereign Lord the King at the Great Sessions of the said County Held at Cardiffe in the said County on Saturday the seventh day of Aprill in the Twelv'th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain and soeforth before Richard Carter and Henry Proctor Justices there.

The Jurors on their Oaths Present That the Room in the Common Gaol for the County aforesaid in the Town of Cardiffe aforesaid w^ch^ hath usually been the Place for the Confinement of Criminals is Insufficient for detaining such Prisoners That there is another Room in the said Gaol commonly known by the name of the Brewhouse w^ch^ is a more Convenient Place for that Purpose but that the same is out of Repair And that the same ought to be repair'd at the Expence of the said County.

Tho: Popkin	William Prichard
Rowland Dawkin	Walter Powell
Robt^t^ Popkins	John Lucas
Jo^n^ Llewellyn	Rees Thomas
Rob. Knight	William Seys
M. Pryce	W^m^ Bennett Jun^r^
Lewis Price	John Mathews
Thomas Powell	John Thomas

Inquest taken 29 August 1738, at the house of Evan Jones in the town of Llantrissent, before Evan Prichard, esq., Coroner, upon view of the body of William James, late of the parish of Coychurch, collier, then lying dead, found that the deceased going down by a certain rope into a certain coal pit of Katherine Evan and Margaret Phillip, of Llantrissent, widows, called Brun Cradock, in the parish of Llantrissent, it so happened that the damp being then in the said coal pit, suffocated the said William James; by which damp the said William James instantly died.

1740.

Thomas Harris, labourer, confessed to burglariously stealing a gold broad piece, a gold quarter-guinea, and some coppers, from

the dwellinghouse of Mary Jenkins at Cardiff. He had confessed the theft to his relative, Edward Harris, of Monmouth, barber, who restored the money to its owner. Edward Harris and Priscilla his wife were bound over before Thomas Middleton, Mayor of Monmouth, to give evidence.

1741.

"An Account or Schedule of the whole Estate debts Creditts and Effects of John Evan now a Prisoner in His Ma'ty's Gaol for the County of Glamorgan at the Suit of David Howell and Catherine his wife for twenty nine pounds Sixteen shillings and eight pence damages.

A debt of two pounds sixteen Shillings and Nine pence due to me by Note of Hand from John Thomas of the parish of Llantrissant in this County and Morgan Thomas of Aberdare in this County Labourers bearing date the first day of August 1729. Wittnesses to the same: Henry Treharne, Thomas Evan.

A debt of Nine Shillings and Six pence due from Evan Edward John of the parish of Radir in this County being the Rem^{r} of a Sum of Money due to me for sheep sold to him. Wittness to the same: Mary Morgan.

A debt of two pounds Eleven Shillings due to me from David Morgan Esq^{r} Wittnesses to the same: Mary Morgan, Will^{m} Jenkins.

One old Welsh bible.

The whole duty of Man in Welsh.[1]

And a book in Welsh intituled The divine Poems of Mr. Rees Prichard.[2]

John Euan."

1744.

Inquest taken 30 August 18 G. 2., at the house of Rees Howell at Roath in the Hundred of Kibbor and County of Glamorgan, before

[1] *Holl Ddyledswydd Dyn*, &c.; 3rd ed., Shrewsbury, 1718.

[2] *Canwyll y Cymry*, by Rhys Prichard, of which eight editions had appeared by this time.

Evan Prichard, esq., Coroner, upon view of the body of Edward Richard, labourer, found that the deceased, as he was going from the dwelling-house of Thomas Brewer in the parish of Lanishen to to his own dwelling-house in the parish of Lanedern, fell into a well called ffunnon Vedw in the said parish of Lanedern and was drowned.

Inquest taken at the Guildhall in Cardiff, before the Bailiffs of the said town. upon view of the body of James William late of the parish of Little Bettus in the county of Carmarthen, labourer, found that the deceased was drowned when washing in the river Taff at Cardiff, on Sunday morning.

March 1745.

[N.B.—All documents are now in English.]

Thomas Van was indicted for stealing boards from the floors of the Whitefriars, Cardiff, to build a slope-house in the town.

David Edwards, fording the Taff on horseback at Rhydylwad, on the way from Caerphilly to his home in Radyr parish, was torn from his horse by a flood and drowned.

Glamorgan to wit. The Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King upon their Oath present that David Jones late of the parish of Llanvihangel y Vedw in the County of Glamorgan Labourer not having the ffear of God before his Eyes but being moved and Seduced by the Instigation of the Devil and not Regarding his Duty and Allegiance to our Sovereign Lord George the Second now King of Great Britain and so forth on the one and thirtyeth day of December in the nineteenth Year of the reign of our Said Lord the now King at the parish of Lanedern in the said County maliciously and Seditiously and with a loud Voice did utter and Speak publish pronounce and say in the hearing and presence of many of the Liege Subjects of our said Lord the King the Treasonable and Seditious words ffollowing (that is to say) *Make Room for King James's man* (meaning that he the said David Jones was a Servant to James who is stiled and Commonly Called the Pretender to the Crown of our said Sovereign Lord King George the Second) And that he the said David Jones

did afterwards (to wit) on the day and year aforesaid at Lanedern aforesaid in the County aforesaid maliciously and Seditiously with a Loud Voice utter speak publish pronounce and say other Treasonable and Seditious words (that is to say) *God save King James* (meaning the said James the Pretender) with Intent to Seduce the Liege Subjects of our said Sovereign Lord King George from their allegiance towards our said Lord the King to the Interest and Service of the said James the Pretender To the Evil Example of all others in the like Case offending and against the Peace of our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity.

Morgan.

pleads guilty.

August 1746.

Coroner's Inquest found that Thomas James, aged ten years, late of Ystradowen, was accidentally killed by a wheel in the mill there.

Also that Thomas Price, mariner, was accidentally drowned while swimming in the river Taff near "Cardiff Key."

1747.

Coroner's Inquest taken at the house of John James at Landaff in the Hundred of Kibbor and County of Glamorgan, upon view of the body of Morgan Thomas late of the Parish of Landaff aforesaid, labourer, found that the deceased was undermining a pine end of a certain house in a field called Kaer ffirad[1] in the parish of Landaff, when the said pine end fell suddenly on him and crushed him to death.

A Pembrokeshire cattle-stealer was said (as an evidence of his bad character) to have offered twenty shillings to a servant of Mr. Edmond Thomas of Saint Mellon's, "to see him have fair play at next Whitchurch revell at Cards."

[1] Cae yr Offeiriad, "the Priest's Close."

1748.

At the April Sessions a somewhat rare form of legal procedure occurred at Cardiff, and we find a paper headed "Names of the Jury of Matrons between our Lord the King and Catherine Llewelin singlewoman to Inquire whether she be quick with Child or not." Twelve matrons (wives and widows of tradesmen) were sworn, including Catherine, the wife of Michael Brewer, perukemaker; "Margarett the wife of Thomas Mossip of the 5 Bells," and "Frances Lewis, Hall keepers wife." After the list of names comes the record: "The Jury find that Catherin is quick with child." Execution of the sentence of death was thereupon postponed until after the child's birth. Such is the Law's careful guardianship of an innocent human existence. The prisoner had stolen money and clothes at Llangynwyd.

Coroner's Inquest taken at the Guildhall of Cardiff, on view of the body of Griffith Thomas late of Landaffe, labourer, found that, "having lain himself down to sleep on the Verge of a certain Lime-Kiln near Blunts Gate in the said Town of Cardiff, he accidentally fell into the said lime kiln then burning, whereby the said Griffith Thomas was suffocated."

1749.

Glamorganshire. Dinas Powis Hundred. Coroner's Inquest holden 26 June, on view of the body of James Okey, late of St. Andrew's, labourer, found that the deceased "went a fishing to the River Ely dividing the Parishes of Landoch juxta Pennarth in the Hundred and County aforesaid, and being so fishing in the s^{d} River the Tide from the River Severn coming in into the said River Ely where the s^{d} James Okey was then fishing, overtook the s^{d} James Okey and drew him into the s^{d} River Ely, where he the s^{d} James Okey was then and there drowned by the s^{d} Water in the s^{d} River Ely."

"Glamorgan to wit. To the Honourable his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Grand Sessions for the Several County's of Glamorgan Brecon and Radnor.

We Arthur Williams and George Watkins Esquires two of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the Town of Cardiffe in the said County of Glamorgan Do Humbly Certifye unto your Lordshipps that we Have viewed the Causeway in the common Highway in the parish of S[t] John the Baptist leading from the gate of a certain close called Cae'r Vid, vol, to a certain place called Cat Hays which stands presented in this Court to be ruinous and out of repair and the Cart road or highway on the Eastern Side of the said causeway which stands presented to be in a ruinous and dangerous Condition And also the Cartway or common Highway on a certain place called the Black wears in the said parish of S[t] John aforesaid leading from the said Town of Cardiffe to Cae'rphilly in the said County to be in decay for want of repair and amendment and not of Sufficient Breadth according to act of Parliament Have been severally sufficiently repaired and amended and made of sufficient Breadth according to act of Parliament By the Inhabitants of the said parish of S[t] John aforesaid So that his Majesty's Subjects may safely pass and repass over the same with their horses and carriages Witness our hands and Seals this twenty third day of August one Thousand Seven Hundred and forty nine.

Arthur Williams [L.S.]
George Watkins [L.S.]

NOTE.—The above seals, in red wax, are impressed with these arms:—Per pale. I. Three lioncels rampant; on a chief a bordure indented. II. A chevron between three Saxon's heads couped. The arms on the dexter side are those of a junior branch of Herbert; those on the sinister were borne by Watkins of Court Robert. The seal would seem to have been made for the joint use of these two Bailiffs, and, if authoritative, the arms possess genealogical interest.

1750.

Glamorganshire. Kibbor Hundred. Coroner's Inquest taken 28 March in the dwellinghouse of Morgan Mathew, of the parish of Lanishen in the said County, innkeeper, on view of the body of William Llewelyn, found that the deceased, on the 6th day of December last, went into a certain field called Dwy Erw Coed, in the parish of Roath, and having made a fire in a hollow oak, the burnt tree fell and crushed him.

Cardiff Town. Coroner's Inquest on view of the body of Christian Lewis, late of the parish of Saint John Baptist in the said town, widow, found that the deceased met her death by falling into the privy at the King David, in the said town of Cardiff.

Cardiff Town. Coroner's Inquest taken 30 August, on view of the body of Robert Tanner, late of Cardiff, an infant, found that the deceased, on or about the 11th April last, being at a certain place adjoining to the river Taff, called the Gollyate, otherwise Gollgate, in the said town, accidentally fell into the said river and was suffocated. [The Bailiffs, Edmund Lloyd and John Okey, seal with the before-mentioned seal of the former Bailiffs, Arthur Williams and George Watkins. One seal in this instance stands for both signatories.]

William Lewis, Bailiff of Kibbor, and his colleagues of the Hundreds of Dinaspowis, Caerphilly, Miskin and Cowbridge, have the word "fined" set against their names on the Roll of Officers.

1751.

From the Deposition of a witness in an unimportant case, we incidentally learn that there was a "sawpit in the Castle Court of Cardiff."

1752.

Cardiff Town. Coroner's Inquest taken 4 August 1752 at the Guildhall in the said town, on view of the body of John Lewis, an infant, found that the deceased, walking in a certain close called the Dumball, situated in Cardiff aforesaid, was surrounded by the flowing or coming in of the tide, and, in order to avoid the same, did endeavour to wade through a ditch adjoining to the said Dumball Close; in which ditch the said John Lewis fell, and was then and there suffocated.

In this Bundle are several Indictments of persons for pillaging a wreck called the "Indian Prince," on the coast of Llantwit Major, and stealing therefrom ivory, ebony, &c.

1753.

The Jury present the highway leading from Velindre in the parish of Whitchurch towards the house of Thomas Morgan (called late Mr. Howard's) in the parish of Raddyr, to be out of repair; and that it ought to be repaired by the County.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of David John found that the deceased coming on horseback, on Saturday night the 17th October last, from the town of Cardiff to the place of his abode in the parish of Pendoylan, at or near Cardiff Bridge on the river Taff, the tide and flood being there, was overpowered by the waters and carried down the said river to the Severn; and afterwards, in twelve days, was found drowned on the rocks in a certain place called Sully.

The Bundle contains several sheets of the Depositions of Witnesses in a matter wherein William Rosser was charged with picking the pocket of George Griffiths, of Lanedarn, labourer, at the house of one John Rees, victualler, in the parish of Lanishen. The prosecutor deposes that he went in company with the prisoner to the said inn, "and there they both drank freely till this Examinant was Drunk; upon which this Examinant went to bed and left the s^{d} William Rosser by himself a drinking. And when this Examinant went into bed he did put his breeches under his Head; and when he, this Examinant, awoke next morning, he found his breeches on the Chamber floor—which gave this Examinant a suspicion that somebody or other had picked his pocket of his money. Upon which he did putt his hand in his pockett (in which he had Two and Twenty shillings and sixpence), and found that he had lost Eight shillings and Six pence. Whereupon this Examinant asked the s^{d} John Rees and his wife who it was that was in bed with him, and they s^{d} there was not anyone in bed with him. Whereupon a woman whose name is Mary David told this Examinant that she saw the person in the red Wastcoate (meaning the s^{d} William Rosser), which Came with this Examinant into the s^{d} House and was Drinking with him, Come up into the s^{d} Chamber where this Examin^{t} was in bed, at two several times, with a Lighted Candle in his hand each time."

John David, of Lanishen, labourer, deposed that he was Petty Constable of that parish in the year 1751, and was called to arrest

accused. "The Company then present told the s^d William Rosser: Here is the Constable comed, and thou art sure to go to Cardiffe (meaning the Gaol). Whereupon the said William Rosser jumped off the table whereon he was sitting, and ran away." He was captured and taken before Thomas Lewis,. Esq^re of Llanishen, a magistrate; "but the s^d Justice ordered this Examinant to go back and send the person whose pocket was picked, to have a warrant; but upon this Examin^ts return the s^d W^m Rosser was Gone off, and further this Examin^t saith not."

For stealing seven pounds of Scotch snuff from a shop at Swansea, Jane the wife of John Morgan was sentenced to be "whipt."

Moses David *alias* Morgan, of Roath, labourer, was sentenced to transportation for stealing from the house of Martha Lewellin, at Roath, some handkerchieves and penknives.

The Depositions *re* Evan Evans, of Wenvoe, charged with horse-stealing, contain several points of interest. Thus the Examination of Thomas Saunders, of the parish of Almondsbury in the county of Gloucester, labourer, taken on oath 21 November 1753 before Michael Richards, Esq., J.P., at Cardiff, states that the Examinant "came to the New Passage on Sunday the fourth Day of this Ins^t November, with an Intention of Coming over into Wales to Caerphilly Fair in Glamorganshire; but hearing at the s^d passage that the s^d fair was to be held the old stile,[1] he, this Examinant, did not go over; but upon his seeing a boate Coming over from the Welsh side, he this Examinant did stay at the s^d passage till the s^d boate Came over, in order to be better satisfied as to the Certainty of the said fair. And when the s^d boate Came over, this Examinant did see no passenger in the s^d boate but the prisoner, Evan Evans, whom this Examinant did see since in Cardiffe Gaole."

Edward Sant, of Nowle, near Bristol, in the County of Somerset, proprietor of a public house there called the Man in the Moon, was persuaded by the prisoner to purchase two horses.

[1] Just about this time the Gregorian Calendar was coming into general use in Great Britain, and some confusion resulted. Many of the fairs and parish feasts continued to be held upon the old dates.

Evan Evans, the prisoner, in his Confession declares that Edward Sant desired him to steal a horse from Glamorganshire, and that he accordingly stole a black mare out of a field near Cardiff, and rode her to Nowle. There he delivered her to the said Sant, who afterwards sold the said mare at Pensford fair in Somersetshire.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to transportation.

Cardiff Town. Inquest taken at the Guildhall there, 17 Aug^t 1753, on view of the body of Elizabeth Evans, late of the said town of Cardiff, spinster, found that the deceased, being on the 27th day of April last standing on the side of the river Taff, near the Quay of the said town, to wash some clothes, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned.

In this Bundle is an Inquest on the body of Mary Morgan, killed by a fall of coal in a mine at Merthyr Tydfil.

1754.

Inquest on the body of Nicholas Meyrick, found that the deceased accidentally fell into a certain well near the East Gate in the Town of Cardiff, situate in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, and was drowned.

The Jury present that Thomas Jones, of Cardiff, baker, and others, have unlawfully erected "in the common and publick street there called Saint Mary's Street, otherwise Saint Mary's parish[1] (the same street being the King's common highway, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary)," a certain edifice whereby the said street is obstructed. The Prosecutor was Michael Richards, Esq., and the Witnesses were the same gentleman and Thomas Alban. The Presentment is endorsed "No true Bill."

Alice, wife of Thomas Van, of Cardiff, victualler, was convicted of stealing four gold guineas. She was sentenced "To be hanged by the neck," but these words at foot of the Indictment have been struck through with the pen.

[1] The oldest inhabitants of Cardiff still speak of the southern half of Saint Mary Street as "the Parish."

1755.

Glamorganshire. Coroner's Inquest taken at the dwellinghouse of Philip David, innkeeper, situate in the City of Llandaff, on 30 September 1754, on view of the body of Thomas Prees late of the City of Llandaff, aforesaid, labourer, found that the deceased, on the 25th day of August then last past, in a certain close within the said City, commonly called the Hannereg, died naturally.

Glamorgan, to wit Cardiff Town. William Prichard, of Cardiff, labourer, was charged with breaking and entering the house of Henry Durbrow, at Cardiff aforesaid, called the New Angel, and stealing therefrom four gallons of wine called Tent.

The Jury present a number of men and a woman for riotously assembling and destroying the thatch and roof of a certain dwelling-house in the parish of Eglwysilan, the property of one Hopkin Popkin, otherwise Jones.

Glamorganshire, to wit. Coroner's Inquest taken at Eglwysilan, on view of the body of Morgan Rees, late of the parish of Bedwas, labourer, found that the deceased, by attempting to swim a horse in a certain pool of water called Pwll-Tro in the river Rumney below Bedwas bridge, in the hamlet of Vann, was accidentally "drownded."

John David, of Saint Andrew's, was indicted for stealing from William James, of Cardiff, victualler, the following useful assortment of goods: One large wallet, two shoulders and one rack of veal, one pair of calves' feet, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of woollen cloth, two yards of cheese cloth, and two yards of coarse linen cloth. The Jury were kind enough to find the prisoner "guilty to 10*d.* value" only.

Josiah Hugh signs (with his mark) a written confession of his murder of Mary Rees, at Penmark. He felled her with a stick, as she was coming from milking the sheep, and then strangled her. He had cherished an unrequited passion for the unfortunate girl. Having pleaded guilty at the trial, the prisoner was sentenced "To be hanged by the Neck and afterwards in Chains."

1756.

Glamorganshire, to wit. Coroner's Inquest taken at the house of Lewis Leyson, innkeeper, in the parish of Lanishan in the county

aforesaid, 6 October 1755, before William Gibbon, Coroner, on view of the body of David Rees, found that the deceased, in a certain lane called Hewl hîr in the parish of Lanishan, as he was riding upon a horse before a wagon and oxen, and attempting to turn into a gate, fell down from his horse and was killed.

Coroner's Inquest held at Caerphilly found that David Griffith, late of the parish of Ryddry in the county of Glamorgan, in a certain close or parcel of land in the hamlet of Vann in the parish of Bedwas in the said county, commonly called Coetca Poset, died naturally and not otherwise.

Jurors present the highway leading from the Black Wear to the Great Heath, Cardiff, to be very ruinous and out of repair; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of St. John's Parish.

That the bearer of such a name as Christopher Turberville should be a labourer, is nothing unprecedented in the annals of genealogy; but that the name should be borne by a highwayman is startling. Yet Christopher Turberville of Aberavon, labourer, was found guilty of highway robbery, or, as the Indictment words it, for that he (and another man) at the parish of Baglan, with force and arms of and from one James Carson (and another person) did demand money with divers menaces, using these Welsh words: "Sefwch, God dammoch chwi, efe ceiswch arian chwi"[1]—in English: Stand, God damn you, I want your money!

1757.

Inquest on the body of Anthony Fabian, late of Caira in the county of Glamorgan, labourer, found that the deceased, in a close called Morva bach in the parish of Landaff, died naturally.

1758.

Moses Harry Simon, of Mynyddislwyn, deposed that he lost, out of a closet in his house, one gold ring and one gold signet, which were on a small pewter plate in the said closet; and that when he found the said rings missing, he suspected one Elizabeth William,

[1] Sefwch, damno chwi! Yr wyf yn ceisio eich arian chwi.

who was a servant with him and whom he had given leave to go to Caerphilly fair on Saturday last, to have stolen the same. And as she did not return that night, he pursued her and came to a place called the Long Cross in the parish of Roath; and in the house of one Miles Morgan there he found the said Elizabeth William, who at length confessed having stolen the rings and also one quilt petticoat, black stuff one side and blue stuff the other; one light-coloured camlet gown, "pretty much wore," and one blue and white linen apron.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Newmill in the parish of Lantrissent, on view of the body of Friswith Leonard, infant, found that the deceased, as she was passing by a wheel belonging to the new works in the parish of Pentirch, went to play with the said wheel; which took her by the clothes under it, and accidentally killed her.

1759.

Coroner's Inquest at Cardiff, on view of the body of Edmund fflaharty, found that several sailors of the crew belonging to the ship called the *Eagle* Galley of Bristol, armed with pikes, swords, cutlasses, pistols and muskets, had in a street in the said town of Cardiff, called Homanby Street, an affray with the crew of the *Aldbrough* man-of-war, who were similarly armed, and that several pistols and guns were fired, and several blows & wounds given; and that the deceased was then shot by a person unknown.

William Thomas was drowned while riding from Barry Island across to Cadoxton.

1760.

Two persons were drowned in crossing the Taff at Llynfraith, Whitchurch, in a boat.

A milkmaid was tossed over a hedge by a bull, and killed, at Croft Castle Gwibley, Leckwith.

1761.

Inquest on the body of John Thomas, of Cardiff, fisherman, found that he was accidentally drowned while fishing in the river Taff in the town of Cardiff.

Inquest on the body of John Hugh, of Llantrissent, miner, found that he was accidentally killed by a fall of earth, when he was working in a pit of "led oar" in a field called Ddrys-Syog in the parish of Llantrissent.

Inquest on the body of Edward John, of Cardiff, forgeman, found that he was accidentally killed at the forge in the same town, by receiving a blow on his head from a portion of the machinery.

Inquest on the body of Elizabeth Richards, of Llantrissent, spinster, found that she died naturally, in a field called Gwain y Kinkod, in the parish of Llantrissent.

Inquest on the body of Morgan David, of S^{t} Andrew's, blacksmith, found that he, at Dinas Powis in the parish of S^{t} Andrew's, was driving a mare, the property of Harry Morgan, of the parish of Barry, labourer, to a place near the deceased's smith shop, when she kicked him in his belly; of which kick the said Morgan David accidentally died.

Inquest on the body of George Evans, of Rumney, yeoman, found that he died naturally, on his way from Cardiff to Roath.

Glamorganshire (to Witt). We the Jurors sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King and the Body of the said County do upon our oath Present that from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary there was and yet is a certain common and antient King's high way leading from the Village of Pentirch in the said County of Glamorgan towards and unto the Town of Cardiff in the said County used for all the liege subjects of our said Lord the King and his predecessors with their horses coaches carts and carriages to go return pass ride and labour at their will and pleasure And that a certain part of the same King's Common Highway between a certain house called the Alms house and a certain dwelling house called Kae Keven situate lying and being in the Parish of Pentirch aforesaid in the County aforesaid containing in length one hundred yards and in breadth five yards on the second day of March in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord

George the Third now King of Great Britain &c and continually afterwards untill the day of the taking of this Inquisition at the said Parish of Pentirch in the County aforesaid was and yet is very ruinous miry deep broken and in such decay for want of due reparation and amendment of the same so [*sic*] that the liege subjects of our said Lord the King through the same way with their horses coaches carts and carriages could not during the time aforesaid nor yet can go return pass ride and labour without great danger of their lives and the loss of their goods To the great damage and common nuisance of all the liege subjects of our said Lord the King through the same way going returning passing riding and labouring and against the Peace of our said Lord the King his Crown and Dignity And that the said Inhabitants of the Parish of Pentirch aforesaid in the County aforesaid the Common Highway aforesaid so being in decay as aforesaid ought to repair and amend when and so often as it shall be necessary.

Griffiths.

[Endorsed]

Prosecutor: Rich[d] Priest.

Witness: Sam[l] Woodhouse

Sworn in Court.

[The words "No True Bill" are added in pencil, and the face of the document is crossed in ink.]

1762

"No True Bill" against Lionel Stibbs, of Neath, innholder, for murdering Thomas Hill, of Neath, collier, by stabbing him at Neath aforesaid. [N.B.—Lionel Stibbs belonged to a well-known Cardiff family.]

John Watkin, of Landaff, charcoal carrier, indicted for clandestinely taking and riding away one brown gelding, with a bridle and saddle, with intent to steal the same.

Katherine Watkin, of the parish of Lantrishint, indicted for stealing a dun mare.

Inquest on the body of John Powell, of the parish of S[t] Mary, Cardiff, aged about 12 years, found that he died naturally in a certain close or parcel of land within the parish of Saint Mary, Cardiff, commonly called Taff's Mead.

1763.

Coroner's Inquest held at Cardiff Guildhall, 23 December 1762, on view of the body of Elizabeth Jones, late of Cardiff, widow; upon the oaths of Thomas Stibbs, Jacob Thomas, Anthony ffell, Thomas Estons, William Bird, William Stone, Richard Driver, William Lacy, William Morgan, Lewis Evan, William James, Robert Jones and Richard Hopkin, honest and lawful men of the said Town of Cardif, found that the deceased, coming from the house of Arthur Tanner in the said Town of Cardiff, towards her dwelling-house, it being then dark, and going too near a certain stream of water called the Millpond, in the said Town of Cardiff, accidentally fell into the said stream and was then and there suffocated.

Hen. Yeomans } Coroners of the
Thos. Edwards } Town of Cardiff.

Inquest taken at the house of John John, in the parish of Penarth in the county of Glamorgan, on view of the body of William John, late of the said parish, labourer, found that the deceased, as he was returning home from Cardiff Fair, was surrounded by the tide and accidentally drowned.

William Gibbon,
Coroner.

Inquest taken at the house of William Richards in the parish of Michaelston-upon-Eley in the county of Glamorgan, on view of the body of Mary William, late of the parish of Landough-juxta-Penarth in the said county, spinster, found that the deceased, as she was returning home from Cardiff Market and endeavouring to go along Leckwith Causeway, was surrounded by the tide and accidentally drowned.

Inquest was taken on the body of an unknown person found dead in a barn called Skybbor y Burtway[1], in the parish of Saint Nicholas in the County of Glamorgan.

John William was indicted for feloniously altering the ear marks of a certain white-horned ewe sheep, the property of Owen Punner, at Reynaldstone.

[1] Ysgubor y Bwrtwe, the Portway Barn. It is interesting to find the Portway (the Roman road) named so late as this, and curious to find the word turned into a feminine Welsh noun.

Glamorgan (to Witt). The Jurors of our Lord the King upon their oath Present that on the first day of May in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third now King of Great Brittain and so forth a certain person to the Jurors unknown did with force and arms at the Parish of Whitchurch in the County of Glamorgan erect and build a certain Cottage for habitation and dwelling of himself and family in a certain place there called Mynidd Buchan otherwise the Great Heath otherwise the Michell Heath otherwise Cardiff Heath otherwise the Town Heath to which cottage the said person did not assign and lay out four acres of ground to be continually occupied and manured therewith so long as the said cottage should be inhabited And that Jenkin Richard late of Whitchurch in the County of Glamorgan aforesaid the said cottage so as aforesaid erected for habitation and dwelling unlawfully and willingly did uphold maintain and continue from the first day of June in the first year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the now King untill the first day of August in the third year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the now King To which same cottage the said Jenkin Richard did not assign and lay out four acres of ground to be used and occupyed with the same as aforesaid Against the form of the statute in that case made and provided and against the Peace of our said Lord the King his Crown and dignity.

Griffiths.

[Endorsed]
Prosecutor: Thomas Edwards.
Witnesses: Thomas Edwards,
David Lewis.
Sworn in Court.
Toovey.

"No True Bill."

1 August, 1763.

Appointment under the hand and seal of Richard Cope Hopton, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General for the several counties of Glamorgan, Brecon and Radnor, of William Jephson, of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, Counsel learned in the Law, to be his

Deputy in the said office. Witnessed by Samuel Grove and Thomas Rodgers.

1764.

Inquest taken at the village of St. Bride's-super-Ely in the county of Glamorgan, on the body of William Gyles, an infant, found that the deceased having thrown down a hive of bees, the said bees fastened upon him and stung him in his head and neck; which occasioned strong convulsive fits, by which he died.

William James, of Penmark, was found to have died through drinking a great quantity of water and striving to leap afterwards, thereby bursting a vessel in his body.

A long Presentment by the Grand Jury of the County, to the effect that one Joan Cox, wife of Lewis Cox, of the parish of Roath, labourer, supplied an iron bar to the prisoners in the County Gaol at Cardiff (one of whom was her husband); whereby the said prisoners were enabled to escape out of the custody of the Gaol Keeper, Thomas Lewis. She was found guilty by the Petty Jury. Cox was in prison for burglary at the shop of Evan David, of the parish of saint John Baptist, Cardiff, whence he stole eight Winchester bushels of wheat.

County of Glamorgan. The Information of Harry Thos John, of the Parish of Roath in the said County, Farmer, taken before me one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace in and for the said County.

The said Informant on his Oath saith, that one Evan David of the parish of St John Baptist, Farmer, and David John, Petty Constable in the Parish of Roath and County aforesaid, requested him to aid and assist them the said Evan David and David John to search the Dwelling House of Lewis Cox now Pris'nor in his Majesties County Gaoll in the Town of Cardiff in the sd County of Glamorgan and found in the said Lewis Cox's House 6 Winchester Bushells and a half of wheat which the above Evan David claim'd as his property—and the sd Examinant told the said Lewis Cox's Wife she knew of the stealth of the said wheat. She the said Cox's Wife told the sd Examinant that she Often told her husband that by doing such things he would be Punish'd—upon which her Husband took a

Large stik and swore if she mention'd more ab[t] the said wheat he would slitt her in too, and further saith not. Taken before [me] the 23[d] of N[r] 1763.

T. Lewis.

Inquest held at Cardiff Guildhall, on view of the body of Thomas William, late of the parish of Penarth, yeoman, on the oaths of Richard Driver, Charles Stibbs, ffeelix ffox, John Martin, David Llewellin, John James, John King, David Jones, Thomas Waters, John Lewis, Thomas Evans, John Bird and Roger Jones, found that the deceased, going down the river Taff in the boat of our Sovereign Lord the King,[1] from the quay of Cardiff towards Penarth, the weather then being very tempestuous, the said boat, by a sudden squall or gust of wind was then overset; by means whereof the said Thomas William was then and there accidentally, casually and by misfortune thrown out of the said boat into the said river Taff, and in the waters thereof was then and there suffocated and drowned.

Inquest on the body of John Hill, found that the deceased, being in a certain coal pit called Branch Pitt in the parish of Neath, and having been there for some time with other persons drinking of ale till he was somewhat intoxicated, did require himself to be winded up to the upper part of the said pit; and having fixed his left foot, as usual, to the gin rope and chain, was winded up to the collar board of the said pit by the landing place; and having also brought up in his arms two gallon "caggs," did, whilst his foot was in the rope and chain, throw out of his hands the said caggs, and being still intoxicated, instantly on such throw fell backwards, disentangled his foot out of the chain and rope, and fell down to the bottom of the said pit, about 52 yards deep; by which fall he shattered himself in such a manner that he instantly died.

1765.

Inquest on the body of William Bonvil found that the deceased one night fishing with a net in the sea at the parish of Merthyr

[1] The "King's boat" was the one used by the Customs Officers. It was kept at Penarth.

Mawr, and with two other persons drawing the said net ashore having therein only one little flat fish called a sole, about five inches in length, did (as usual by fishermen), in order to take the said fish out of the net, being there entangled, take hold thereof by the head with his teeth; and afterwards inadvertently loosening his holt, the said fish slipt forwards into his mouth and throat so far that the same could only be felt by the tail; by which position of the said fish the breath of the said William Bonvil was stopt, and thereupon he languished for about twenty minutes and then and there died.

April 1766.

Rowland Thomas, of Cardiff, labourer, was indicted for stealing a leg of mutton from the Red House, Cardiff.

Thomas Parry, labourer, was sentenced to seven years' transportation, for stealing a pair of large silver shoe-buckles, a pair of silver knee-buckles, a pair of light plush breeches, &c., the property of his master, Samuel Woodhouse, of the parish of Saint John's, Cardiff, farmer.

Glamorgan to wit. The Examination of Thomas Edward Lewis of the parish of Whit Church in the County of Glamorgan ffarmer taken upon Oath before me Thomas Lewis Esquire one of his Majestys Justices of peace for the said County of Glamorgan the sixth day of January 1700 and sixty six.

This Examinant saith that on or about the sixth day of January 1766 he this Examinant whent to the Dwelling House of one Thomas Richard of the parish of Lanishen in the said County of Glamorgan labourer and asked the said Thomas Richards wife what the people meaned to carry Guns about their House on the Sabbath day, for he was afraid that they had stole his sheep, then the said Thomas Richards wife replied and said that they had not indeed but that William her Brother in Law had brought some Mutton there but refused to let him bring it in there but that he had taken it out into a little Croft or Close of ground adjoyning the house upon which he this Examinant went to search and found some Joynts of Mutton hidden in a place Diged in the Ground in Tubbs and upon further search found one white skin and one black skin being the property

of the said Thomas Edward Lewis part of a Great number of sheep that he had Lost in all Eleven sheep and this Examinant further saith not.

the mark of
Thomas X Edward
Lewis.

taken before
T. Lewis.

[For the stealing of the above sheep, Thomas Richards was sentenced "to be hanged by the neck till dead."]

A mason at Swansea, having been employed to do some repairs at a house there, stole from the same house a cloth coat and waistcoat, a shirt and cravat, a book, a joiner's plane, a black decanter, a blue and white mug with some sugar in it, a jar containing about three gallons of rum, a box of garden seeds, a quart bottle full of brandy, three pint bottles with white wine in them, two empty quart bottles, one glass tumbler, a sugar-spoon and a gun.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff Guildhall, on view of the body of Zephaniah Evans, found that the deceased, on a Saturday evening, "being much disguised in Liquor and Overcharged by drinking, was then and thereby suffocated."

April 1767.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff on view of the body of Edward Kemeys, found that the deceased, being employed by one John Rimbron to carry stones up to a lime-kiln situate in the parish of Saint Mary in the said town, fell down into the said lime-kiln, which was then and there on fire; and was, by means of the sulphur and smoke arising therefrom, suffocated and instantly died.

Thos Edwards
Alexr Purcel
Bailiffs and Coroners of the said Town.

Glamorgan to witt. The Examination of William David Who stands now before me charg'd with breaking open the House of Mary Lewis in the parish of Lisvane in the said County and feloniously robbing the same of divers things, taken this 13th day of August, 1766.

Who being ask'd what he had to say for himself answer'd Nothing: he was ask'd several other Questions but he was very drunk & would give no particular Answers.

Taken before me the day and year above written.

Nath[l] Wells.

Glamorgan to witt. The Examination of Hopkin Lougheor touching the felonious robbery committed in the House of Mary Lewis by William David, taken upon his Oath before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County this 13th day of August 1766.

Who upon his Oath [saith] that the House of Mary Lewis of the Parish of Lanedarne in the said County being broke open & feloniously rob'd of divers things on Monday the eleventh day of August 1766 he being sworn special Constable for that purpose, went in pursuit of him and apprehended him in the House of David Morgan near the Chapel of Lanishen, & then took from him a small box containing one gold ring and one brass ring the property of the said Mary Lewis, and also a pair of white Cotton Stockings the property of the said Mary Lewis and a chequer'd Handkerchief the property of the said Mary Lewis: A new holland shirt, and new cloth for the sleeves of another, the property of M[r] William Durbrow; and after he was brought before me, the said Hopkin Lougheor stript him of a shirt the property of M[r] John Thomas of Coed y Gorras, and also an Indian Handkerchief the property of the said Mary Lewis. And farther he says not.

the mark of
Hopkin **X** Lougheor.

Sworn the day and year
above written, before me

Nath[l] Wells.

August 1767

Inquest on David Howell, drowned while swimming in the river Taff in the parish of Saint John Baptist in the town of Cardiff, through an influx of the tide.

Glamorgan to witt. The Confession of Elizabeth Richard now or late of the parish of Lanedarne in the said County taken before me (being one of his majesty's Justices of the peace in and for the said County) the first day of august 1767.

This Examinant Confesseth and saith that she Robbed the Dwellinghouse of Gwenllyan Morgan of the parish of Lysvane in the s^{d} County widow four several times and that she stole out of the s^{d} House at several times several things and that she stole some money at two several times (viz.) one time she stole out of a Chest which was locked w^{ch} Chest she broke open with a Hatchet and took out of a purse which was in the said Chest one piece of Gold of the value of one Guinea and Twenty Shillings in silver, and at another time she stole a box out of the said Gwenllyan Morgan's house, which Box was locked, w^{ch} box she broke open in a field near the house in which she found Seven Shillings in silver, and at another time she stole out of a box in the s^{d} house seven pence in half pence, and that the stole at some other times out of the s^{d} house one linen Cap, a Handkerchief, an old chequered apron, one linen shift and one flannel shift; and also that she stole from Barbara Howard of the parish of Lanedarne in the s^{d} County widow seven shillings in Silver. And she further Confesseth and saith that William Harry of the parish of Lanedarne aforesaid farmer Did encourage her this Examinant to go and Rob her neighbours, and that she Carried all that she stole to him and that he harboured her in his house, and that she Gave the guinea and the Twenty shillings which she stole out of Gwenllyan Morgan's house to the s^{d} William Harry, the guinea was for him to pay towards new casting the bells, and the Twenty shillings was for him to pay for the Corn which he had bought to fatten his pig, and the linen shift this Examinant wore for some time and then Gave it to the said William Harry's wife, who Did Cut up the s^{d} shift to make a straining Cloth to strain milk and the rem^{r} she made into Caps. And also that the said W^{m} Harry was with her a breaking open the Barn of Thomas John at Pentwyn in the parish of Lanedarne afores^{d} and that she watched in the street or lane to watch, whilst he stole barley out of the s^{d} Barn to the value of about four pedwarrans, w^{ch} Barley was the property of the s^{d} Tho^{s} John, and that his mare was ready in the lane to Carry it off, and that the s^{d} William Harry Did Countenance and Encourage

her to Committ all the Robberys w^ch she Committed, but his wife wo'd always advise this Examinant to be honest and not to give herself to stealing and pilfering, and she wo'd tell him not to Encourage this Examinant to steal and pilfer then he wo'd fly in a passion and swear and Curse and abuse his wife.

The mark of
Elizabeth **X** Richard.

Taken and Acknowledged
before me the Day & Year
above written
Mich[l] Richards.

[Elizabeth Richard pleaded guilty on Indictment. The Grand Jury threw out the Bill against William Harry.]

April 1768.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Bridgend in the County of Glamorgan, 7 April 1768, on view of the body of Morgan Thomas, found that the deceased, "being at Bridgend aforesaid the sixth instant, at the time of the General Election there for a Member to serve in Parliament for the said County, where great ffeastings drinking and rejoicings were made on the Occasion, he the said Morgan Thomas being very much at all times addicted to drinking from alehouse to alehouse, went for meat and drink, and having had a good deal offered, he refused none, till at last he became full gorged with Meat and Drink; which not being able to bear, about four o'clock in the afternoon sickened at the Stomach; and not being able to discharge the said meat and drink, at Bridgend the day and hour aforesaid he then languished, and languishing lived about ten minutes; and by over eating and drinking in manner aforesaid suffocated and dyed."

Thomas Christopher, of Llantrissent, pleaded guilty to stealing "thirty pieces of gold of the current coin of this Kingdom, of the value of thirty one pounds and ten shillings; and five pieces of gold of Portugal coin, of like current coin of this Kingdom,[1] of the value of nine pounds."

[1] It is curious to see Portuguese money accounted current coin of this realm,

Cardiff Town in the County of Glamorgan. The Confession of Thomas Christopher of the Parish of Llansannor in the said County of Glamorgan Labourer taken this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord 1767. Before me Thomas Edwards Esq[r] One of his majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Town of Cardiff.

Who Confesseth that being a servant to David Williams of the Parish of Llantrissent in the said County Yeoman and having seen his Master the said David Williams putt Money into a Cupboard, and no person being in the house on Monday the fourteenth day of December instant in the afternoon he looked into one side of the said cupboard which was open and seeing a hole he putt his hand through it and pushed back a Lock and took a small Box out which had Money in it to the amount of twenty pounds and then went imediately away from the house, and having taken the money out of the Box he flung the box away and then came to Cardiff in the night and went imediately to the New Inn in Cardiff, seeing a light there, and having called for some Toddy he bought a small nett for a purse and having put his money in it, he afterwards played Cards with the said Aquilla Jones [the innkeeper] and one Llewellin Bowen but whether he lost any money or how much he does not know, And that he afterwards bought a horse Bridle and Saddle of the said Aquilla Jones but cannot say what he gave for it, And that he afterwards went on the Horse, but whether he fell off the Horse or was pulled off he doth not know, but he lost the Money either in the House or from the house of the said Aquilla Jones to the Markett House in Cardiff where he had been asleep, And that he afterwards went to the house of Aquilla Jones and there found his Horse.

The mark of
Thomas X Christopher.

Taken before me the day
and year aforesaid
Before me
Tho[s] Edwards
Sen[r] Bayliff.

August 1769.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of Margaret Stradling, widow, found that the deceased, being a prisoner in Cardiff Gaol, then and there died by the visitation of God.

July 1770.

The Grand Jury present that Henry Knight of Laleston in the county of Glamorgan, Esq^re^, challenged Thomas Bennet of the same parish, Esq^re^, to fight a duel, by writing him the following letter:—

"Respect to the Company prevented my taking the Proper Notice of the Insolence of your Language yesterday at Ewenny, but it were Disrespect to myself not to resent it now. I therefore acquaint your self-Importance that you behaved like a Fool and spoke like a Liar—which I am ready to make good as a Gentleman ought, when and wheresoever you think proper to appoint.

Hen: Knight.

Tythegston, Dec. 30th 1769.
Send your Answer by the Bearer."

This year commences the practice of including the names of "Clerks" among those of the Officials on the parchment Calendar of Justices &c. The names of the Chief Constables of Hundreds are not now filled into the spaces provided for them. The names of the Bailiffs of Hundreds are but irregularly entered, and one person commonly holds that office for more than one Hundred.

April 1771.

This year for the first time appears a printed "Calendar of the Criminals now confined in his Majesty's Gaol at Cardiff," the findings of the Grand Jury, the Pleas of the accused and the Sentences being marked in the margin.

August 1771.

Glamorganshire (to wit). The Jurors of our Sovereign Lord the King upon their Oath Present that on the first day of August in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the now King and continually afterwards until the day of taking this Inquisi-

tion at Cardiff in the said County the Common Gaol and Prison in and for the said County of Glamorgan situate and being at Cardiff in the said County of Glamorgan was and is ruinous and in decay for want of due Reparation and amendment of the same and is thereby become and now is insufficient inconvenient and unfit for the safe and secure Custody of the Prisoners lawfully Committed and to be Committed to the aforesaid Gaol or Prison to wit at Cardiff in the said County And that the Inhabitants of the said County the Common Gaol and Prison aforesaid (so as aforesaid being in decay) ought to repair and amend when and so often as it shall be Necessary.

Thomas Lewis
Sworn in Court.
Wilkins.

And we further present that the making an additional Building for the seperating the Debtors from the Criminals is necessary.

R. Jones	Edw: Thomas
Gab: Powell	John Williams
Wm: Dawkin	John Deere
Jno Nicholl	Ll. Jones
Charles Mathew	J. Matthew
Richd Jenkins	David Hopkins
Evan Prichard	Wm Williams
John Landeg	

April 1772.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff, on view of the body of John Williams, found that the deceased on the 11th of March, at the parish of Saint Mary in the town of Cardiff, in the night time, walking alone on the Moors and having lost his way, accidentally got into a certain pill or ditch full of mud and slime, and then and there languished and was starved to death.

The next document is the record of an Inquisition on the body of another John Williams, at Cardiff, who was killed by a part of the Red House[1] falling upon him, on the 16th of March.

[1] A more modern house on the same site was the Cardiff Arms. This in turn has lately been supplanted by the (newest) Angel Hotel, which is quite as "red" a house as its ancient predecessor.

It was Thomas (not Taffy) Emmanuel who feloniously stole, took and carried away one piece of beef, the property of Alexander Nicholls, at Swansea. Thomas also removed at the same time a golden guinea, and, having time to spare, a copper halfpenny—which indicates great attention to detail on his part. He pleaded guilty, but there is nothing to show what ultimately became of Thomas, or of the beef.

Margaret Llewellin, of the parish of Saint John the Baptist, Cardiff, singlewoman, indicted for the wilful murder of her male bastard child, was found Not Guilty by the Jury.

Thomas Thomas was this year Bailiff of Cardiff, and also Bailiff of the Hundreds of Cowbridge, Dinas Powis and Kibbor.

August 1772.

Cardiff Town in the County of Glamorgan. Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff aforesaid on view of the body of Lawrence Kelly, found that the deceased, walking in the night time over a certain stone gate way called the North Gate in the town aforesaid, fell off the top of the said gate way down on his head on the pitching, whereby he then and there died.

April 1773.

The Jury present the "common and publick Bridge over and across a stream or Branch of the River Taf called The White House Bridge situate in the Parish of Saint John Baptist in the said County of Glamorgan . . . . . being in and upon the King's Common High-road leading from the Town of Cowbridge in the County of Glamorgan aforesaid to the Town of Cardiff in the same County" to be ruinous and in decay, and that the same bridge ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the said county.

A similar Presentment is made of Cardiff Bridge.

John Thomas, of Cardiff, was indicted for stealing, at Roath, a game cock of the value of two shillings, the property of William Richards, esquire.

There appears to have been a general raid upon the Roath poultry at this time, there being no fewer than ten such Indictments in this Bundle.

Coroner's Inquest held at Cardiff Guildhall, on view of the body of Humphrey Williams, found that the deceased, "having landed on the Bank near Cardiff on thursday the ffirst day of April Instant about Eleven of the Clock at Night out of the Cardiff Boat[1] and being very Weak and feeble was by the Coldness of the Night chilled and dyed through the visitation of God about a Quarter of a Mile from the place he landed."

Coroner's Inquest at Cardiff Guildhall, on view of the body of William Jukes, found that the deceased, at nine o'clock on a Saturday evening, "having had a Quarrell with one William Richard and running towards his own house and beckoning to the said William Richard to follow him, accidentally fell into the forge Stream at Cardiff aforesaid and was then and there instantly drowned."

August 1774.

The Jury present that Lancelot Watkins, of Neath, cordwainer, uttered a malicious libel concerning Rice Price, mercer, and John Jenkins, both of Neath, entitled and running as follows:—

"A New Song, to the tune of the 'Month of June.'

His Master thought him to be just, Therefore in him did put great trust, Till Judas like did prove unjust And did his Charge betray. Then his good Master, to his cost, Found that he had his money lost By this Grand Thief he was oblidged The next day to repay For to avoid a prison strong Which he long deserves The next Great thief, Glascow his name, A serving man in Bristol some time agone, where his thievish tricks did plain appear to his shame and loss of fame, and in great Danger of his Neck, which sometime will be stretch'd, Clandestinely did Steal. What he did steal I dare not tell, but it is known to him full well. Such a Thief never was known in this Town, I do own—No, nor in the British Isle."

The Jury present that Daniel Thomas, Rees Thomas and Gamaliel Davies, of Cowbridge, printers, assaulted Jacob Thomas, one of the Serjeants at Mace of the Borough of Cowbridge, and rescued the said Daniel Thomas out of the said Jacob Thomas' lawful custody.

[1] The packet sailing-vessel which plied between Cardiff and Bristol.

April 1776.

Confession of Morgan Morgan before Francis Minnitt, esquire, one of the Bailiffs of Cardiff: That he entered a storehouse belonging to M^r^ William Glascott, situate in Womanby Street in the parish of Saint John Baptist in Cardiff, and stole from thence a quantity of rum, a pound of tea, and other goods, and sold the rum to Ann James, of the Red Cow in the said Town.

This year for the first time the Petty Jury List is printed, on parchment.

August 1776.

Glamorgan. The Examination of John Jenkin of Bromiskin in the parish of Lantrissent in the said County Yeoman, taken this 15th day of May 1776, Who on Oath saith That on Friday night last he Lost from a certain field belonging to him at Bromiskin aforesaid a Sorrel Horse about fourteen hands high . . . . . with a Long Tail, a White snip down the face, the two hinder feet white, three years old this Grass, of the value of Eight Guineas, and that he hath cause to suspect, and doth suspect that Thomas David of the parish of Peterston super Ely in the said County, Labourer, feloniously did steal the same.

William Jones of the Angel Inn at Cardiff in the County aforesaid, Post-Chaise driver, likewise on Oath saith, that on friday night last in driving his Post-Chaise from Cardiff to Lantrissent in the said County, between Ten and Eleven o'clock at the distance of about three miles from Lantrissent he met a man on horseback, leading a Grey horse in his hand, and going the road towards Cardiff.

Jenkin David of the parish of Ystradyvoduck in the said County, Drover, likewise on Oath saith That on Saterday Morning last, about eight or nine o'clock, on the road from the New Passage in the County of Monmouth leading towards Lantrissent aforesaid at a place called Creek Common, about Thirty four Miles distant from Lantrissent aforesaid, he met the prisoner, the aforesaid Thomas David, riding towards the said Passage upon a sorrel horse.

Evan Griffith of Henstaff in the parish of S^t^ Brides Super Ely in the County aforesaid, Yeoman, likewise on Oath saith, that on

friday Evening last, about four or five o'Clock, he saw, and talked with the prisoner, Thomas David in a field belonging to the prisoner, near his dwelling house in the said parish of Peterston Super Ely.

The aforesaid John Jenkin on his Oath further saith, that this day early in the afternoon he saw the prisoner arriving from a Journey at his the said prisoner's dwelling house, leading a Grey horse, and that he looked into the fields of the said prisoner several times since Saterday Morning last for the said Grey horse, which said horse he knew belonged to the said prisoner, and in which said fields the said horse usually was kept, but that he could not see him there.

The prisoner in his defence saith, That he went from home on Wednesday last to Cardiff, where he staid till Thursday Night about Eight o'Clock, when he went from thence to Caerwent in the County of Monmouth, where he arrived on friday Evening about Six o'Clock, where he slept that night, and on Saterday Morning he set out from thence towards the New Passage and Bristol, And that he on Creek Common aforesaid met with the aforesaid deponent Jenkin David, and that he took from home the said Grey horse mentioned by the aforesaid John Jenkin, which Grey horse he left at Caerwent aforesaid, at a publick house kept by one M^rs^ Pickman; And that on the said Saterday Morning, he was desired by the said M^rs^ Pickman to ride a sorrel horse, with a White snip down the face to Bristol and to deliver him to the Landlord of the Red Lion in Tower Lane in the said City, And he did deliver him to the said Landlord on the said Saterday Evening about four o'Clock, And that he took no horse with him to Caerwent aforesaid, but the said Grey horse, which he left there And that he slept at M^rs^ Roberts's at the Crow in Crow Lane in the said City of Bristol, on Saterday, Sunday, and Monday Nights last, And that he set out from Bristol on his return home yesterday morning about eight o'Clock, And that he arrived home today with his Grey horse at the time mentioned by the aforesaid John Jenkin.

On the 15th of May 1776 the above Depositions were taken on Oath before me.

Rob^t^ Rickards.

Glamorgan. The further Examination of John Jenkin of Bromiskin aforesaid, Who on Oath saith, That on the 18th Instant he found

the aforesaid Horse which he had Lost, in the possession of Thomas White, Coachman to Mrs Ames, Relict of the Late Mr Alderman Ames, of the City of Bristol.

The aforesaid Thomas White on Oath saith, That the 13th Instant he bought the said Horse of a Welchman, at Bristol, at the the Livery Stables of John Milward in Earl-Street, Bristol, for the Sum of Seven pounds, Nine Shillings and Six pence, which Money he paid the said Welchman in the presence of John Milward Junr son to the aforesaid John Milward; And that on this day, he the aforesaid Thomas White went to the Common Gaol of this County at Cardiff to View the aforesaid prisoner Thomas David, and declares that the said Thomas David is the very same person that he bought the aforesaid horse of, as aforesaid.

Fortune singularly favoured Thomas David, for his Indictment is marked "Not Guilty by the Jury."

Mary wife of William Morgan, of Landaff, labourer, was indicted for stealing a piece of cloth from the standing of William Williams, of Caerphilly, clothier, at the fair or high Market held at Cardiff 8 May 1776.

April 1777.

Coroner's Inquest on view of the body of Jane Thomas, found that the deceased was accidentally killed by a fall of coal in a mine at Merthyr Tydfil.

At and from this time the names of Bailiffs and Portreeves of Boroughs, Chief Constables and Bailiffs of Hundreds, are not filled in on the Roll of Justices and Officers.

August 1777.

William Tatten, plumber, and David Walters, tiler, both of Saint Fagan's, were indicted for stealing 40lbs of lead there, the property of Other, Earl of Plymouth. The lead was taken from "the old gate or hatch," and was sold to the Widow Rosser, of Cardiff, glazier. The accused were acquitted by the Jury.

March 1778.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff, on a view of the body of Thomas Lewellin, found that the deceased being at work under a certain wall in the Castle of Cardiff, was accidentally killed by the said wall falling upon him.

August 1778.

Inquest on Charles Stibbs, who was drowned while swimming in the river Taff in the parish of Saint Mary at Cardiff.

Depositions and Recognizances taken before Wyndham Lewis, Clerk, J.P., respecting the death of Joan Watkins *alias* Harry, of Llanedern. The deceased had bought two yards of swanskin of Jane Young, of the Old Posthouse in Cardiff, and taken it home. She was afterwards found dead in her bed, and suspicion fell on one Thomas Arthur, of Lisvane, who subsequently confessed the fact of his having murdered her.

April 1779.

Inquisitions, signed by Henry Thomas, Coroner, on the bodies of eleven men killed by choke-damp in a mine called Winch Pond Mawr, in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath. All but two of the victims were of the surname Richard.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff, on view of the body of Miles Meredith, found that the deceased being at work on the top of a scaffolding in the Castle of Cardiff, accidentally fell to the ground and was killed.

April 1781.

Jane William was convicted of picking the pocket of Morgan Richard and stealing therefrom seventeen guineas in gold and about twenty shillings in silver, at Llanblethian. One small paper contains the curious Deposition which follows:—

Glamorgan. Thomas Morgan of Welch S^{t} Donats in y^{e} said County maketh Oath that on Tuesday night y^{e} 16 Instant he in

Company with Jane William heard Morgan Richard in a Close adjoining y^e^ Road leading from Cowbridge to Aberthin crying out in great distress—that he went over a fenced place into y^e^ close with y^e^ said Jane William—Morgan Richard desired deponent to button his Breeches—could not do so, his hands benumbed. Thomas Morgan upon this desired Jane to button his breeches, being then in the close with him. Morgan Richard asked when Jane touched him, whether she was the deponent's daughter—was answered, no; she is a stranger—heard Morgan Richard say "*paid ferch a dodi dy law yn'm pocket i.*"[1] Went thence with Morgan Richard and delivered Morgan Richard being in liquor and ill to the care of W^m^ Lewis innkeeper—Jane William having stopt short at the Turnpike Gate.

The mark of
Thomas **X** Morgan.

Taken before me this
19 Day of January 1781
Tho^s^ Williams.

August 1781.

Coroner's Inquest taken at the parish of Ely in the county of Glamorgan, on view of the body of the Rev^d^ John Evans, found that the deceased, on the 23rd of June last, in Cayra Wood in the parish aforesaid, was found dead.

April 1783.

Coroner's Inquests taken at Cardiff Guildhall, on the bodies of four several prisoners who died on the day of the taking of the same Inquisitions, to wit, on the 14th day of April, "by the Visitation of God."

April 1784.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Lanishan in the county of Glamorgan, on view of the body of James David, found that the deceased "was

[1] Do not put thy hand into my pocket, girl.

coming from the Town of Cardiff in the said County aforesaid, that being in liquor, he was by accident rode over by W^m^ Williams of the Town of Cardiff, then mounted on a Black Horse or Gelding;" that he thereby received various mortal bruises, whereof he died.

Richard Griffiths, Coroner.

Memorandum under the hand and seal of John Bassett, Justice of the Peace, upon the information of Richard Mumford, of Lantrithyd, agent to Sir Thomas Aubrey of Lantrithyd, baronet, that one William Vallance, of Cowbridge, yeoman, not then having lands and tenements or any other estate of inheritance in his own right of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds per annum nor for term of life nor any lease of 99 or more years of the clear yearly value of £150, nor then being son and heir apparent of an esquire nor of any other person of higher degree, nor the owner nor keeper of any forest, park, chase or warren, nor gamekeeper of any lord or lady of a manor, did carry a certain gun, attended by several dogs, on the Manor of Lantrithyd, with an intent to kill and destroy the game on the said manor, against the form of the Statute.

Precept signed by the said Magistrate, to the Constable of the Parish of Cowbridge, to arrest the said William Vallance and bring him before the said Justice to answer the premisses: "You are to appear before me at the sign of the Red Lion at Boulson on Wednesday 19th day of this month at Twelve o'Clock."

Glamorgan. To the Constables of the Town of Lantrisant in the s^d^ County. Whereas Information hath been made before me Robert Rickards, Clerk, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in & for the afores^d^ County of Glamorgan that a Man, suspected of felony & Burglary who passes under the fictitious Name of William Dun, but who is said to be known by the Name of Phil bach of Lanblethian, is now skulking about the s^d^ Town of Lantrisant; these are therefore to command you immediately to enquire & make search after the s^d^ Man, & when found to apprehend him & to bring him before me in order to give an Account of himself, &c. Given under my hand & seal. Nov. 14, 1783.

Rob: Rickards. [L.S.]

[Endorsed]

Warrant for apprehending William Dun otherwise Philip Thomas.

The abovenamed suspect was afterwards charged with stealing mahogany boards, the property of Hezekiah Hopkins, of Cardiff, yeoman.

August 1784.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff before Henry Yeomans and Samuel Sabine, Bailiffs and Coroners, on view of the body of Sophia Ovens, found that the deceased, standing near a certain tan pit at Cardiff, accidentally fell into the same and was suffocated and drowned.

Also on view of the body of Mary Williams, whom they found to have met her death by falling into a furnace full of hot wort, while brewing at the brewhouse of William Rees at Cardiff.

The Files for the next few years contain nothing noteworthy with reference to Cardiff, the county town being at this period overshadowed by the superior commercial importance of the borough of Swansea.

Presentments and Indictments for perjury, forgery and embezzlement have lately much increased in number.

April 1790.

To the Hon^ble^ George Hardinge & Abel Moysey Esq^rs^

We the high Sheriff & Grand Jury of the County of Glamorgan, assembled in the Jury Room at Cardiff 26^th^ March 1790, are of Opinion that if the Goaler had resided in the apartments allotted for, & now occupied by him, the late escape of the Prisoners wou'd not have been effected.

It appears to us that the Goaler's apartments previous to the late escape were unfit for his residence & that they are now put into good and sufficient repair.

We are of opinion that the Salary at present allowed to the Goaler is not a sufficient recompence for the whole of his time, which ought to be employ'd in the duties of his office.

We therefore earnestly recommend that the Justices of the Peace for this County do make such an encrease of Salary to the Goaler, as may enable him to give up the whole of his time to the faithful discharge of the duties of his Office.

We are of opinion that all ffees to the Goaler (exclusive of his Salary) ought to be abolished.

We recommend that the Magistrates of the County do make enquiry into the Conduct of the present Chaplain to the Gaol, that a proper Salary may be allowed.

We further recommend that the Magistrates do make such other regulations for the management of the Goal as to them shall appear necessary, by appointing a Committee (or Intendant without Salary) to inspect the same.

In consequence of having view'd the State of the Goal, We are of opinion that that part allotted for the Confinement of the Debtors is in good repair & fully adequate to the purpose.

We are also of opinion that that part allotted for the Confinement of the Felons is inadequate to the safe keeping of them & is too small.

We therefore recommend that an additional number of Cells for the purpose of Solitary Confinement may be erected, there being a Convenient piece of Ground Contiguous to the Gaol for such erection.

We are of opinion that there are many abuses which are great grievances existing in the County Court. We therefore earnestly desire (in order to bring about a reform) to have them investigated without delay in the most effectual manner & take the liberty of requesting your Lordships assistance in this matter, which will be esteem'd an obligation conferr'd on

Will^{m} Lewis, High Sheriff
Peter Birt
Da. Thomas
Wyndham Lewis
John Price
W. Pryce
W^{m} Gibbon
W. Taitt
Tho^{s} Hopkins
W. Price
J^{no} Perkins
Edward Llewellin
Walter Coffin.

August 1790.

To the Honorable George Hardinge and Abel Moysey Esq[res]

We the Grand Jury of the County of Glamorgan assembled in the Grand Jury Room at Cardiff the 25th day of August 1790 are of opinion,

1. That the Goal of the said County is in repair.

2. That the Salary of the Goaler is insufficient.

3. That the Chaplain's Salary is an adequate one, and on enquiry we find he has in general attended twice a week.

4. That an excess in the number of Alehouses is a grievance which should be redressed but whether twenty seven are too many to answer the convenience of the Town of Cardiff and its neighbourhood we find ourselves incompetent to determine from want of sufficient evidence on that head.

5. That the Magistrates at their next Quarter Sessions be requested to form a Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the abuses of the County Court and transmit the result thereof to the Honourable George Hardinge and Abel Moysey Esq[res] previous to the next Great Sessions.

6. That a copy hereof be delivered to the Clerk of Peace and that he be directed to file the same and produce it at the next general quarter Sessions.

J[no] Morris
N. Price
E. Thomas
Tho[s] Williams
Tho[s] Jones
J[no] Bassett
Sam[l] Homfray
R[d] Hall
Tho[s] Guest
Morgan Williams
T. Edmonds
M. Traherne
Dan[l] Williams
R. T. Deere
J[no] Popkin.

The Grand Jury threw out the Bill against a number of persons charged with demolishing the stocks at Swansea.

April 1791.

"Glamorganshire. The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their Oath present That Richard Griffiths late of the Town of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan Esquire[1] being an evil disposed Person and a Disturber of the Peace of our Lord the now King and intending to do great bodily Harm and Mischief to William Lewis late of the parish of Whitchurch in the said county of Glamorgan Esquire and to provoke and incite him the said William Lewis unlawfully to fight a Duel with and against him the said Richard Griffiths on the twenty second day of March in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third now King of Great Britain and so forth with force and Arms at the Town of Cardiff aforesaid in the said County of Glamorgan did unlawfully wickedly and maliciously send and cause to be sent and delivered a certain written Challenge of and from him the said Richard Griffiths to the said William Lewis," &c &c. Endorsed: "No True Bill."

Glamorgan. The Examination of Joseph John of the Town of Lantrissaint in the County aforesaid, Yeoman, taken on Oath before me Jn° Bassett Esq^r one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the said County dwelling in the Hundred of Dynaspowis within the said County, the 15 day of Sept^r 1790.

Who saith that on Tuesday the 14th of this present Month of Sept^r between the hours of four, and five in the afternoon of the same day, at or near a place called the old Tennis Court within the Town, or parish of Lantrissaint, he was assaulted in the Highway there leading through the said Town of Lantrissaint by Tho^s Jones, Tho^s Austin, John Evan, and David Jones, Shoemakers, of the said Town or parish of Lantrissaint; and by them was Robbed on the Highway aforesaid of a yellow Purse containing in Gold Seven Guineas and a half, and in Silver three half Crowns, being the property of him the aforesaid Joseph John.[2]

Joseph John.

Taken and sign'd the day and year above written before me.

Jn° Bassett.

[1] He was a surgeon, and a Coroner. (See *post.*)

[2] See *post*, further particulars concerning this person.

April 1792.

At this Sessions we find Mr. Richard Griffiths, surgeon and Coroner, again in trouble. This time he is presented for assaulting John Price, gentleman, at Cardiff, by beating him about the head with the butt end of a large riding-whip. The Presentment is endorsed: "True Bill."

Articles of the Peace exhibited[1] this third day of September in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third now King of Great Britain and so forth at the Great Sessions holden for the County of Glamorgan before the honourable George Hardinge and Abel Moysey Esquires his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Great Sessions for the several Counties of Glamorgan Brecon and Radnor by the Reverend Robert Rickards of the Town of Llantrissent in the County of Glamorgan Clerk against Joseph John of the parish and County aforesaid Carrier.

And first this Exhibitant upon his Oath declares that about two years ago as this deponent was mounting his Horse in the Town of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan aforesaid he the said Joseph John came up to this Exhibitant in a menacing Manner and repeatedly said that he would put a Mark upon this Exhibitant's Hat accompanying this Threat with an Oath which expression is in this Countrey generally understood as a Threat of doing the Party against whom it is directed some bodily Injury as knocking him on the Head with a Bludgeon or some other such Instrument or offensive Weapon and also the said Joseph John hath made repeated declarations to several Persons as this Exhibitant has been informed and believes that he would do some Injury to this Exhibitant's Person or fire his House and particularly that he has been informed by one John Jones of the Town of Llantrissent in the County aforesaid Farmer which Information this Exhibitant verily believes to be true that he the said John Jones heard the said Joseph John about two years ago in a Conversation with Richard Griffiths of Cardiff in the County aforesaid Esquire one of the Coroners for the said County express an earnest desire and Wish that this Exhibitant was killed that the said Coroner might hold an Inquest upon this Exhibitant also

[1] An unique instance, in the Files, of this unusual form of procedure.

that the said Joseph Jones has as this Exhibitant has been informed and verily believes frequently within these four last years desired and urged one James John of the town of Llantrissent aforesaid in the County aforesaid Glazier to knock out this Exhibitant's Brains And also that about four years ago the said Joseph John requested one William Thomas as this Deponent has been informed by the said William Thomas and which Information this Exhibitant believes to be true (who was then Servant to the said Joseph John) to drive a Cart over this Exhibitant Which the said William Thomas refused to do in Consequence whereof he was discharged out of the said Joseph John's Service and also that the said Joseph John about the twelfth day of April now last past endeavoured to prevail with and persuade one Mary Goidur of the parish of Llantrissent in the County aforesaid Spinster as this Exhibitant has been informed by the said Mary Goidur and which Information this Exhibitant verily believes to be true to buy a Quantity of Gunpowder with which he told her he meant to blow up this Exhibitant's House and all the family therein and lastly that he the said Joseph John endeavoured about the fifteenth day of April last to prevail with and persuade one Catherine Lougher as this Exhibitant has been informed by the said Catherine Lougher and which Information this Exhibitant verily believes to be true to set fire to this Exhibitant's House and promised her that if she would she should never be in Want And that the said Joseph John lately desired one Evan Morgan of the Town of Llantrissent aforesaid as this Exhibitant has been informed by the said Evan Morgan to waylay this Exhibitant and to start out of a Bush as this Exhibitant came by in order to frighten his Horse so as this Exhibitant might be thrown off and break his Bones or his Neck observing at the same Time that this Exhibitant generally rode a mettlesome Horse Secondly this Exhibitant upon his Oath declares that being for the above Reasons apprehensive that his Life and Property were at Stake he applied to Edmund Treharne of the parish of Llantrissent in the County aforesaid Esquire then and now being one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County to issue out his Warrant to apprehend the said Joseph John and to bring him before him or some other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County to give Sureties for his Peaceful Behaviour towards all his Majesty's Liege Subjects and particularly

towards this Exhibitant whereupon the said Joseph John was apprehended and gave Sureties for his appearance at this Sessions and in the mean Time to keep the Peace towards all his said Majesty's liege Subjects and particularly towards this Exhibitant Thirdly this Exhibitant upon his Oath declares that he apprehends and verily believes that his Life his House and Property are in imminent danger from the aforesaid Threats or Menaces and evil Disposition of the aforesaid Joseph John.

Robt Rickards.

Sworn in Court this 6th
day of September in the
Year of our Lord 1791
before me

G. Hardinge.

The abovementioned Joseph John seems to have been a lawless character, and was often in trouble.

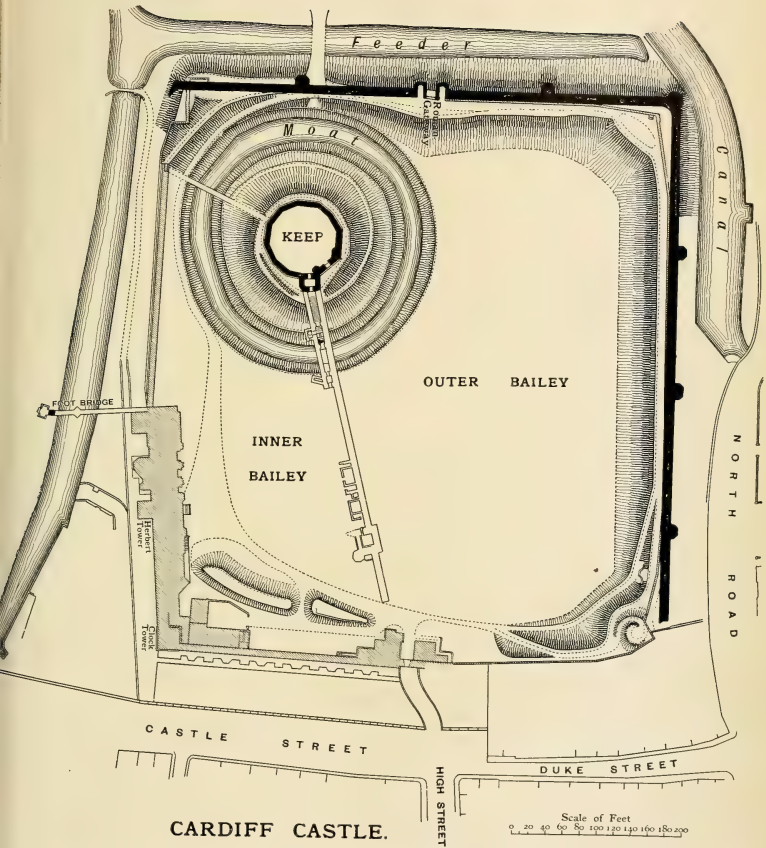
The Grand Jury present two prisoners as having escaped from the County Gaol at Cardiff.

Also they present the highway leading from the village of Peterstone super Ely to Crossfaen in the parish of Penteirch, and thence leading from the town of Cardiff to the town of Llantrissent unto a place called Tuy yn y nant, and thence by Tinkwood Colliery to the village of Penteirch, to be out of repair, and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners of Penteirch.

The name and signature of Benjamin Hall appear this year among those of the County Justices.

April 1793.

The Grand Jury present that a part of "an antient street or King's Highway leading from the village of Merthyr Tydvil in the said County of Glamorgan towards and unto the Town Hall in the Town of Cardiff and the County of Glamorgan aforesaid . . . . that is to say from a certain place called the North gate through a certain Street called Duke Street otherwise Shoemaker Street and from thence to the Town Hall in Cardiff aforesaid situate lying and being in the parish of Saint John the Baptist in the County of



CARDIFF CASTLE.

(Parts printed black on North and East denote Roman Wall as discovered up to March, 1900.)

Glamorgan aforesaid containing in length two hundred yards and in Breadth six yards," is very ruinous for want of due reparation, and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the parish of Saint John the Baptist aforesaid.

George Hardinge. [L.S.]

A similar Presentment of the street leading from Cardiff Town Hall to the South Gate, "from the northern pine End or Corner of a certain dwelling house commonly called the three Cranes to the said Place or Gate called the South Gate" in Saint Mary's parish; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of that parish.

A similar Presentment of the street leading from the parish church of Saint John the Baptist in the town of Cardiff to the Town Hall, commonly called Church Street, situate in the said parish; and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners.

A similar Presentment of the highway leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, from the brook called Nantgarw to a place called Pantgwainlâs, in the parish of Eglwysilan; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Rhydybythel in the said parish.

A similar Presentment of the highway leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, from a place called the upper Boat-chain to a place called Nantgarw, in the parish of Eglwysilan; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of Rhydybyther hamlet.

A similar Presentment of the highway leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, from a place called Corrwg to the upper Boat-chain, in the parish of Eglwysilan; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Hendre Denny in the said parish.

A similar Presentment of the highway leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, from a bridge called Pont-cadyddog to Corrwg, in the parish of Eglwysilan; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Glyntaaf in the County of Glamorgan.

There are several other Presentments of highroads. The improvement of travelling by mail-coach was rapidly proceeding at

this time. The ravines which had done duty as highways in the days of pack-horses were now allowed to fill with a rank growth of brambles, ferns and nettles, while in all directions the county authorities were inaugurating the splendid system of macadamised coach-roads which we still possess.

The following fragment presents a vivid picture of a peculiar phase of town life a century ago :—

Glamorgan to wit. The examination of James Fisher a private Carmarthenshire soldier now at Swansea taken on oath the 21st day of June 1793 before us John Bevan and Rowd Prichard Esqrs two of his Majesty's Justices of the peace in and for the said County relating to the loss of eight guineas taken out of the dwelling House of Daniel May of the welcome to Town at Swansea, who on his Oath saith that he well remembers the saturday night that the said welcome to Town was broken open and the Money lost that William John his Comrade came with him and his other Comrade to go to Bed and that he and his other Comrade went to Bed, but William John went down Stairs and he did not see any thing of him till break of day next day, and then threw himself on the Bed by the deponents back and on the Bed Cloaths; and lay there till they went to dress to go to Church, and the said William John returned with him from Church, and took some Meat to eat, and then went out and he did not return to his quarters till the day following being very drunk, and he was informed by his Brother Soldiers that he was drinking and treating them all the Sunday after Church, and that he had changed a guinea in order to treat them and the said deponent verily believes the said William John had no Money on the saturday, he having borrowed sixpence of the deponent, which is not yet paid him.

James Fisher.

Sworn and signed the day
and year above written
Rowd Prichard.

April 1794.

That the general march of progress should involve the decay of the art of caligraphy, is a curious and lamentable fact of which these

records contain ample evidence. As the archivist leaves the Middle Ages and pursues his researches into records of later and later date, the parchment becomes worse, the ink fainter, and the handwriting more and more flimsy, confused and difficult to decipher.

Interesting political signs of the times now frequently occur in the Gaol Files. Thus, certain corn-rioters at Swansea are careful to remind their employers of what was being done in France, with a gentle hint that a policy of *à la lanterne* might become the necessity of oppressed democracy.

In "The King against Solomon Lysons," for treasonable and seditious expressions against his Majesty and his liege people, William Harris, of Neath, mariner, deposes that "he was passing by Mrs Rachel Morgan's the Sadler's Shop, and went into the Shop. The first word that he heard Solomon Lysons say, that he would Fight against the King and Country, on which William Harris said to Solomon Lysons what will you Fight against your own King and Country, and the said Solomon Lysons made answer Yes by God I will—and the said William Harris made answer that you ought to be taken up."

From the next witness' Deposition it appears that the Radicals of a hundred years ago were liable to a good deal of badgering on the part of their neighbours. William Prothero says that "betwixt him and the Door of Mrs Morgan's Shop stood Mr Solomon Lysons with a News Paper in his Hand. William Prothero then asked him what good News. Solomon Lyson made answer and said that he had newly[1] begun reading the Paper. William Prothero replied that he was a Loyalist, was it a Congress or a National Assembly they held in the Shop. The said William Prothero further said to Solomon Lysons that the News papers were private, on which William Prothero Step'd into Mrs Morgan's Shop and offer'd to lay a wager with Solomon Lysons and Solomon Lysons made answer that he would lay One Hundred Guineas to one against the King and the Country, on which William Harris (Seaman) came in and asked Solomon Lysons, what do you fight against your King and the Country. Yes by my God. Dated February the Sixth 1794."

[1] This peculiar idiom seems to indicate that the conversation was in Welsh, and that Lyson said "'Rwy' newydd wedi dechreu ddarllen y papur."

August 1794.

A True Bill was found, upon the Jury's Presentation of Charles Williams, of Cardiff, shoemaker, for stabbing Edward Bladen the younger at Cardiff.

Glamorganshire. The Jurors for our Lord the King on their oath & on their own view[1] Present that the Common Gaol for this County is in a state of sufficient repair, But are of opinion that a Sick Ward and Solitary Cells are appendages essentially necessary to all Gaols, in which particulars the Gaol of this County is deficient.

Cardiff 10th Sepr 1794.

Jno Landeg	Jno Morris
E. Thomas	R. Jones
Richd Bevan M.D.	Thomas Evan
Jno. Bassett	Edwd Snead
	Dd Samuel
	Jno Llewellin
	Wm Jeffreys
	John Bennett
	Wm Gibbon
	Thos Williams
	John Reed

Our next document is a sheet of paper on which is inscribed, under the King's sign-manual, a pardon for certain convicts, on condition of their enlisting in the Army or Navy:—

George R.

[L.S.] Whereas John Thomas and Jacob Isaac are now under Sentence of Transportation in the Gaol at Cardiff And Whereas some favorable circumstances have been humbly represented unto us in their Behalf inducing us to Extend our Grace and Mercy unto them and to Grant them our Pardon for their Crimes on Condition of their Enlisting to serve as Soldiers in our Army or of Entering to serve us in our Royal Navy Our Will and pleasure therefore is

[1] The ancient practice of Judge or Jury presenting "on their own view" first re-appears in legal documents of about this date, after what seems to have been a very long disuser.

that upon their Enlisting to serve us as Soldiers in our Army or Entering to serve us in our Navy as aforesaid, they be forthwith delivered over to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized to receive them for either of the purposes aforesaid and that they be incerted for their Crimes on the said Conditions in our first and next General pardon that shall come out for the Brecon Circuit and for so doing this shall be your warrant Given at our Court at Saint James's the twenty fifth day of August 1794 in the thirty fourth year of our Reign.

To our trusty and wellbeloved our Justices of Assize for the Brecon Circuit, The High Sheriff for the County of Glamorgan, and all others whom it may concern.

By His Majesty's Command
Portland.

Certificates under the hands of John Fenwick, Auditor of Wales; Stephen Moore, Deputy Acting Receiver in South Wales; and William Myddelton, formerly Deputy to Sir Thomas Wynn, now Lord Newborough, at that time Auditor of the Crown Revenue of Wales; acknowledging and declaring that any claim heretofore made by them or any of them, of any power to remit fines charged by the Court of Great Session, was and is illegal and unwarranted.

March 1795.

The following is one of the entries in the Gaol Calendar:—

John Harrington, otherwise *Waters*, Aged 34, committed the 8th of January, 1795, by B. Williams, Esqr. Bailiff of the Town of Cardiff, charged with having feloniously forged a certain writing purporting to be under the hand of Benjamin Hall, Clerk, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Glamorgan, and purporting to be an Affidavit taken by the said John Harrington before the said Benjamin Hall, and taking the said Writing or Affidavit in Writing and uttering the same so Forged as aforesaid to one John Beynon Esqr. Collector of his Majesty's Excise for the said County of Glamorgan, as and for the true Affidavit in Writing of him the said John Harrington taken before the said Benjamin Hall, of the admission of him the said John

Harrington as an out Pensioner in Chelsea Hospital, and by means thereof obtaining from the said John Beynon as such Collector as aforesaid, the sum of Three Pounds Twelve Shillings and one Halfpenny, as and for one half year's payment made by Government to Pensioners in the said Hospital.

This year for the first time appears printed at the foot of the Gaol Calendar "A List of Prisoners under Sentence in the said Gaol." The sentence is now frequently one of transportation to New South Wales.

March 1796.

John Watkin was convicted of stealing, out of a mail coach, five hundred guineas, the property of William Morgan of Carmarthen, esquire, at Swansea. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

August 1796.

The Jury present part of the highroad leading from Newport in the county of Monmouth to Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan, from Romney Bridge to Longcross House, in the parish of Roath, to be out of repair; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of that parish.

A similar Presentment of the same highroad, from Longcross House to the East Gate; to be repaired by the inhabitants of the parish of Saint John Baptist.

A similar Presentment of the "common public Stone bridge commonly called Pontypridd situate and being in the several parishes of Llanwonno and Eglwysilan," leading from Merthyr Tidvil to the market town of Lantrissent, and also from Lantrissent to the market town of Caerphilly; and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the county of Glamorgan.

Henry Hollier, esq., is named in the List of Officers, as Steward to Lord Cardiff.

Spring 1797.

The Grand Jury present that Stephen Williams, of Newchurch in the county of Gloucester, at Llanvabon in the county of Glamorgan, "one piece of false and counterfeit Money made and counterfeited to the likeness and similitude of a piece of good lawful and current Money and silver coin of this Realm called half-a-Crown unlawfully unjustly and deceitfully did utter and tender in payment to one Elizabeth Rosser," of Llanvabon, spinster. The same Presentment further charges the said Stephen Williams with having tendered seven counterfeit shillings to a person of the name of Odempsey Libert, of Roath, yeoman.

This year for the first time the records of the findings of the Coroners' Juries are made out without being signed or sealed by the Jurors.

"No True Bill" was found against John Higgs, of Merthyr Tidvil, for stealing six iron dram chains and two iron pins, the property of Richard Crawshay and Watkin George, ironmasters.

This year for the first time the prisoners' ages are recorded on the Gaol Calendar.

Spring 1798.

"Glamorganshire. George Hardinge Esquire one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Great Sessions for the several Counties of Glamorgan Brecon and Radnor upon his own proper Knowledge and View presents" that the White House Bridge in the parishes of Saint John Baptist and Llandaff, on the King's highway leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge, is too narrow, and its side walls too low; and that it ought to be altered by the inhabitants of the county of Glamorgan.

A similar Presentment of Ely Bridge, in the parish of Llandaff; to be altered by the inhabitants of the county.

A similar Presentment of part of the Newport Road, from a point opposite the house of John Wood, gentleman, to a point opposite the house of Bloom Williams, esquire, in the parish of Saint John Baptist—a distance of 20 yards—to be repaired by the parishioners.

Margaret Stradling, a hired servant maid, sets her mark to a sworn statement that her brother Edward Stradling, of Coyty, labourer, confessed to her his theft of a watch and three crowns, at the house of her master, Thomas William, of Newcastle in the county of Glamorgan, farmer. A True Bill was found.

Autumn 1798.

Judge Hardinge presents a portion of the highway leading from Llandaff to Cardiff, viz., from the city of Llandaff to "a certain place or part of the said road being the known and antient Boundary between the parishes of Saint John the Baptist and Landaff," situate in the parish of Llandaff—one mile in length—and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners of Llandaff.

A similar Presentment of a portion of the highway leading from the town of Cae'rphili to the town of Cardiff, viz., from a place called Y Drainen, being the known and ancient boundary between the parishes of Eglwysilan and Llanishen; and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners of Llanishen.

Spring 1799.

The Judge presents a portion of the highroad leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, viz., from a house called Maendu House to Whitchurch Brook, situate in the parish of Llandaff; to be repaired at the expense of that parish.

Certain Depositions in this bundle contain a few interesting dialectal words, such as a "skiltful"[1] of milk, and a "lepping-block."[2]

Several persons (one of them a minister, Thomas Bowen) were presented for making a disturbance in the Dissenters' Meeting House at Neath, but the Bill was thrown out.

[1] Skillet-full.

[2] Leaping-, *i.e.*, mounting-block.

Autumn 1799.

[Document written on Brief paper :—]

Glamorganshire. Thomas Howell of the parish of Lantrissent in the County of Glamorgan Gentleman aged 84 years and upwards a Witness produced sworn and examined on the part of our sovereign Lord the King and of the s^d^ prosecutor Thomas Bassett under the above Rule of Court and by the consent of the parties this 9th day of August 1799 before me William Wilkins Esq. Deputy Prothonotary of the s^d^ Court who saith that he was born at Alltgraban in the hamlet of Trane in the parish of Lantrissent afs^d^ in the said County and that this Examinant resided at Alltgraban aforesaid in the s^d^ hamlet of Trane until about 30 years ago when he removed to Gellyhaidd his present residence that ab^t^ 10 or 11 years before he left Alltgraban the late M^r^ Edw^d^ Hancorne then being Undersheriff to M^r^ Rowland Bevan of Oxwich Castle in the said County one Richard William a Bailiff of the said Sheriff came to this Examinant's Farm of Alltgraban in the said Hamlet of Trane in the said parish and took as this Deponent was informed four Oxen off his Land to the Town of Lantrissent this Examinant went immediately to Lantrissent and went into the George Inn and saw the said Bailiff and Undersheriff and he asked the Undersheriff for his Cattle and the Undersheriff told him that he could not have them without he the Undersheriff should have security from the Parish for the Money in a Levari[1] for the repair of Rhyd yr Eirw Road and this Examinant met at the room in the George Inn the said Undersheriff, Richard Howell of Rhiewvelan in the said Hamlet of Trane now dece'd who . . . . . had Oxen hauling Timber on Rhiewvelan ffarm in the said Hamlet of Trane and who had his Oxen taken with the Cattle of Richard Howells and that there were several Cattle of other persons who were then at Lantrissent and who this Examinant understood had been assisting Richard Howells at Rhiewvelan in the Hauling of Timber and their Cattle were all taken and then at Lantrissent in the Custody of the said Undersheriff and his said Bailiff. The Undersheriff then filled up a Bond which this Examinant, Richard Howell and John Thomas and all the persons whose

[1] A Sheriff's Writ of *Levari facias.*

Cattle were taken signed the Bond for the Payment of the Money in the Levari to the Sheriff and after they had signed the Bond the Cattle were given up and each party took his own. That this Examinant never heard further of the Bond that the Money was afterwards raised on the Inhabitants of the Parish of Lantrissant by a Rate and that he this Examinant paid his proportion as an Inhabitant of the said Parish after the Valuation against his Tenement of Alltgraban in the Hamlet of Trane wherein he then resided That previous to his leaving Alltgraban he paid his Contribution in proportion to the value of his afsd Tenement to a Rate which he understood to be for a Wall part of the Eirw Road &c.

Thomas Howell.

Sworn and examined Before me

Wm Wilkins

Deputy Prothry

Another Deposition in the same matter, by John David, of Lantrissent, aged 79, to the effect that 30 years ago he was Surveyor of Highroads of the Hamlet of Castella in the parish of Lantrissent; that he was appointed by the Parish of Lantrissent to overlook the repairs of a weir adjoining the Eirw Road; that he paid the workmen and was reimbursed by the Parish at large.

Spring 1800.

John Griffiths, of the town of Neath, labourer, was convicted of saying *Damno'r Brenhin George y trydidd, myfi a wnaf well Brenhin o Bren Gwernen on'd i giltio fe a baintio fe ai hela fe ir Parlament;* which being interpreted signifies: "Damn King George the third, I'll make a better King than him out of an Orl Tree only gilding it, painting it, and sending it to Parliament."

This is how the same matter figures on the Gaol Calendar:— "John Griffiths, Aged 36, Committed 16 February 1800, by Richard Bevan Esq. on the Oaths of William Walter, William Lewis and John Hillard, charged with Damning King George the Third, and that he was no King, and did declare that he would make a better King out of a piece of Arl-wood being first Painted and Gilt, and did also give one Penny to William Walter, for going to Justice Bevan to

make known his declaration, and did also declare to Rosser Jenkin, that he had one Thousand if not Thousands of Men of the same opinion as himself." He was imprisoned for two months and bound in recognizances.

The Jury present a portion of the street leading from Saint John's church to the house of William Jenking, glazier,—in length 100 yards—in the town of Cardiff; to be repaired by the parishioners.

Spring 1801.

The Gaol Calendar now, and for some years henceforward, bears at foot the words: "Cardiff. Printed by J. Bird."

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff Guildhall before the Bailiffs, William Prichard and Henry Hollier, on a view of the body of William Hopkin, found that he met his death through injuries received at the hands of Morgan Hopkin, of Cardiff, labourer, who threw a twopenny wheaten loaf at the deceased and thereby inflicted a mortal blow upon his private parts, resulting in death a few days after such assault.

John Quin, a private in the "Iniskillen" Dragoons, violently robbed James Morgan, of Cardiff, labourer, at night on Cardiff Bridge, and stole from him two half-crowns and five shillings.

This Bundle contains copious Depositions respecting the death of Rees Rees, late of Neath; which show that the deceased was shot by Allen Macdonald, of Bristol, the guard of the mail coach, as the said coach was being driven through the town of Neath. Rees was running after the coach, and the guard (who appears to have been drunk) took his blunderbuss and fired at him, killing him on the spot.

Spring 1802.

Among the prisoners under sentence in Cardiff Gaol was James Carrol, aged 19, convicted of obtaining money under false pretences. His punishment was "6 months Imprisonment and twice whipped at Cardiff."

Spring 1803.

The Jurors present that James Walters, of the parish of Saint Mary in the town of Cardiff, "malster," unlawfully erected a lime-kiln in the said parish, near divers streets of dwellinghouses, whereby divers noxious smokes and smells do continuously arise, against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown and dignity. ("No True Bill.")

In this Bundle is a large Presentment, on parchment, of persons residing in the Vale of Glamorgan, who were alleged to have committed perjury at the former Sessions, when giving their evidence in Welsh, concerning certain lands in that neighbourhood. The alleged perjuries are set out in the vernacular.

There is also another big parchment Presentment alleging perjury on the part of certain persons in an action brought by them against the Glamorgan Canal Company, respecting loss which they claimed to have sustained by a stoppage of water at the Melyngriffith tin-works.

Autumn 1804.

This year for the first time the finding of a Coroner's Jury is returned on paper, instead of parchment.

In a case recorded in this Bundle, wherein a person alleges false evidence on the part of his opponent at a former Session, the aggrieved party, instead of procuring an Indictment for perjury, obtains a Presentment for libel—the libel complained of being the signed and sworn Deposition of the alleged false witness.

Autumn 1805.

The Jurors present a part of the highway leading from the Castle Gate in the parish of Saint Mary, to Saint John's Church in the parish of Saint John, in the town of Cardiff—namely High Street in the said parish of Saint John—and that it ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the lastnamed parish.

A similar Presentment of Ely Bridge, over the Ely brook in the parish of Llandaff, in the highway leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge; to be repaired by the Llandaff parishioners.

Spring 1806.

Three Presentments against William Meredith, of Llandaff, Sheriff's Bailiff, for unlawfully exacting various sums of money from persons arrested by him.

Autumn 1807.

Bill of Complaint by Samuel Homfray on behalf of himself and his partners, the Penydarran Company, against William Harvey, late accountant in their employ, who had absconded after defrauding the firm of over £140.

Spring 1808.

Inquest taken at Llantrissent, before Richard Griffiths, Coroner, on view of the body of David William, found that the deceased was murdered by William Williams, of Llantrissent. The murderer (who was only 19 years of age) had stabbed his victim, a boy, and thrown the body into a ditch.

Our next document is one of a class which I have not hitherto met with in the Gaol Files of the Court of Great Sessions, though it is very common in the Quarter Sessions records, as will later appear. This document is a printed certificate on parchment, stamped, that a candidate had duly qualified himself for a public office by partaking of the Communion according to the rites of the Established Church, in conformity with the requirements of the Test Act. The record is as follows:—

We the undersigned Minister and Churchwarden of the Parish and Parish Church of Saint John the Baptist in the Town of Cardiff *Do hereby Certify That* Richard Crawshay of Cyfartha Esquire *on Sunday the* sixth *Day of* March *did receive the Sacrament of the* Lord's Supper *in the Parish Church aforesaid immediately after Divine Service according to the Usage of the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND *In Witness whereof*

we have hereunto subscribed our Hands the said Sixth *Day of* March 1808.

John Jones {*Minister of the Parish and Parish Church aforesaid,*

G. Lyndon {*Churchwarden* [*of the said Parish and Parish Church*[1]] S[t] Mary's Cardiff,

Do severally make Oath That they did see the said [blank] *in the above-writtten Certificate named And who now present hath delivered the same into this Court Receive the Sacrament of the* Lords Supper *in the Parish Church aforesaid And that they did see the said Certificate subscribed by the said Minister and Church Warden.*

[The document bears an impressed 5*s.* stamp, and a printed 6*d.* paper stamp, together with the words "Sacrament Certificate."]

Presentments now bear an attorney's signature, besides that of the Clerk of the Peace.

John Jones, otherwise John, aged 22, was committed by James Capper and Thomas Morgan, esquires (Bailiffs and) Coroners of the Town of Cardiff, charged with having given Henry Wheeler, of the said town, divers mortal bruises, in the parish of Saint John the Baptist in the said town. Such is the brief record contained in the Calendar presented to the Court by Thomas Morgan, Gaoler. From the written Depositions in the case we get a few interesting particulars. Thus, at the Coroners Inquest:

Mary Davies sworn saith that abo[t] 20[th] January last John Jones came into the house of Henry Wheeler to some recruits of the Glamorgan Militia who are now gone to join the reg[t] and there was a great Noise in the room where he was; that Witness heard Wheeler go into the room and told them to keep the Peace . . . . . upon which John Jones got up and struck him down with his fist. . . . . Witness then went out of the room and when she returned in ab[t] 10 Min[s] or a quarter of an Hour some persons present were then helping Henry Wheeler off the Ground, and

[1] Struck out. Wardens were still elected annually for the long-vanished church of Saint Mary.

John Jones was in the custody of some of the persons then also present . . . . . .

Hannah Wheeler the Widow of the deceased, sworn, says that on the 20th of January last she was in the Kitchen when John Jones of Lantrissent came into the Parlour of her husband's House to look for M^r^ Jacobs his Master, that he soon after came into the Kitchen with some Man unknown to Witness, that he sat down a few Minutes and then got up and told one of the recruits of the Glamorgan Militia that he had wronged him of 3s. in the Tennis Court & the recruit denied any knowledge of him. John Jones then wanted to fight the recruit and Witness said he sho^d^ not beat the boy in her House & she wo^d^ call the Constables to him to which he replied he did not care for any Constables at all . . . . . Her Husband came in & said he would have no noise in his House and he was a Constable. Jones said he did not care and gave deceased a Blow on his left Cheek & he fell; deceased then got up and attempted to lay hold of him in a peaceable manner but Jones struck him down a second time and kicked him in his side, when dece'd cried out Oh Stibbs my ribs are broke . . . . . Some of the persons present detained the man till the Constables came and took him into Custody. . . . .

Autumn 1808.

The Jurors present that the Rev. William Davies, of Landaff, clerk, has obstructed the highway leading from Cardiff to Lantrissent by depositing stone etc. thereon, within the chapelry of Laniltern in the parish of Saint Faggan's.

Spring 1809.

John Owen, of Cardiff, yeoman, deposes that Edward Harry came to the house of this examinant, together with two others, to be enrolled in the Local Militia for the county of Glamorgan. That this examinant next morning missed his silver watch, with a gold seal and a metal key fastened thereto by a purple ribband, from off the chimney-piece in his room. Edward Harry, a youth who had lately served with M^r^ Wyndham Lewis at Cardiff, offered the watch to M^r^

John Thackwell, of Cardiff, watchmaker, to repair. When first charged with the theft, Harry said the watch had been given to him at the Glove and Shears, by a stout man in a blue coat. On the way from Mr Thackwell's to the Red Lion, the youth confessed that he had stolen the watch. Charles Williams, a Constable of Cardiff, deposed to the identity of the watch. The prisoner was sentenced to one year's solitary imprisonment.

Spring 1810.

The Jurors present that whereas John Thompson, of the parish of Woollaston in the county of Gloucester, labourer, was at the preceding Gloucester Assizes sentenced to death for stealing a horse, which sentence was afterwards commuted to one of transportation to the coast of New South Wales, or some other of the islands adjacent, the said convict is at large, in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, Cardiff.

Spring 1811.

The Jurors present that Josiah John Guest, gentleman, Thomas John Harry and Evan Evans, yeomen, all of Merthyr Tydvil, and other persons, unlawfully assembled themselves and made an assault upon William Harry and Robert Ward, whom they then and there "unlawfully, riotously and routously did beat, wound and ill treat;" which wrongs were done by them "with an intent unlawfully to assist each other in the opposing and preventing certain persons, servants in the employ of Thomas Homfray, Samuel Homfray, William Forman and Henry Forman, from proceeding in their work as miners, at Merthyr Tydvil aforesaid. ("A True Bill.")

Depositions of George Kibby, Constable of Cardiff. By virtue of a Search Warrant he searched the house of Henry Ridgway, labourer, at Cardiff, and in a drawer there found two Newport and Abergavenny bills, value one guinea each; four Cardiff bills, value one guinea each; one Abergavenny bill, value one guinea; one Cyfarthfa bill, value one guinea; two Cardiff bills, value five pounds each, and two Newport and Abergavenny bills, value five pounds each; the whole being the property of William Rees, maltster (landlord of the Crown and Anchor, Cardiff.)

Jeremiah Williams, labourer, was presented for assaulting William Notter, a Lieutenant in the Navy (a person duly authorised and empowered to impress seamen and seafaring men to serve on board the ships of war of our lord the King) in the due execution of his duty.

William Thomas, shoemaker, was arrested and imprisoned for wilfully and violently threatening to cut the rope of the ferry boat at Rhydhelig, in the county of Glamorgan.

A True Copy of the Original.

Sir, agreeable to your information Taken on Oath before me, as well as the Voluntary Confession of Thos Rees and David Jones, they have been Commited to Cardiff Gaol for the offence stated in your information, in order to take their Trials. But you on hearing that the said Thomas Rees and David Jones had been Commit'd you left this Town to avoid being bound over to prosecute. Such Conduct, I cannot put up with, and you may rest Assured that those Persons that advised you to quit Neath in Order to avoid being bound in recognizance (as well as yourself) shall be informed against, that such proceeding may be had therein, as to the same doth Appertain, and am yours &c.

Richd Bevan

Neath, October 19th 1810.

To John Willcock, mariner.

[Endorsed]

To mr John Willcock, master of the Sloop called the Commerce, at Llanelly (via Swansea) Carmarthenshire.

Plymouth 21st March 1811.

Sir,

On my return to Plymouth I find a letter dated the 9th of March from you Addressed to me relative to two young men Confined in Cardiff Gaol for stealing a Draft from the Sloop Commerce Capt. John Willcock. In reply I have to say that Capt. John Willcock was Unfortunately wrecked in the Sloop Commerce on the 22d of Feby last in Tranmore bay near Waterford from which Port she was

bound to London with a Cargo of Provisions & it was with great difficulty he saved his life, and as the Cargo &c is not as yet sold I do not expect to see him this some time yet, but I shall Communicate the Contents of your letter to him by this same post & beg him to write and Acquaint you if he thinks it posable to attend the Sessions at Cardiff or not. I remain Sir your ob^{t} H^{bl} Serv^{t}

Donald M^{c}Donald.

[Endorsed]
Rich^{d} Bevan M.D.
One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Neath, Glamorgan.

[Plymouth postmark. Sealed with a red wafer.]

Autumn 1811.

A True Bill was found against Richard Bevan, J.P., of Neath (*see* last year's File), for unlawfully accepting a fee of one guinea in the exercise of his magisterial office.[1]

A Gower man named John Taylor having been arrested on a charge of murder, a M^{r} John Lucas, J.P., resident in that neighbourhood, wrote a letter to the Judge, bitterly inveighing against the prisoner and his family. The letter, after being read in open Court, was ordered to be filed, and the Judge strongly censured the writer. The accused was convicted of manslaughter.

Spring 1812.

Joseph Meyrick, aged 13, charged with setting fire to the tin manufactory of Messrs. Reynolds, Blakemore & Co., at Mellingriffith, was acquitted.

Autumn 1812.

It will be interesting to quote some of the names on the list of Justices this year:—

Henry Charles, Duke of Beaufort.

[1] This was either the energetic magistrate named in our extract of the previous year, or his son, who was also in the Commission of the Peace.

John, Marquis of Bute.

Henry Somerset, commonly called Marquis of Worcester.

Other, Earl of Plymouth.

John, Earl of Dumfries.

George, Earl of Ashburnham.

Thomas, Earl of Clarendon.

Charles, Earl Talbot.

Francis, Earl of Landaff.

Charles Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord C. H. Somerset.

Robert Edward Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord R. E. H. Somerset.

Arthur John Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord A. J. H. Somerset.

Granville Charles Henry Somerset, commonly called Lord G. C. H. Somerset.

Herbert Windsor Stewart, commonly called Lord H. W. Stewart.

Evelyn James Stewart, commonly called Lord E. J. Stewart.

William Stewart, commonly called Lord W. Stewart.

George Stewart, commonly called Lord G. Stewart.

Dudley Coutts Stewart, commonly called Lord D. C. Stewart.

George, Lord Dynevor.

Thomas Windsor.

Andrew Windsor, Clerk.

Henry Windsor.

James Patrick Herbert Stewart.

Wyndham Henry Quin.

Sir William Mansel, baronet.

Sir John Awbrey, baronet.

Sir Digby Mackworth, baronet.

Sir Charles Morgan, baronet.

Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, baronet.

Sir Mark Wood, baronet.

Sir John Nicholl, knight.

Sir Jeremiah Homfray, knight.

John Bassett.

John Bassett junior.

John Bruce Bruce.

Josiah John Guest.
Benjamin Hall.
John Llewellyn.
Wyndham Lewis of Lanishen.
Wyndham Lewis of Cardiff.
Thomas Mathews.
Iltyd Nicholl of Ham.
Iltyd Nicholl of Llanmaes.
John Richards of Cardiff.
John Richards of Llandaff.
Richard Turberville Turberville.
Charles Kemeys Tynte.
William Williams of Aberpergwm.
Morgan Popkin Traherne (Sheriff.)

Spring 1813.

On the Gaol Calendar : Edmund Locke, under sentence of a Military Court Martial, to one year's solitary imprisonment, for desertion from the Central Glamorgan Local Militia.

Spring 1815.

[A sheet of paper in the handwriting of the signatory :—]

The Grand Jury desire to return your Lordship their best thanks for your Charge at the present Great Sessions. They condole with your Lordship most sincerely at the Loss of their late most worthy & respected Member, & beg to pay in common with your Lordship, their Tribute of unfeigned Respect & Regard to his lamented Memory and Virtues. They have felt themselves more particularly bound on the present Occasion to consider the personal Disrespect & Insult which has been offered to your Lordship. Your Humanity has put a stop to proceedings which might properly have been instituted. But a sense of Public Duty and an anxiety to support both those Judges who have for so many years and with so much Integrity administered the Laws of the Country, calls upon the Grand Jury to express their Regret at the circumstance, & at the same time to

declare a decided opinion, that it can only be attributed to the Insolence of an insignificant Individual, & ought by no means to give you any further uneasiness or Concern.

Robert Lynch Blosse,
Foreman, Glamorganshire Spring Sessions 1815.

The Jury present a portion of the Newport Road, in the parish of Roath, leading from the end of 100 yards west of Romney Bridge to Lancross House near the turnpike gate on the east side of the town of Cardiff, being the junction of the parishes of Roath and Saint John Baptist, containing one mile in length and five yards in breadth, to be out of repair; and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners of Roath.

A similar Presentment of a part of the Cowbridge Road, in the parish of Landaff, leading from King's Castle House to a rivulet of water called Cawsy Cribyn, 3520 yards in length and 6 yards in breadth; and that the same ought to be repaired by the parishioners of Landaff.

Autumn 1815.

Coroner's Inquest taken at Cardiff, before Thomas Morgan, esq., on view of the body of a female child which was found dead on the New Bank of the river Taff in the said town, by the pine-end of M^r^ Davies' house. The persons who found it were Thomas Stibbs and Elizabeth Millward. "One Molly Powell was going up to the Pump at the time."

Spring 1816.

Borough of Newport. The Examination of Eleanor wife of John Jones, of the said borough, labourer, taken before George Griffiths, esquire, Mayor.

A few months ago this Examinant wanted to go to Cardiff to buy necessaries, under the idea that she could purchase them cheaper there than at Newport. She went to the wife of Charles George, ostler at the Angel in Cardiff, who she believed was in the habit of passing counterfeit money. Later on the same day she met Michael Leigh near the Castle at Cardiff, who asked her how she did. She

replied she had married a good and quiet husband, when he asked her what made her marry a flat. He then told her to go into the Castle Green and he would give her some money. She said "Let us go into a liquor shop first, and have something to drink." They went to a liquor shop kept by a Mr. Dalton. Next morning she met him near the Red Cow public house. Leigh had given the Examinant a forged ten-pound note by mistake for a (forged) ten-shilling note, and offered her a Cardiff pound note for it. She would not give the ten-pound note back, but undertook to get it changed and give him back a portion of the money. He then told her to be very careful how and where she changed it. She, however, returned to Newport with the forged ten-pound note, and, wishing to change it, told her husband she wanted to go to S^{t} Mary Hill fair to buy flannel. She changed the note there accordingly, after vainly attempting to do so at Caerphilly fair.

Autumn 1816.

Rachel, wife of Henry Harry, of Llandaff, labourer, was committed for having stolen, at the parish of Saint John Baptist, Cardiff, two prayer-books, three velvet pincushions, three Bibles, one Russia leather purse, one pewter inkstand, one metal inkstand, three Johnson's Dictionaries, two odd volumes of Scientific Dialogues, seven spelling-books, one metallic pocket-book and pencil, one book commonly called Ready Reckoner, two paper books commonly called the Death of Abel, three Child's Reading Books and the third volume of Young's works; all being the property of John Davies Bird, of Cardiff, bookseller. She had also stolen a number of articles from the shop of John South, ironmonger, of Cardiff.

For conspiracy in uttering forged ten-shilling notes of the Merthyr Bank, John Smith and three confederates were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to stand in the pillory at Cardiff on two market days.

Spring 1817.

A number of persons were convicted of rioting at Merthyr Tydfil. The Riot Act was read, after the mob had begun to demolish the Penydarren Ironworks.

Autumn 1817.

This year for the first time occurs a form in lithographed handwriting, filled up in manuscript.

At this time the greater number of documents on the Files relate to Merthyr Tydfil. Cardiff is but scantily represented.

Autumn 1818.

Depositions signed by David Evans, of Cardiff, landlord of the inn called the Cardiff Boat. He gave a night's free lodging to Hannah Price, but she left the house in the night, secretly, taking with her all the valuables she could lay hands on. She was caught at Newport. The Depositions were taken before Thomas Charles, esquire, J.P. Edward Priest Richards was the Attorney for the King.

Cardiff Town to Wit. Thomas Thomas the Younger of the said Town Yeoman Acknowledges himself to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of Forty pounds. William Stanley of the said Town Hatter[1] Acknowledges himself to be indebted to our said Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of Twenty pounds. James Rees of the said Town Publican Acknowledges himself to be Indebted to our said Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of Twenty pounds. Upon Condition that the said Thomas Thomas do personally appear at the next Great Sessions to be held for the County of Glamorgan then and there to answer an Indictment to be preferred against him for a Riot and Assaulting beating bruising and Wounding one Daniel Hooper one of the Constables of the said Town against the peace of our said Lord the King and do not depart the Court without leave then this Recognizance to be void or else to remain in full force. Taken and Acknowledged the Fifth day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen Before us

Will. Prichard
Thomas Charles
Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Cardiff.

[1] See *ante*, page 139.

A similar Recognizance for James Phillpotts, yeoman, £40; Nathaniel French the younger, mercer, £20; and William Jenkins, scrivener, £20, all of Cardiff, upon condition that the said James Phillpotts do appear to answer a charge of riot and assaulting Constable Henry Hooper.

Spring 1819.

Edward Prees was indicted for a burglary at Place Turton, the house of Philip John, in the parish of Saint John Baptist, Cardiff. Among the stolen property were several silver Bank of England tokens.

A Presentment of Morris Morgan, of Aberavon, for forging several £1 Bank of England notes, contains some beautiful texting—an early example of the modern revival of this art. The prisoner was sentenced to death.

The Jurors present that John Wood, of Cardiff, esquire, made an assault upon Richard Griffiths.

Autumn 1819.

Thomas Davis was convicted of stealing two sow pigs, the property of Evan James, of Mynachty in the parish of Llandaff, farmer.

Spring 1820.

William Mathew, of Llanridian, yeoman, was robbed of his silver watch by two footpads in the White Stile Fields, near Swansea. One of the robbers held a pistol at Mathew's head, and cried "Stand and deliver!" A witness refers to a greatcoat known as a "fear-nothing."

Spring 1821.

Seven large sheets of parchment containing various documents in connection with the prosecution of John Chitty, of Cardiff, on a charge of forging several Letters of Attorney in order to enable certain persons to receive prize-money due for the services of the late Thomas Simpson, a warrant officer on board H.M.S. "Bucephalus";

William Sellers, a gunner on H.M.S. "Wolverine"; William Willock, a commissioned officer of H.M.S. "Diligence"; and John Beardley Smith, a commissioned officer of H.M.S. "Surinam."

Autumn 1821.

John Bateman Woods, Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol at Cardiff in and for the County of Glamorgan, informs the Judges, in a formal written statement, that the said gaol is insufficient in accommodation. There ought to be separation between male and female prisoners, and between those convicted and those only suspected of felony, and misdemeanants. Also there ought to be separate sick wards for the men and for the women, as also a chapel, baths, &c.

Signed "Jno B. Woods, Governor."

A very long Presentment, on several skins conjoined, to the effect that the abovenamed John Chitty was convicted at the prior Session on the charge of forging, and sentenced to be hanged. And that John Shannon and Charles Thomas Gratiano Millington, both of Cardiff, feloniously caused the said John Chitty to commit the said forgeries.

Spring 1822.

It appears that at this period persons charged with felony were usually termed "labourers" in the documents, regardless of their actual position in society.

Philip Williams was killed in a fight outside the Rose and Crown public house, Cardiff, by William Thomas.

Autumn 1822.

The Jury present that Walter Williams, of Cardiff, embezzled certain money, bills, notes and securities, the property of his employer, Joseph Davies, of the same town, merchant. [Mr Joseph Davies was proprietor of a well-known timber yard on the river bank, in Saint Mary Street.] The accused was found "Not Guilty."

Nathaniel French, of Cardiff, yeoman, was presented for unlawfully building a certain projecting window, commonly called a bow

window, contiguous to and overhanging Angel Street in the said town. At foot of the Presentment is the note: "The Cardiff Street Commissioners prosecute this Bill for our Sovereign Lord the King." The Bill was thrown out. (Some curious entries relative to this matter will be found in a later volume, among the Minutes of the Cardiff Town Council.)

Autumn 1824.

This year for the first time there is appended to the Gaol Calendar a MS. Return of persons who have been sentenced to hard labour, the particular species of labour in which such persons have been employed, the number of hours in a day for which such persons so sentenced have been kept to work, and their behaviour. Four prisoners are named. They were employed eight hours a day, in washing and carding wool—except one, whose behaviour was indifferent, and who was put to break stones. The report is signed by the Governor, John B. Woods, and countersigned by Richard Griffiths, the Visiting Magistrate.

Joseph Davies was sentenced to death for the murder of Henry Harris, at Gellygaer, by shooting him with a gun.

Spring 1825.

Thomas Hopkins, of Merthyr Dovan, farmer, had his pocket-book stolen by Morgan Williams, in the Market House under the Town Hall at Cardiff. John Hussey, of Cardiff, yeoman, said that he was in the Market in High Street, Cardiff, when he saw the Prisoner running through the crowd; and hearing M^r^ Hopkins call out "Stop thief," Examinant took the Prisoner into custody, who thereupon threw away the pocket-book. Examinant immediately took it up and, shewing it to the Prisoner, said "Here it is, Mister." Prisoner said "I know nothing of it," on which Examinant replied "Why, man, it came out of your pocket this minute." Prisoner made no reply, but looked as white as the wall.

John Hussey.

Taken and acknowledged before Thomas Charles and John Bradley, Justices.

John Hussey, Town Crier of Cardiff, gives evidence in another case of larceny, in which a woman stole a greatcoat from the parlour of the Griffin inn, High Street, Cardiff.

Spring 1826.

Richard Poole was charged with stealing sheep from a farm at Radir. The following was the written Statement handed in by Joseph Gray, butcher, charged as a receiver:—

Nov 12^{h} Sheperd Came to my Stanen and as me what I did gve apound for Shep I anserd Sixpence pound if thay be Very good if not fivepence he said that he node a man that boat som shep at Cerfilly fear and he want to sil them to me if I boy them when Can I take them the wick after nex Nov 23^{h} Sheperd Came ner my house after diner and as me were aney man have boat any Shep that he promes to me here we some then the Sheperd Came into my house and sit down along time then I ask him wich way the Shep wold Com thro Landaff he said that Is the neres way he said I mus go to Croswenn thre is mor do owe me sum Monney i was to methem there said he about [erasure] he broat three shep to my house and we drove to of them in to the stable and one got away from us I went into the Stable and look the Shep over the Sheperd said to I will silthem by hand if you mind what will you have for them thurty three shillen apest no I said I will give you thuty shellens apess and if that shep do tune out well I will give you fore Pounds for them and no more I geve more monney then that for them and the Man Is gone back to Cardaff In som bisnes then the Sheperd went home I kilthen frydey and senthem saterdy by the Lantrishon wagen to Cardaff Market and Cut them up M^{r} Evenes Came by I ask him to boy a quarter Mutton he said what is the Prise sixpens Pound I said he went away soon after he Come again and paid me for him the Saterday folin he Came againe and told me that he had lost to Wether Shep mark with his name Pichmark the Saterday folen he Came again and he as me where I had aney of that sort of Mutton that I had fornight ago I anserd no he said When Will you have som of it nex Wick Likey he said to me where do you boy your Shep at Lanneden and S^{t} Millens he as me where there M^{r} henery Daves and manay of the formers I want to no where you had

them Shep that I had the quarter of this day fornight I had them of Mr Oatridges Sheperd you anserd what is his Name I said I dond no, then Soon after you Com to me again I told you there was no Mark opon the skens no were and 1 of them was a yeo, no you said I saw to Wethers shep hain on your stanen this Day fornight I Will Swer I said no then you said again I saw to Wethers I Swere and be my shep that I Lost I will swere.

[At foot:—] Delivered in by Gray the 7th Janv 1826 as his defence when informed he was to be committed.

W. Coffin.

John Westmacott, of Fairwater, deposed to certain suspicious circumstances observed by him when he "went to a Pie" at the house of Anne Evans at Ely, where he saw the two shepherds who are accused of sheepstealing, "drinking together with a China Man and other persons."

Charles Hardyman, one of the shepherds, was convicted of this crime and sentenced to death; Joseph Gray (the writer of the above Statement) was acquitted.

Autumn 1826.

At the head of this Bundle is a letter addressed from Ewenny Abbey, 1 August 1826, to Judge Casberd, and signed Richard Turberville Turberville, in which that magistrate defends himself against an allegation of having sent to the Great Sessions a case which ought to have gone to the Quarter Sessions. He excuses his apparent remissness on the ground that he was not bred to the law, and adds "The office of Magistrate is at all times a most unthankful one & I am sure I find it equally troublesome & disagreeable & certainly shd not remain one inst. on the commission was there another Magistrate that wd act in the Hundred."

Mrs Susannah Griffiths, of Oystermouth, widow, passed a very bad night on the 9th April 1826. Shortly after midnight she and her sister, who slept with her, were awoke by hearing their bedroom door smashed in. Then the bed-curtains were pulled apart, and two men with blackened faces and a dark lanthorn began beating on the bed with sticks. When the burglars had sufficiently terrified the poor

ladies, they proceeded to ransack the house, which they accomplished in a businesslike and effective manner. Prisoners were convicted, with the exception of one who had turned "King's Evidence."

Grand Jury present a portion of the "highway leading from the Turnpike Road going from the Town of Cardiff to the Town of Lantrissent in the County of Glamorgan towards the parish of Pentyrch and until it adjoins the same parish of Pentyrch," situate in the parish of Saint Fagan's; to be repaired by the inhabitants of the said parish of Saint Fagan's.

Spring 1828.

Sentence of death is recorded as having been passed on Elias Jones, collier, aged 29, for having broken and entered a shop at Margam and stolen therefrom a piece of brown cloth and various other articles.

Also on John Rosser, for stealing two lambs at Llansannor.

Also on Elias John, for complicity in the lastmentioned felony.

Autumn 1828.

A very long Presentment on parchment, alleging perjury on the part of the Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffryn in the parish of Saint Nicholas, in swearing a certain affidavit against Charles Courtail, of Ely House, near Cardiff, theretofore of the King's Castle, Cardiff, gentleman. It was asserted on the one hand that Frances Ann, wife of M^{r} Grey, had surreptitiously obtained possession of a certain Lease, at the King's Castle; and, on the other, that M^{r} Grey had gained possession of the document in M^{r} Courtail's rooms in Paris. ("No True Bill.")

Spring 1830.

This year for the first time the Gaol Calendar is printed on parchment.

Autumn 1830.

This is the last parcel in the latest Bundle of Gaol Files of the Court of Great Sessions. In the following year these Welsh Courts were abolished in favour of the English Assize system, after an existence of nearly three hundred years.

CHAPTER VI.

Great Sessions Miscellanea.

THE Welsh Records in London comprise a number of small classes of archives connected with the Court of Great Sessions. It seems expedient to group these together under the above title. I am unable to preface them with a general dissertation, because at the moment of writing these lines, I have but just commenced the making of extracts from the original documents. I must content myself with annotating them as the work of copying and printing proceeds. Let us begin with the

Glamorgan Mainprize Rolls.

These records, under the name "Manucaptio Communis Manucaptionis," exist only for the years 33—37 Hen. VIII. (1542—6), and for the reign of Philip and Mary (1553—8), and are written on two bundles of parchment, most of the skins being inscribed on both sides. Their contents are entries, in Latin, of

sureties and recognizances taken as security for the future appearance and interim good behaviour of persons charged with misdemeanours. The first entry for each year was written in full; in subsequent entries only the barest particulars were recorded. The following translations will serve as examples.

MAINPRIZE of the Common Mainprize taken at Cardyff before John Pakyngton, esquire, a Justice of our Lord the King for the County of Glamorgan, at the Great Session of the County aforesaid holden at Cardyff aforesaid on Monday, to wit, the seventeenth day of March in the thirty third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth after the Conquest. * * *

Glamorgan. It is to be remembered that at this same Session came hither into Court in their own persons, before the aforesaid Justice, William Mathewe, gentleman, and Jankyn ap Morgan Gwyn, gentleman, and mainprized by Thomas Mathewe of Canton, gentleman, then and there personally appearing, that he the said Thomas will bear and behave himself well and peaceably towards our Lord the King and all his people, until the next Great Session of the County aforesaid, to be holden next after the approaching feast of Easter. And that he the said Thomas in the meantime will not do nor cause to be done any bodily harm to anyone of the people of our said Lord the King, by himself or by any others, by assault, fraud or in any other manner which may tend to the breaking or disturbance of the peace of our said Lord the King in anywise. And that he the said Thomas will personally appear before the Justice of our said Lord the King for the County aforesaid, at the aforesaid Great Session, wheresoever it shall happen to be holden in the County aforesaid or elsewhere in Wales. And that he the said Thomas will not depart from the Court of our said Lord the King there without licence of the said Justice, the aforesaid Thomas under a penalty of ten pounds, and each of his sureties aforesaid under a penalty of one hundred shillings; which said sums as well the aforesaid Thomas as his sureties aforesaid have granted, and each of them for himself doth grant to be made and levied out of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lord the King, if it shall happen the said Thomas in the premisses or in any one of the premisses to make default, and thereof in a lawful manner to be convicted, &c.

Of William James Turnour, of llangattock in the county of Monmouth; for the like surety of Joel Thomas ap Ralf, of llantrissen, and Dyo Griffith ychan, of the same. (Dismissed in open Court.)

Of John hoell Weu'r, late of Cardyff in the county aforesaid, weaver; for the like surety. (Dismissed.)

Of Robert ap John, of Rothe in the county aforesaid, labourer; for the like surety. (Dismissed in open Court.)

Of John Crok, of llandogh by Pennarth in the county aforesaid, labourer; for the like surety.

Of Roger Thomas ap Rosser, late of Gebour, gentleman; for the like surety of John William Gamege, late of Coytchurche, and Ieuan ap Grono, yeoman.

* * *

Of Grono ap dauid, of seynt ffagans, yeoman; for the like surety of Morgan Thomas Gamage, gentleman, and Morgan Thomas Meuric, of pet^{r}stown upon Ely.

* * *

Of Nest vergh Ieuan, of llanethed vayrdre, "Spynst^{r}"; for the like surety of Ieuan ap Owen, yeoman, and Richard dauid Tewe, yeoman.

Of Morgan ap Robert, of the same, husbandman; for the like surety of llewelin ap Ieuan ap Grono dee, yeoman, and dauid ap Grono vaughan, of llantryssen, yeoman.

8 October 1545.

Of Edward ap Ieuan, of Seynt ffagans; for the like surety of Matthew Gebon, gentleman, and Thomas ap John Phelip.

15 September 1545.

Of Morgan lewys, late of Whitchurche in the county aforesaid, "yoman"; for the like.

Of Richard ap llewelin, of Seynt ffagans in the county aforesaid, clerk; for the like.

Of John Howell, weaver, late of Cardyff; for the like surety of William Johns, of Cardiff, and John Richard, of Romney.

1 June 1546.

Of William Pope, of Cardiff in the county aforesaid, "Bruer"; for the like surety of George Hasslam, of Cardiff, and Robert Bocher, otherwise ap Ieuan.

Our next set of documents is a

Calendar of Indictments

for the reigns of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth (1582—1608). This also is in Latin, written on both sides of a number of membranes made into two neat rolls. These records differ but little from the Gaol Files as to the matters recorded in them. They contain the findings of Coroner's Inquests, very briefly set out, Presentments of Grand and Petty Juries of the County and of the Boroughs, lists of Recusants etc. They are practically duplicates of the contemporary Gaol Files, but the following additional matter has been found in them.

1593.

Jevan John Hooper, of Cardyff, was presented as "vagrans ociosus & malus homo"—a lazy vagrant and a bad man.

March 1598.

Presentments.

John Gwyn and John Pepam, both of Cardyff, by the Burgesses, "pro absencia ab eccl'ia"—for absence from church.

Henry Lewys, of Cardyff, "per le weryng of a lyu^{r}ye coate contra &c."

Edward Gwyn of llansannor, "p' transgr' & insult' sup' constabular'"—for a trespass and assault upon the Constable.

1600.

Coroner's Inquest found that Miles Mathewe, gentleman, met his death by misadventure.

Arthur Stradlynge, gentleman, was presented for having been absent from church for a month. (The fine was twenty pounds.)

1608.

James and Lewis Turberville, gentlemen, died in Cardiff gaol, "by the visitation of God." (They were Recusants convict.)

Presentments.[1]

Cristofer llewelin, of Cardyff, "for mayntaynyng one to sell drynk vnder hym."

Thomas Mote, of Cardyff, "for maynteynyng a forryner to sell drynk."

Henry Grocer, of Bristoll, "for selling Spyces beyng a forryner."

Next we come to a series of Bundles known as

Glamorgan Papers,

which commence in the reign of Edward VI., and continue to the early part of the 18th century. Taken as a whole, they possess more interest for genealogists and legal antiquaries, than for the general public; but a certain number of items are sufficiently to our purpose to be printed here. These records are mostly written on paper, in Latin, English, and Norman French, and consist of draft Pleadings, Sheriffs' Writs, Jury Lists, entries of Bonds, copies of Deeds, &c., for the most part in a running hand. All are documents relating to the Civil side of the Court of Great Sessions, and the matters treated of are suits in respect of lands, leases and advowsons, debts, &c.

The first that we will notice is a curious piece of legal lore, probably rare outside of Welsh records; and, indeed, hardly to be met with save in the old Plea Rolls of the Principality, where it is comparatively frequent. This is the procedure whereby a party to a lawsuit, objecting to a Juror or Sheriff, "challenged" him on the

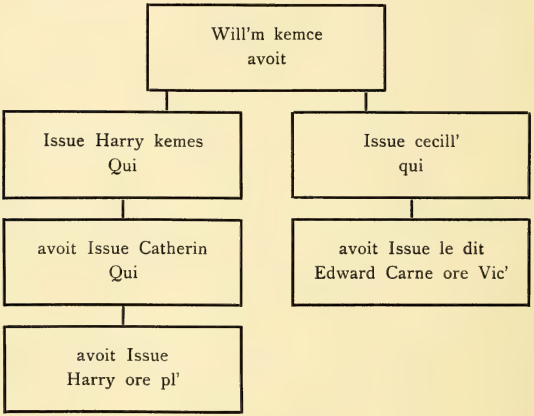
[1] These three Presentments were directed against the trade of persons in the Borough of Cardiff who were not in possession of the freedom.

ground of "cosenage," and established his point by shewing that such Juror or Sheriff was a blood relation of (usually) the opposite party. This had to be done (perhaps it was not a difficult task in Wales) by setting out a pedigree which shewed the descent of the challengee and the opposite party, step by step downwards from a common ancestor.

The heading is in Latin, and names the parties to the suit, which is "Between Henry Franklen, plaintiff, and William David ap Richard, defendant, in a Debt."

Then comes the Challenge, in Norman French, thus :—

Le chalenge fait p' dit Henrye al Edward Carne chivaler ore vic' de cest Cont' pur cosinage p^{r}ent le dit Henry et le dit Vic' in cest man^{r} cestasavoyr vn



Then comes an explanation in Latin :—

Et sup' hoc idem q' dic' q'd Edwardus Carne Miles nunc vic' Com' p'd'c'i existit qui quidem vic' est consanguineus ip'ius quer' viz filius Cecilie filie Will'i p'ris henr' p'ris kat'ine matris ip'ius nunc quer' Et ea quidem de causa p'bet bre' d'ni R'g's & d'ne Regine de p'uenire fac' hic xxiiij Coron' Com' p'd'c'i dirigend' Et quia p'd' det' hoc non dedic' ei concedit^{r} Et J's &c.

[Translation.]

The Challenge made by the said Henry to Edward Carne, knight, now Sheriff of this County, for cosenage, presents the said Henry and the said Sheriff in this manner, that is to say: One William Kemce had issue Harry Kemes, who had issue Catherine, who had issue Harry, the now Plaintiff. [Also the said William Kemce had] issue Cecily, who had issue the said Edward Carne, now Sheriff. And hereupon the said Plaintiff saith that Edward Carne, knight, is now Sheriff of the County aforesaid; which said Sheriff is cousin to the said Plaintiff, namely, son of Cecily, daughter of William, father of Henry, father of Katherine. the mother of the said now Plaintiff. And for that cause he proffers a Writ of our Lord the King and Lady the Queen of *Pervenire facias hic xxiv.*, to be directed to the Coroner of the County aforesaid. And because the aforesaid Defendant doth not deny this, it is granted unto him. And the right, &c.

[It will be noticed that in this particular case the Challenge comes from the party related to the challengee, not from the other.]

Next comes a copy Lease of certain cows. We may notice this at some length, because similar chattel Leases are now of very rare occurrence:—

This Indenture made the xxvijth day of aprell in the seconde yere of the Raign of o^{r} sou'aign lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of god of England france & Ireland king defender of the faythe & in erthe of the chyrche of england & of Ireland sup^{r}me hedde betwyne gitto Ieuan of lanwyno in the com' of glam^{r}gan gent' of thon p^{r}tye & Robart ap m^{r}gan of lanelldyd vayrdre in the said com' yoman dauid ap Robert of Pentirche in the said com' yoman & thom's ap John Robert of pentirghe foresaid yoman of thother p'tye Witnesithe that the said gitto hathe demised grantyd & to ferme lette vnto the said Robart Dauid and thom's yoyntly and seu^{r}ally ten' kyne p^{r}ce ten pownds of lefull mone of England [which sum] the sayd gitto hathe cōtentyd payde and deliu'yd vnto the said Robart Dauid and thom's . . . . . in cōsidera'con of sufficient pasture in the somer and foder in the wynter for the said ten' kyen. * * * [Lease of 10 kine with their profits and increase for a term of 10 years.]

Copy deed of "Anthony Bushoppe of Landaph, the deane, archdeacon, p^r^sident and Chapiter of the cathedrall chyrche of Landaphe," appointing John Smithe, of Landaphe, clerk, Doctor in the Lawe; William Gefferey, of London, clerk, L.L.D.; and James Button of Worleton, gentleman, to be their Surveyors and Auditors General of lands, tenements, rents and revenues, parsonages and churches, with all and every other ecclesiastical and spiritual promotion whatsoever in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth; to occupy the said offices to them and the longest liver of them. The annual fee for all the said offices is to be five pounds, divided among the grantees; the whole to become the right of the survivor. (Dated *temp.* Edw. 6.)

An action wherein Maurice Mathew sued Thomas Spencer for possession of certain lands, is in this Bundle represented by a Pleading in Norman-French (with a Latin gloss). This document sets forth the names of all the persons who have held the lands in fee, beginning with Gilbert Le Despenser, down to 1547, the date of the action. The owners were the Spencers of Penmark, in whose family the lands descended in tail male; and the succession in the eldest male line is given as follows:—

Gilbert le Spencer (v. 1334) m. Joan.
John Spencer.
Walter Spencer.
Nicholas Spencer.
John Spencer.
Thomas Spencer.
John Spencer.
Thomas Spencer, v. 1547.

Other persons mentioned are Margaret Gyle, Thomas Bawdrye, Elizabeth his wife, and Katherine, John and Maulde, their children, Morice Carter and Richard Hopkin—all being, apparently, then alive.

From another document of about the same date we learn that Maurice Mathew and Richard Thomas were then Coroners for the County.

Our next extract is also of the year 1547, and is an echo of troublous times :—

To the Kings Comiss^{rs}

Cōplaynethe vnto yo^{r} lordships yo^{r} Orato^{r} Thomas fflemyng of llantwite in the Countie of Glamorgane That where as Lyson Lewis and Edward Stradling gent' of the sayd Countie w^{t} the p'sons vnd^{r} named and others to yo^{r} Orato^{r} vnknowen bering Mortall Malice and grudge to yo^{r} Orato^{r} of late p'ceaving yo^{r} Orato^{r} to gooe to a Co^{r}te a Mile distant ffrom his house abouts his necessary busynes thinking no harme to any creature in godds peace & the kings the said gent' w^{t} the said p'sons vnd^{r} named entending to haue Murthered yo^{r} Orato^{r} w^{t} weapons in most ffuriose wise repaired all to gether to the said Co^{r}te, And then and there but that yo^{r} Orato^{r} had knowledge of their devilisshe minds and entents & absented hym self, he had been slayne. And good lords the said def'ts being of grete ffrends and kinred there not only come to the house of yo^{r} Orato^{r} ffaceing hym w^{t} weapens bothe night and day but also bete and evell entrete his houshold s^{r}uants so that he dare not for daunger of his life stirre out of his house to his grete discompforte and against all Justice. Wherfore may it please yo^{r} lordships to comaund some of the Justices of the peace of the said Countie by the kings l'res and yo^{rs} vpon yo^{r} Orato^{rs} affidauit made for the peace, to se the def's and all other by their p'curem^{t} bound by obligac'ons for the peace against yo^{r} Orato^{r} and his ffamylie for godds loue

Lyson lewes
Edward Stradling
dd. fflemyng
Peter Stradling
[Lewes Nicholas]
Denes Irishe
[dd. Mason]
R's ap R's
James Stradling
John Stradling
Jenk' Stradling
Gruf. Vosse
[Rob^{t} Steven
Rob^{t} Stradling gent'
Bride Stradling]
John Nicoll
William White

[The names in square brackets are struck out.]

Then come a series of slips of paper with various legal formulæ, such as the following, in Latin and French, which relates to an obsolete procedure known as "vouching to warranty":—

Int' Morgan' mathew q. & henry Griff' Benet quem lle' henr' voc' ad war'

Voz avez cy le vaundit henry Griff' Benett q. voch' a garante Jankin francklen & pray q il soit som' in cest count' p' le aid de ce' cause &c.

For the year 1570 there are some interesting Bonds.

The first, taken at Cardif, is that Thomas Watkyn remain a true prisoner within the castle of Cardif, in any such chamber or ward as the within-named Hughe Richard as gaoler shall appoint him, until payment of his debt.

The next, taken at llangevelagh, is sufficiently amusing. The condition is that whereas David ap Rhethergh hath this day had and received of David ap David "one brassen panne of xvj gallons or there a bowtts," in pledge for 40*s.* to be repaid on SS. Philip and Jacob's day next will be twelve-month, for the full and quit redemption of the foresaid pan, if the said David ap David, his heirs, executors and assigns shall make a sufficient estate in the Law upon the foresaid brassen pan, a surrender or by any other means as by the learned counsel of the said David ap Rethergh shall be best advised, if the said David ap Rethergh may well and "peasably" have, hold, occupy and enjoy the said pan for ever without any claim, interest, vexation, trouble or demand of the said David ap David or of any person claiming any right or title to the same pan by any manner of means, that then this obligation to be void.

Bond, taken at Landaf, for delivery of 20 bushels of good and sufficient wheat cleanly winnowed, of the measure used at Cowbrydge.

Between John Yeman, plaintiff, and John Kemeys, defendant, in a debt.

Memorandum for 7*l* 10*s.*, that the defendant buys of the aforesaid plaintiff, at Cardif, on the 2nd August in the 11th year of the now Queen etc., three *dolia* of white wine, called "hogsed"; to be paid on the eighth day of September, &c.

Memorandum for 10*l*, that the defendant buys of the aforesaid plaintiff, at Cardiff, on the 15th day of January in the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth &c, one *dolium* of claret wine, called "a pippe," and one other *dolium* of white wine, called "a pippe"; to be paid at Lady Day, &c.

Bond taken at Landaf, with condition that James Turbyll, esq., shall fulfil the articles of an Indenture made between him and Robert Stradling, concerning a marriage to be solemnised between Thomas Turbyll, son of the said James, and Elizabeth Stradling, daughter of the said Robert.

Bond taken at Landaf, with condition that Jenkin Morgan gwin shall pay to Edward Kemes 28*l* "at and in the manc'on howse of the seid Edward Kemes callid comenly Kevenmably."

Bond taken at Landaf, with condition that Thomas Mathew shall pay to Harry Mathew of Llanissen, gentleman, 6*l* 13*s*. 4*d*., to the use and behoof of Agnes Mathew; and, in default, that the said Harry Mathewe shall have a right of entry into the said Thomas Mathewe's lands and tenements called Golds Landes, in the parish of Wenvoe.

Bond taken at Saint Nicholas, with condition that Thomas Turbill shall fulfil the articles of an Indenture made between him and Myles Mathewe, and Christopher S[t] John of Ychellole in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman.

Owen Henry, of Estille in the county of Glamorgan, yeoman, was attached to answer William Herbert, late of London, gentleman, concerning a plea wherefore by force and with arms on the soil of the said William at Seynt John he digged out, took and carried away sea coals there to the value of a hundred shillings.

Morgan Gibon *versus* Morgan John Jevan, concerning parcel of a messuage and 14 acres of land in S[t] Fagan's, heretofore of Philip Llewelin, then of his son John ap Morgan, and of Didvill, wife of the said Philip.

Nicholas Button, esq., prays a Writ of *Disseisin in le post* at the Common Law, according to the Statute of Ruthlan, against William Carne, esq., in respect of a messuage, 30 acres of land and 30 acres of pasture, in Rothe.

Indenture dated 6 September *anno* 12 Eliz. (1570), between William Herbert of Cardif, esq., and John Myvon of Mere in the

county of Wiltes, gent', of the one part and Thomas Carne of Ewenny, esq., of the other part. Reciting Bargain and Sale by the said Thomas Carne to the said William Herbert and John Dodington of the manor of Little Nash, otherwise called S[t] Osmond's Aishe, in the parish of Nashe in the county of Glamorgan, together with all other his messuages, lands, advowsons &c (with certain exceptions) in Lekewith, Dennis Powes, Cogan &c, or within the franchises or parishes of Cardiff and Routh. It is witnessed that the parties hereto of the first part do grant the said premises unto the said Thomas Carne and the heirs of his body, with the following remainders in succession :—

To John Ragland, son of Sir Thomas Ragland, knight, in tail male. Then to the following sisters of the said Thomas Ragland, in tail male.

Cicell, wife of John Ogans, esq.

Barbara, wife of Robert Longe, esq.

Jane Huntley, widow.

Mary, wife of John Palmer, gent'.

Then to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors for ever.

This is upon condition that the said Thomas Carne do pay unto the said William Herbert and John Dodington twenty shillings to the use of our said sovereign lady the Queen.

Deed Poll. Appointment by William Gerrard, esq., Justice of the Court of Great Sessions, of John Tyttleye, esq., to be his true and lawful Deputy in the said office.

1700.

For this year we have three Imparlance Books. On some of the blank pages are entered notes of verdicts, sentences &c. in criminal causes. Thus :—

David John Lloyd, convicted of horse-stealing, claimed benefit of clergy, read, and was "to be burnt in the Cheeke" before being released.

William Harry was "to be whipt," for stealing "one breeches, coat and wascoat."

1702.

In the matter of Elizabeth Pierce, spinster, a pauper, *versus* William Gibbon, both of St. Bride's Major, the defendant was prosecuted for slandering the plaintiff. John Jones, Doctor of Law, Vicar General of the Bishop of Landaff, and Surrogate, declares that the said defendant has by such his offence incurred the sentence of Greater Excommunication in the Spiritual Court. The slander consisted of these Welsh words: "Puttein Robert Lewis wyt ti; mi a'th brwfo di yn buttein iddo, ag mi a ddawa a digon o ddynon y brwfi dy fod di yn buttein iddo." (Thou art the whore of Robert Lewis, and I will bring plenty of men to prove it.)

Harries v. Morgan. Richard Trueman & John Lewis of the towne of Llantrissent in the County of Glamorgan yeomen doe joyntly and severally make oath that they being on Tuesday the 31st day of March last in the Church porch of Llantrissent aforesaid sawe m^r^ Gervase Powell the undersheriffe putt m^r^ James Harries cl'r' into the possession of the said church by vertue of a writt out of the High Co^r^t of Chancery as the said under sheriffe then declared, & the said Richard Trueman sayth that he heard Walter Morgan clark give divers abusive words to the said undersheriffe and say that he would within 3 houres turne the said m^r^ Harries out of the said Church, & the s^d^ John Lewis deposeth that on Good fryday last the sayd Walter Morgan came into the Churchyard of Llantrissent aforesaid & demanded the church doores to be opened, he having great numbers of persons following him to the intent of getting into the said Church by force as this depon't believes, and as the said Morgan & his followers did give out that he would enter into the said Church by force, had not the said under sheriffe come along with the said m^r^ Harries into the said Church to Evening prayers that day.

Jurat' apud Cardiff
9^o^ die Aprilis An^o^ pr'mo
Annae Reginae 1702
coram me
W^m^ Powlett

John Lewis
the X marke of
Richard Trueman

Alice Mathew, a prisoner in Cardiff gaol, petitions for the return of £1 5*s.* which she alleges were taken out of her trunk by the Neath Constables in payment of the charge for bringing her to

Cardiff. The amount is excessive, as they were but one day and night in the journey, and she bore her own charges all the way.

Affidavit by Mary Hughes, of Ystradevoducke, widow. Walter Morgan came to her house at Michaelmas and threatened to sue her at law if she would not pay what he pretended was due for tithe corn of this deponent in the parish of Lanwonno, one of the chapels annexed to the vicarage of Lantrissent.

Between George Mathew, esq., plaintiff, and John Mathew, gent,' Executor of the last Will of Anthony Mathew, late of the Splott, gent', deceased, defendant. In a plea of debt 300*l.*

By Bond made at Landaffe 7 Sept^{r} 31 Car. 2. Condition that, whereas Anthony Mathew, by Bond dated 27 Nov^{r} 1650, stands bound to John Prichard of the Derry in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman, that the said Anthony Mathewe will secure £146 to his children by his wife Florence; the said Anthony Mathew shall now settle the said money in certain proportions upon his sons William, Edmund and Henry Mathew.

Action for slander. Gwenllian William, Spinster, *versus* Elizabeth David, widow, of S^{t} Bride's Minor. The words complained of were: "Whore cōmon wyt ti; wyt ti yn Kadw bawdy-house ar ben yr hewl im mrawd." (Thou art a common whore, and dost keep a bawdy-house at the end of the lane, for my brother.)

Libel in the Bishop's Court at Landaff, by the Rev. Walter Morgan, vicar of Lantrissent &c., *versus* Rees David, for subtraction of tithes of wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease and hay, farrow-pigs, cheese, geese, lambs and wool.

Memorandum that at a Court of Great Session holden at Cardiff came David Lewis, of the town of Lantrissent, parish clerk, and informed the Court that he was cited to appear in the Court Christian (Cur' Xtianitat') of Landaff, to reply to certain Articles exhibited against him at the motion of Walter Morgan, of Lantrissent, clerk, for the pretended defamation of the said Walter and for assaulting Jenkin ffreame and Catherine ffreame, of Lantrissent, wherefor the said David Lewis was prosecuted at Westminster and arrested by Virtue of a Writ of *Quominus ex Scio;* and that he uttered certain scandalous Welsh words to and concerning the said

Walter Morgan, to wit: "Rogue wyti, a phwteiniwr digwilidd," (Thou art a rogue and a shameless whoremaster.) The said Walter Morgan was admitted to prosecute *in forma pauperis* in the Bishop's Court, for the said slander, and the said David Lewis was there declared to have incurred certain penalties for his offences in the secular Courts. Nevertheless the said Walter Morgan, pretending to have been admitted to plead in the Bishop's Court, procured the said David Lewis to be there excommunicated; and so the said David Lewis is rendered unable to have his remedy in the secular Courts, to his great loss and injury and against the laws of the land. (In Latin, on one sheet of paper.)

1703.

Bristoll' 22° Julij 1703.

These are to certife That David Reece of Llanridgian in the County of Glamorgan Laborer (a late Prisoner in her Maties Goale of Cardiff) was bound a Servant unto William Hayman of the City of Bristoll Merchant for four years unto Jamaica. All which is Registred in the Office appointed by Letters Pattent for that purpose within the said City of Bristoll.[1] As witness my hand the day and year abovewritten.

Nich. Cooper Regrius

1706.

Glamorgan ss.

Int' Joh'em Bawdrey Executor' &c
Rob'ti Bawdrey defunct' quer' et
Will'um Scacy def'tem &c

Margaret Bawdrey of Place Turton in the county of Glamorgan, widow, makes an affidavit. The action was for money due for corn sold to the defendant.

Suggestion in the Bishop's Court at Llandaff, by John Thomas against Griffith ap Evan, who had cited him for slanderously uttering

[1] Other entries referring to this Bristol slave-mart will be found in a later volume, among the records of the Quarter Sessions.

the following Welsh words concerning him and his wife: "Nid iw Griffith ap Evan ddim Gwr mor honest am fi, nag iw gymmeryd yn wr honest, o achos fe ddygodd ddefaid rhai eraill ag a Ciceifwydd hwynt, ag fe gummerodd i wraig ef yr Gwlan, a Slutt front iw hithe." (Griffith ap Evan is not as honest a man as I am, nor to be taken for an honest man; for he stole others' sheep and sheared them, and his wife took the wool, and she is a foul slut.)

In *The Queen against William Aubrey and John Aubrey*, Mary Morgan, of Cadoxton by Neath, and Mary Llewelin, of the same parish, spinsters, make oath that they were present when the said John Aubrey (then one of the High Constables for the Hundred of Neath) and his brother William Aubrey committed the assault and battery whereof they stand indicted. The only other witness of the quarrel was one Gwenllian John, who has since been seen with the defendants in Cardiff. The defendant John Aubrey offered to bribe this deponent Mary Morgan not to give her evidence, last week, when she came to Cardiff as a witness for the Queen.

From another paper it appears that the person alleged to have been assaulted was John Bevan, of Cadoxton by Neath.

1707.

Inter Joh'em Wilkins gen' quer'
et
Ann' John Sp'r Def'tem
In Deb'o

Anne the wife of the Plaintif maketh Oath that the said Def^{t} had aloud every the Goods and things contained in the Note hereto annexed and that the work in the said annexed note menc'oned was don and the mony therein specified lent to the said Def^{t}, &c.

Jur' apud Cardif
24^{o} die April' 1707
coram me
W^{m} Banaster.

A note for what moneye is due to mee from Anne John y^{t} now is Liueing at Sully &c.

Imprimis for her meat & lodging in my house begining in June 1701 for 2 years & 3 quarters at 4 pounds y^{e} yeare 11*l.*

Item her lodging for halfe a yeare 10*s.*
for y^e^ standing of her corne in my barne & Rickyeard 10*s.*
for y^e^ standing of her Corne in a Roome in my house 5*s.*
for her workmen & y^e^ truble in my house 2*s.*
for a weeks lodging to her worke man 6*d.*
paid to Morgan Robbin for weaving for her 1*s.*
shee borowed of me to pay M^r^ Hooper for Gras to her sheep 1*s.*
I lent her at another time 6*d.*
for 4 Cheeses 2*s.* 6*d.*
for apound of butter 3*d.*
for meat and lodging to a man & a horse one day & night on her Account 1*s.*
for milke & Grass to a lamb from Candlemas to y^e^ later end of may month 1*s.* 6*d.*
for apound of honey when shee was sick Aprell y^e^ 9^th^ 1703—6*d.*
for 2 peny loves when shee was Sick 2*d.*
for her Atendance one weeke when shee was sick 1*s.*
for taping of her shoos at 2 severall times 1*s.* 6*d.*
for heele tips at two severelle times 4*d.*
for making of a bill to her for Jo Cutts 6*d.*
payd to Georg Bowen for her passage to neath by water 8*d.*
the totall is: 12*l* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Rachel Reynolds was cited in the Bishop's Court at Landaff, for the following slanderous Welsh words uttered at Penarth &c. to and concerning Elizabeth Thomas: "Y Gwsney front, y Gwsnes fy mhadell i." (Thou foul cheat, thou hast cheated me of my pan.)

Another woman was similarly cited for saying to her neighbour: "Lladrones ydi dw Jane William." (Jane William is a thief.)

6 Anne.

John Edward, of Swanzy, yeoman, a prisoner in the County Gaol for a contempt, petitions the Judges for his release. "Y^or^ poor Petition^r^ hath always had the greatest Reguard imaginable to y^r^ Lo'pps." His misfortune of incurring their displeasure proceeded out of ignorance. He therefore begs to be let out of prison, as he has a wife and three children dependent on him.

Inter D'nā Reginā & Henricum Scott.

Thomas Morgan of Cardiffe in the County of Glamorgan gen' maketh oath that for severl yeares last past the said Defendt Henry Scott very frequently tooke the liberty without any provocation or reason to traduce & abuse this Depont malitiously & to give him this Depont opprobrious & Scandalous words & language in all or most of the publick places he could see or meet with this Depont All wch this Depont suffered with great patience being very unwilling to have any Controversy with the sd Deft if it could be avoided with any possibility the sd Deft being a very rude abusive & quarrellsome fellow as far as this Depont always observed & heard from others that were more familiar & conversant with him than this Depont ever was or desired to be And this Depont alsoe Saith that in or about the five & twentieth day of february last past he this Depont happen'd to be att a Cockmatch or Victor in Cardiffe aforesd & having then had noe previous discourse dispute or quarrell wth the sd Scott nor given him any sort of provocation the sd Scott in a furious mañer rush'd or made way behind this Depont through the Crowd att such Cockmatch and appearing by his words & Looks to be very angry with this Depont kicked this Depont with his foot upon the small of his this Deponts back with great force wch would as this Depont believes have much hurt him but that he this Depont had a great deal of Cloathes on & a great Coat which defended him very much And this Depont saith that he imediately ask'd the sd Deft Scott why he soe kick'd this Depont as aforesaid whereupon the said Deft Scott holding his fists to or neare this Deponts face challenged him this Depont to come out of the ring or Trench to Box or fight with him the sd Scott giveing this Depont very Scurrilous language & Endeavouring what he could as this Depont veryly beleives to provoke this Depont to quarrell with & to strike him which this Depont thought more prudent to avoid & did forbeare accordingly.

Thos Morgan.

Jurat' apud Cardiff in Com' Glamorgan 29° die Augusti Anno regni Reginae Annae nunc Angl' &c Sexto Coram me

Charles Coxe.

Henry Scott of Cardiff, tanner, maketh oath that the only assault he did ever commit on Thomas Morgan, gent', was this, that this Deponent on Shrove Tuesday last happened to be at a cock-match in Cardiff; and being close by the said M^r^ Morgan, happened to tread on his clothes, whereupon the said M^r^ Morgan turned about and gave this Deponent a severe blow in the stomach, and asked him why he trod on his clothes. This was all; yet M^r^ Morgan has brought an action in the Exchequer against this Deponent, and at last Hereford Assizes has recovered sixpence damage. And this Deponent believes he must pay great costs in that action; and the said M^r^ Morgan frequently declares he will ruin this Deponent.

Sherra Sweet, of Lancrosse in the parish of Roath, was cited in the Bishop's Court for saying of and concerning Thomas Edwards, of Roath: "Rogue Lleyder, Lleyder Plankee Edmond Meredith." (Thief of Edmond Meredith's planks.)

Int' D'nā R'nā
et
Will'um Horton gen' Def't'

Thomas Glascoed of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan sadler maketh oath that he this Dep^t^ ab^t^ a Week or a ffortnight before last Great Sessions held for this County Did see the Def^t^ Horton assault & beat Phillip Bassett Esq^e^ att Cardiff aforesaid by giveing him two or three very Severe Blows w^th^ a great stick & this Dep^t^ further saith that imediately after he saw the s^d^ M^r^ Bassett & observed his fforehead very much bruised & this Dep^t^ did not hear or see that the s^d^ M^r^ Bassett gave the said Horton any Provocation whatsoever.

Tho. Glascott.

Ju^r^ 29° die Augusti
Anno D'ni 1707 Coram
Ch. Coxe.

Michaell Richards of Cardiff, gentleman, saith that the said Horton, in the beginning of October last, came into this Deponent's company, when there were present William Herbert, esq., now deceased, George Howell junior, esq., and William Morgan, gentleman; that as soon as the said Horton came in a discourse arose

"about some Gentlemen being Stopt when they were goeing a ffox Hunting over S^r John Awbrey's lands." This Deponent said he verily believed that Sir John Awbrey knew nothing of such interruption, the said Sir John's steward having so informed this Deponent; upon which the Defendant answered to this effect that when gentlemen are put on unreasonable actions, the advisers endeavour to bring themselves out and to throw it on the gentlemen themselves—which reflection this Deponent apprehended the said Horton intended to this Deponent. Yet, notwithstanding, this Deponent took no notice of it, to avoid a quarrel, which he believes the said Horton designed. And this Deponent further saith that immediately afterwards the said Horton began a discourse that he understood one M^r Roger Powell made an interest on some Elections against his master (as he called him) M^r Lewis; and if he did, he said, he was ungrateful, and that, was it not for his master, the said M^r Powell would not have a vote in the County himself. And though this Deponent was well satisfied that the country knew that aspersion to be notoriously false, yet this Deponent only replied that M^r Powell was not present and that both he, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been freeholders in his County, he had as good a right to make what interest he could as any other person whatsoever. Whereupon the said Horton gave this Deponent the lie, and immediately assaulted this Deponent and gave him several falls and several blows in the face, head and body; and this Deponent was very much bruised in all those places, having had great hurt and much bruises by such falls and blows; and particularly one of this Deponent's eyes was so much bruised by one of the said blows, that great bloodshed continued fixed in his eye for near six weeks. And this Deponent further saith that the said Horton having some months afterwards most cowardly assaulted Phillip Bassett, esq., by breaking a great stick on his head—as this Deponent doubts not but to prove, and for which the said Horton stands indicted—and this Deponent being made sensible of the said last notorious battery, and several other batteries committed by the said Horton on several other persons, this Deponent thought fit, for the preservation of the public peace, to cause the said Horton to be indicted for the battery of this Deponent.

Mich. Richards.

Int' Janam Jones spinster quer'
et
Willū Jones def'tem in pl'ito deb'i'
quadraginta librarū.

John Price of the p'ish of Landaff in the County of Glamorgan yeoman maketh Oath that he was imployed by the def^t to goe to the kingdome of Ireland to enquire after the pl^t in this cause And this depon^t did this p^rsent month of August arrive at the Citty of Dublin in the said Kingdome and found the pl^t had bin a Boarder there with one S^r Humphrey Jervis for about twenty years last past and had dyed there in the Month of March last and was buried in the Church of S^nt Mazburgh's in the said Citty as the said S^r Humphrey informed this Depon^t whereupon this Depon^t had recours to the parish officers of the said Church and Inspected along with them the Registers-Book of the said parish and found the pl^ts name registred there and that shee was buried there the thirteenth day of March last aged Seaventy one years And this Depon^t was also shown where she was buried there as the said parish officers informed this Depon^t and this Depon^t also tooke and had a Certificate from under the hand of the Minister church-wardens and parish Clark of the said parish and attested by the said S^r Humphrey Jervis certifying the same which certifycate is in this Depon^ts custody by w^ch it appears the pl^t was buried att the day and place aforesaid.

John Price.

Jur' ap^d Cardiff in Com' Glam'gan
vicesimo sexto die Augusti anno
R. R'ne Annae &c Sexto corā me
Ch. Coxe.

7 Anne.

Suggestion by Llewellyn Thomas, of Coyty, tailor, to obtain a Prohibition in a certain cause of defamation, prosecuted by Robert Thomas, of the same parish, bachelor. The Welsh words complained of were: "Rogue Lleider, mi a brwfa i tydi ddwyn a lledrata modrwy aur Thomas Powell." (Rogue of a thief, I will prove thou didst steal the gold ring of Thomas Powell.)

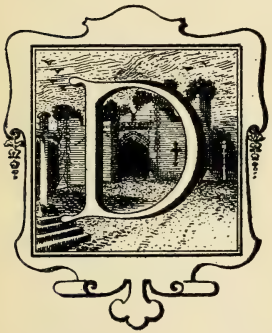
Hugh Willett, of the town of Cowbridge, victualler, maketh oath that David Thomas, of Lanblethian, labourer, ran after this deponent out of the house of Thomas Morris, of Cowbridge, innkeeper, & with great force & violence took hold of both ends of this Depon^{ts} Cravatt & pulled & streigtened y^{e} same wth so great force that he this Depon^{t} was like to be choaked & Stiffled, and had not the Cravat broke, he veryly beleeves he would have Choaked him."

L. H. WILLS, PHOTO, 1883.

THE SPITAL COTTAGES, CROCKHERBTOWN (NOW QUEEN STREET).

CHAPTER VII.

South Wales Chantries Certificate, 1548.



URING the religious changes of the 16th century the royal confiscation of the property of ecclesiastical institutions was rigidly carried out in Wales, as in England. Before the Reformation, every charitable foundation was religious. Whether it was a trade guild, a school for poor children, a hospice for the infirm, or even a stone bridge across a river, the Church was the body which organised and maintained it. When, therefore, in pursuance of an anti-Catholic policy, the State seized for the royal coffers the funds upon which the religious institutions rested, charities which would nowadays be considered in their nature secular were involved in the common ruin. Educational and poverty-relieving organisations suffered as much as those which were purely ecclesiastical, and funds which had been given for the maintenance of schools and hospitals went the same way as moneys left to provide Masses for the dead.

Hence, in the document before us, we see not only the extinction of lights which burned before altars, shrines and images; not only the cessation of dirges, obits and month's minds—but also the closing of the poor-school at Llandaff Cathedral, which David Mathew had founded, and in which the children were taught by the priest who daily said Mass of *Requiem* for the donor's soul.

The information contained in this document is of such great interest in every respect, that I have included particulars relative to some places outside the Cardiff district. Had the whole not been so long, I should have printed it in full. Very interesting is the information given as to the number of "houseling-people" (*i.e.*, Easter communicants) in each parish. Great as the number is, it had probably fallen off very considerably since the commencement of the religious changes. The two Cardiff parishes together held 1,360 houseling-people. We have also some interesting particulars as to vestments, altar-vessels, organs and church furniture. The whole record constitutes a schedule or inventory of property which, having been given to or acquired by the Church, was now regarded as the possessions of the Sovereign, his father and predecessor having declared himself to be Supreme Head of the Churches of England and Ireland.

It would seem that Saint Mary's had already ceased to rank as the premier parish church of Cardiff—since Saint John's takes precedence in this document. If so, this was perhaps because Saint Mary's had been dependent upon the now suppressed Abbey of Tewkesbury.

The late possessions of the churches, chantries and guilds of Cardiff are referred to also in Vol. I., pp. 208—223, 254—258, 380, 397, 398, 427—429, 452, 472—483, where their gradual disappearance by sale may be traced in Ministers' Accounts and Patent Rolls.

The Guild of the Holy Trinity, established in Saint John's, was a very wealthy and important fraternity. It had an altar and chantry in the church, where Mass was daily celebrated for the members, living and dead, by a priest specially retained for that purpose. At the altar (doubtless before a painting of the *Arcus Fœderis*, or symbolic representation of the Trinity), a lamp was kept constantly burning. The matrix of the Guild's official seal is reproduced in

Vol. I., facing p. 261. Trinity Street takes its name from property of this brotherhood.

From a comparison of this Inventory with that drawn up in 1558 (Vol. I., p. 380), it would seem that, whereas the present (1548) list comprises only the belongings of the guilds, chantries, free chapels, colleges and hospitals, the confiscation of 1552 extended to the vestments, vessels and ornaments of the parish churches themselves. Whatever things of the like nature were restored or given to the Church in the reign of Queen Mary Tudor, were soon taken away again under Elizabeth. The difference in value between the chantry vestments and those of the church, as shewn on a comparison of the same two lists, is so strikingly in favour of the latter as to suggest that the more valuable of the chantry vestments had been confiscated earlier than 1548—especially as we find that Saint Mary's parish church this year was quite devoid of such property.

R.O. Chantries Certificate 74. South Wales.

2 Ed. VI. 1548.

[A quarto paper book stitched in vellum.]

The certificat of Sir Thomas Johns knyght, Dauid Broke Sargyant at Law, John Bassett, John Rastall and John phillip Morgan gentilmen Auctorised by the kings Ma^{tie} Co$\bar{m}$ission Datid the xiiijth of ffebruare in the second yere of the reigne of o^{r} said soveryne Lord the King, Edward the Sext by the grace of god of England ffraunce and Ireland King, Defendor of the ffaithe, and in Earth Supreme heid of the Churche of England and also of Irelond, to Surveye all and sing'ler Colleig^{s} Chaunteries ffree Chappells ffrat^{r}nytes Brotherheids Guyldes and Salaryes of Stipendarye prests having p'petuytes for ever. Whiche were in esse or had bene w^{t}in v. yeres next before the iiijth of Novembre last past And also all Manors lands ten't^{s} hereditaments and possessions w^{t} the good and Ornaments plate and Jewells to the same belonging or apperteynyng, being w^{t}in the Circuyt and Surveye of the above named John Bassett p'tic'ler Surveyo^{r} ther as here after more planely may appere.

SOWTH WALLS.

The Countie of Glamorgan.

1. **The parish of seynt Jones in Kardif.**

There be within the said parishe certyne landes and Tenements wherof the proctors or Churchwardens for the tyme being hathe vsed yerely tyme out of mynde to receyve gather and Collect the yssues Revennewes and proffitts of the same And therwthall hathe founde certeyne stipendarye prestes and Clerkes as hereafter is mencioned. The same prests and Clerks being removable at the Will and pleysure of the said Churchewardens for the tyme being. The yerely valew werof amountith as particl^{r}ly apperith in a Rentall exhibetid and delyu^{r}ed to the Court of Thaugmentac'on to the So$\bar{m}$e of xxij*li* xj*s.* vij*d.*

Wherof :—

Rentt Resolut. In Rentts Resolut to oure sovereign lorde the kyngs Ma^tie^ as by the seid Rentall appeyrith xiiij*s.* iij*d.*

The Stipend or Wagis of Salarie prests. In the stipend or wagis of Richard Ooks being of the age of xxxiiijth having none other sp'uall promoc' serving at the alter of o^r^ lady by yere vj*li* xv*s.* viij*d.*

And in the stipend or Wag^s^ of David Morgan prest of the age of xxxijth having none other sp'uall promoc' serving at the altre of saynt kat^r^yne by yere cxiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

And in the stipend of hew Lame, Clerke, Organ player there, being no prest[1] of the age of xxviijth having none other lyving by yere vj*li* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

xix*li* iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Et valet vltra per annum liiij*s.*

Plate, Vestmentts w^th^ other Ornamentts. There be also within the said parishe Churche certeyne vestements and other Ornaments, gyven to thentents forsaid, as hereafter followeth. That is to say ij payre of Vestements, one of blewe velvet w^th^ thappurtenances valewed at iiij*s.* Thoder of Cheker silke w^th^ thappurten'nces valewed at viij*s.* ij Candelsticks valewed at xij*d.* Thalter clothes valewed at xvj*d.* and a Chales of Silver w^th^ a patent of Copper gilte valewed at xxxvj*s.* all whiche apperteyne to the altre of the Trynytie ls. iiij*d.* Also one Chales valewed at lij*s.* ij payre of Vestmentts, one of white Damaske w^th^ thappurten'nces valewed at v*s.* Thoder of blew velvet w^th^ thappurten'nces valewed at viij*s.* ij Candelsticks valewed at xij*d.* a Coffer viij*d.*, and a front of Bridges saten w^th^ iij alter Clothes valewed at iiij*s.* All whiche apperteyne to the Alter of o^r^ Lady lxx*s.* viij*d.* Also one payre of vestments of blewe velvet w^th^ thappurten'nces valewed at viij*s.*, an alter Clothe vj*d.* ij Candelsticks xij*d.* and a front of Red say and grene vj*d.* all whiche apperteyne vnto the Altre of saynt kateryne x*s.* Also ij payre of vestmentts, one of blew saten valewed at iij*s.* iiij*d.* Thoder of Bridges saten w^th^ thappurten'nces valewed at v*s.* ij Alter clothes xij*d.* A front of grene and Red say valewed at viij*d.* and ij Candelsticks valewed at xij*d.* all which apperteyne to the Alter of saynt James x*s.*

in all vij*li* ij*s.*

[1] He was in minor orders.

The nomber of howselling people. Also there be w^th^in the parishe of saynt Jones afforsaid of howseling people, the nomber of Nyne hundreth and thre score ix c. lx.

2. **The parish of Saynt Marys in kardyf.**

There be w^th^in the said parishe certeyne landes and Ten^ts^ Wherof the proctors or Churchwardens for the tyme being stond seysed, and from tyme to tyme Do Collect and gather the Issues and p'fitts of the same, and therw^th^all hathe founde certeyne stipendarie prests, as hereafter is mencyoned. Thesame prests being removable at the will and pleasure of the said Churchwardens for the tyme being. The yerely Valew whereof amountith as partic'l'rly apperith by a Rentall exhibetid and delyverid into the Court of Thaugmen' to the Some of

xxxviij*li* xvs. ij*d.*

Wherof :—

Rentts Resolvt. In Rentts Resolut to o^r^ sovereign lorde the kyngs Ma^tie^ and others, as by the same Rentall more partic'l'rly it may appear xixs. x*d.*

The Stipends & Wagis of Salarie prests. In the stipend or Wag^s^ of John Thomas prest, serving at the Altre of saynt Maris, being of the age of xlij yeres, having none other sp'uall promoc' by yere vj*li* xiijs. iiij*d.*

And in the stipend or wag^s^ of Thomas Smythe prest serving at thaltre of o^r^ lady and keping the Organs w^th^in the sayd Churche, being of thage of xxxijth yeres, having none other sp'uall promocion by yere viij*li* iijs. iiij*d.*

And in the stipend or wag^s^ of Nycolas penllyn p^r^ste serving at saynt Nycolas Altre, being of thage of xxxvjth yeres, having none other sp'uall promoc'on by yere iiij*li.*

And in the stipend or Wag^s^ of John pill p'ishe Clerke w^th^in the said churche, as in p'te towardes his said stipend by yere xxvjs. viij*d.*

xx*li* iijs. iiij*d.*

Et valet vltra p' Annū vij*li* xijs.

Plate, Jewells and other Ornamentts. There is in plate, Jewells, Ornamentts, gooddes, Cattalls and other Implementts app'teynyng and belonging vnto the service afforsaid null.

The nomber of howseling people. There be in howseling people w^th^in the parishe afforsaid the Nombre of iiij c.

The answer for the Towne of Kardyf. The Towne of kardif afforsaid is the Shyre Towne, being also a market Towne, walled about and sore charged w^th^ a Bridge, being vppon the water of Toof, by reason of the great rage of the streme there, and w^th^ the Repayring aswell of their Walles as also the key adyoyning to the same Towne the whiche is there edified and made for the safegard of Shippes and other Vessells repayring to the sayd Towne. Toward the whiche Rep'ac. the said proctors by the advice of the Mayre, Bayliffs and Aldermen have vsed as occasion dyd serve to bestow sum yere x*li*, sum yere xx*li*, sum yeres more, sum yeres les; and when they wer accustomyd to bestowe any suche Sum̃es vppon the premysses, then they for that tyme dyscharged certeyne of the sayd stipendarie prests.

3. **The parish of Lantrissen.**

There is w^th^in the parishe afforsaid One howse and one acre of medow adyoynying to a Chappell callid saynt John his Chappell, and one acre of arable lande callid Erow wensan gyven towardes the fynding of ij prests to say Masse in two sundre Chappells. The yerely Valew wherof, as it may appere by a Rentall exhibetid and delyu^r^ed into the Court of Thaugmen' amountith to the Som̃e ij*s.* vj*d.*

4. **The parish of saynt Nycolas.**

There is w^th^in the said parishe one acre of arable lande which was gyven to fynde a light before the high altre there. The valew wherof, as it may appere by a Rentall exhibeted as is afforsaid amountith to the Som̃e of vj*d.*

5. **The parish of mychelton vppon Ele.**

There is w^th^in the said parishe one messuage and one acre di. of lande which was gyven to fynde light before the high altre there. The yerely valew wherof as by the Rentall apperith amountith to the Som̃e of ij*s.*—wherof

Rent Resolut. In a Rent Resolute paid to sir William harb^t^ knyght by yere viij*d. ob.*

Et valet vltra clar' p' Annum xv*d. ob.*

6. **The parishe of Lankervan.**

There is w^th^in the same parishe iij q^a^rt^rs^ of an acre of Medowe grounde lying in Lanbethrie More, and a quarter of arable grounde lying in lancarvan gyven towardes the Rep'ac'ons of the body of the Churche there. The yerely Valew wherof as it may appere by a Rentall amountithe to the Some of ij*s.*

7. **The parishe of Sully.**

There is w^th^in the said parishe one Orchard and one di. acre of Medowe callid Maris Medow, gyven to fynd light before o^r^ lady there. The yrely valew wherof as it may appere by a Rentall amountithe to the Some of xvj*d.*

8. **The parishe of Wenvoo.**

There is w^th^in the same p'ishe one acre of Meddow callid saynt Barrowgis[1] acre gyven to fynde light before saynt Barrowg. The yerely Valew wherof as it may appere by the Rentall amountith to the Some of xvj*d.*

9. **The parishe of Landaf.**

There is w^th^in the same parishe one service callid David Mathewes service[2] Whervnto belongith certeyne landes and Tenths gyven to thentent to haue a prest to celebrat Masse in the Churche there for ever and he to teache Childrē and to be removable at the will and pleasure of the heyres of the said d'd Mathewe. The valew wherof as partic'l'rly it may appere by a Rentall delyverid into the Court of Augmen' amountithe to the yerely Some of cxvs. x*d.*—

Wherof

Rentts Resolut. Rentts Resolute to Dyverse parsons as it apperith by the said Rentall by the yere xij*d.*

Stipendes or Wagis. In the stipend or Wagis of John Syngar,

[1] Saint Baroc, a hermit of the Ancient British Church, whose oratory on Barry Island can still be traced. The record seems to show there was an image of this saint in Wenvoe church.

[2] For further particulars of David Mathew's Service see Vol. I. p. 259. It is also mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Hen. VIII. (1535.)

stipendarie prest there, of thage of xliijth yeres, having none other sp'uall promocyon (by yere) cxiiij*s.* x*d.*

Et valet vltra clare p' Annum n[1]

Up to this point the document has been copied in full and *verbatim.* Henceforward I give only extracts, in compressed form and modern spelling, unless otherwise indicated.

Nethe.

Lands given to find a priest to celebrate at an altar in the body of the church. The profits are levied by the proctors of the said church time out of mind, and they therewith at their will and pleasure find a priest there. Annual value 42*s.* 10*d.*

Deduct the stipend of the salaried priest, Leyson Williams, serving at the altar abovesaid, 42*s.* 10*d.*

Aberavan.

2½ acres of meadow and 2*s.* 6*d.* rent, to find a priest to celebrate Mass every Sunday in the church. Annual value 7*s.* 6*d.*

Another acre hath been taken away and dissolved by Hopkyn Thomas son unto the giver thereof. Annual value 2*s.*

Kenfig and Pill.

3 acres of arable ground, whereof 1*a.* was given to find a light before the image of Mary Magdelyne in the church; and the other 2 to be prayed for in the pulpit.[1] Yearly value 2*s.* 6*d.*

Saint Bryde Maior.

2 acres of arable land given to find light before the Rood. Yearly value 8*d.*

Lantwith [Major.]

Lands and tenements given to the finding of two priests, whereof the one is a chantry-priest having a "parpetuitie" in the chantry called Our Lady Chantry in the west end, and the other a salaried priest, removable, of the service called Our Lady Service. Annual value of the chantry lands 6*l,* and of the said service 30*s.*

[1] *Id est,* that the donor's name might be read out with others in the Bidding Prayer, from the pulpit.

Thereout, in the stipend of Edmonde Ragland,[1] salaried priest of Our Lady Service, of the age of 40 years, having none other living, by year 27*s.* 5*d.* And in the perpetuity of John Taylor, the chantry-priest, 5*l* 18*s.* 2*d.*

There be 360 houseling-people in the said parish.

There be also within the said parish, belonging to the said Chantry and Service, a chalice weighing 14 ounces, valued at 51*s.* 4*d.*, and a pair of vestments of old velvet valued at 2*s.*, all which belong to the said Chantry. *Item* to the said Service *nil*—in all 53*s.* 4*d.*

Saynt Tathans.

Lands and tenements given to find a priest to sing 3 Masses by the week continually in the chapel of Aberthaw. Yearly value 19*s.*

Saint Mary [Hill]

2 acres pasture given by one Mary Church to be prayed for in the pulpit. Yearly value 2*s.*

Llandewy.

Lands, tenements and tithe in the said parish, belonging to the free chapel of Henlles, and the incumbent there George Harbert, gent', of the age of 24 years, having none other promotion. Yearly value 40*s.* 4*d.*

Cowbridge.

Lands and tenements belonging to the service of William Prior,[2] given to find a priest to say Mass for his soul. Yearly value 11*l* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Thereout the stipend of the salaried priest, 6*l.*

The said town is a market town and walled about, having "iij c howselling people" within the same.

Swansey.

There be within the said parish certain lands, tenements and tithes belonging to the Hospital or Wardenage of Saint David, in Swansey, with the chapels of Ostermouthe and llanguge appropriate

[1] This chantry was founded by Ragland of Llysfronydd, and was always to be served by a priest of that family.

[2] *See* Vol. I., p. 259.

unto the same, founded, as is reported, to the intent to have a Master, a Vicar, two stipendiary priests and ten poor men; and they and every of them to have one of the said revenues for their livings, as hereafter may appear. Yearly value 10*l* 17*s*. 9*d*.—

Whereof

In a pension paid to Sir Edward Karne, knight, going out of the premises, unto the late suppressed cell of Wenny, by the year 26*s*. 8*d*.

In the fee or wages of Sir George Harbt, knight, Steward there by Letters Patent, by year 26*s*. 8*d*.

And in the fee or wages of Morgan John ap Hopkyn, Bailiff there by Letters Patent, by year 26*s*. 8*d*.

Richard Morgan, stipendiary priest, 6*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. a year.

Thomas Lygat, stipendiary priest, 100*s*.

And in the wages of 4 poor men, after the rate of every one 2*d*. the week, in all by the year 34*s*. 8*d*.

And in livery gowns to the same poor men after the rate of 10*s*. apiece.

Clear annual value 21*l* 9*s*. 9*d*.; which Richard Rawlins, churchwarden, taketh towards his living and the repair of the premises.

Mem. that the Vicar of Swansey hath yearly in the right of his vicarage the third part of the tithe of the said parish, not valued in the charge aforesaid.

The County of Pembroke.

20. **The parish of Saint David.**

Our Lady College founded by Adam Hutton and John Duke of Lancaster and Dame Blanche his wife, for a Master, 7 fellows and 2 choristers. And about 60 years past the same, as is reported, was united to the cathedral, to the intent to have a Master of the same College found and 27 vicars choral, 8 choristers, and other servants. And the same is situate on the north side of the cathedral church there, being covered with lead. That is to say, the church containing in length 24 yards, and in breadth 9 yards; the vestry in length 7 yards, and in breadth 5 yards; one stair covered with lead,

containing in length 6 yards *di.*, and in breadth 3 yards *di.* To the which College appertains property to the yearly value of 95*l* 17*s.*

Plate &c. Chalice and paten of silver weighing 11*oz.*

Another chalice and paten weighing 11*oz*

3 fronts for an altar, *val.* 4*s.*

4 copes *val.* 5*s.*

4 other copes 10*s.*

2 other copes 8*s.*

3 vestments with albs 20*s.*

3 mass-books 4*s.*

a pax of silver, enamelled, parcel gilt, weighing 17 ounces, *val.* 56*s.* 8*d.*

[The Master of the College had sundry other chalices, cruets, censers, bell &c.]

There is within the said parish 2 chantries founded within the cathedral church there, to the intent to find 2 priests for ever to say Mass every day and to keep the choir within the said church every Sunday and holy-day by the year.

* * *

23. **The parish of Tenby.**

Lands given to find 3 stipendiary priests to celebrate at the altars of Jesus, Saint Ann, and the Rood of Grace, for the souls of the donors. Lands given to find a lamp in the church, and to find light and an obit. There is also a Hospital or free chapel of Saint John, founded to find a Master to serve God and Our Lady and Saint John Baptist for ever. There be 900 houseling-people.

* * *

The County of Carmarthen.

The parish of karm[r]then.

A free chapel of Our Lady, called the Rood Church, in the town. Lands of the yearly value of 9*l* 10*s.* given to find a priest for ever to sing Morrow Mass daily there. Nicholas Byford is the chantry-priest.

A chalice of silver, 9*oz.*

1 pair of vestments of blue satin.

2 altar cloths.
2 small bells.

There is also in the said parish a service called Our Lady Service, in the parish church.

There is in the Castle of Karmrthen a chapel called the King's Majesty's Free Chapel. 1100 houseling-people.

"The same Towne of karmrthen ys a fayre Merkett Towne, having a fare haven, and the ffarest Towne in all South Wailles and of most Scevillytre."

* * *

The County of Cardigan.

lanbadronvawre.

There be within the said parish and in the custody of the churchwardens there for the time being 20 oxen, valued every ox at 13*s.* 4*d.*; 60 kine, every cow valued at 10*s.*; and 100 sheep, valued every sheep at 16*d.* The which cattle were given by divers of the parishioners there towards the finding of two priests to aid the vicar to minister the Sacraments and the sacramentals, and towards the reparation of the said church.

There is within the said parish one chapel called Spitykenvyn, whereunto is given by divers of the inhabitants, adjoining to the said chapel and being distant from their parish church 8 miles, towards the finding of one priest to sing Mass in the said chapel, 13 kine, every cow valued at 10*s.*; 7 yearlings at 4*s.*, and 46 sheep at 16*d.* There is within the said parish of houseling-people to the number of iij*l*' iij*l*'

36. **"The parishe of Abrvstwythe**

There is wtin the said p'ishe one grist Mill beildid vpon the comon there by the burgags and inhabitaunts of the said Towne, being of the yerely Valew of v*li.* The proffetts wherof bene yerely bestowid in and vpon the Repa'cions of one pere maid there for the saifegarde of Shippes, and in & vpon the Repa'cions of one bridge adyoininge to the said Towne—v*li.*

Landeweybrevey.

There is w^in the said p'ishe one p'ishe Churche comenly callyd the Colledge of Landeweybrevey." Roland Merick incumbent, called presenter or chaunter of the same.

* * *

THE COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Parish of Brecknock.

Christ College, founded by King H. 8 *anno* 32° *regni sui.*

Dyvynog Parish.

Chapel called ystradwallwen, to which pertain 16 kine and 5 acres.

Cappel Mihangell, with 16 acres given to the intent to have Mass within the said chapel.

Cregehouell.

A cottage given by Owen ap ll'n, clerk, to find a light before the high altar.

* * *

THE COUNTY OF RADNOR.

Clyro.

1*a.* arable, out of which 2*d.* a year hath always been paid towards the finding of a light before the image of Our Lady.

Mighell Churche.

Meadow called Gweyrne y colstone containing 3 acres; a parcel of land called Reid berrye; 4*a.* arable; 1*a.* arable, & *di.* acr' meadow, &c., given to find lights.

Tryegrynaughe.

6*l* 6*s.* 8*d.* given by one M^r Powell, clerk, towards the finding of a priest to sing Morrow Mass there.

The County of Monmouth.

Newport.

"Jenkyn Clerke his Chauntrey."

Repairs of Newport bridge.

John Thomas, chantry-priest.

Morgan ap Rosser's Chantry.

Henry Morgan, chantry-priest.

Free chapel of Saint Lawrence.

James Verney, stipendiary priest.

660 houseling-people.

"The said Towne of Newport ys a fare Mrket Towne and hathe a fayre Haveyn comyng to the same and adyoining to the same towne ys there one fare bridge, over the Ryvar of Vske being in lenthe iij c l. yardes. Where the water most comenly doithe flowe in heithe frome the low Water marke. Vpe right vij fadome. The Repa'cions of the whiche bridge doith stand thenabitaunts of the said Towne yerely in the some of *xli* and above."

Vske.

John Edwards' Chantry. John Williams, chantry-priest.

The Trunte Chantry. Edward Kemys, chantry-priest.

Messuage and garden paying 5*s.* a year towards the finding of a priest to say Morrow Mass in the parish church.

350 houseling-people.

* * *

Langome.

½ acre to find light before the high altar.

Landygewyth.

Messuage and 23 arable acres, and 8 of wood, given towards the finding of a priest for ever.

One acre called the Sepulcre Medow, given to find light before the sepulchre, paying therefor yearly one pound of wax.

The Queen's Grace is Lady of the Manor.

* * *

Karlyon.

Our Lady Service. John Williams, salary-priest.

The Rood Service. Griffith ap Ieuan, stipendiary priest.

A little chapel covered with slate, called the Chapel of Gwynnoge, with lands and tenements given towards the finding of a priest to say Mass in the said chapel.

There is in the tenure of William ap Ieuan, vicar, a garden given by John Nycoll, clerke, to be prayed for in the pulpit.

6*d.* yearly rent to the Chapter of Llandaff.

Messuage charged with 12*d.* a year to pray for the souls of Roger ap John and Mawlde his wife in the pulpit there yearly.

400 houseling-people.

* * *

Lannehangell ystyme llowyth.

Messuage and lands charged yearly with 6*d.* to find a light before the Rood.

Laneyssan.

1*a.* arable, given to find a lamp before the image of the Rood, 4*d.*

Chepstowe.

Saint Kateren's Service. John Evans, chantry-priest.

480 houseling-people.

"The saide Towne of Chepstow ys both a portt Towne and a m^r^kett Towne, and well wallid being somewatt in Dekey, the same Towne standyth w^t^in 2 miles of the Ryver of Seyverne and yonyng upon the Ryver of Wye, wher of late the Inhabitaunts of the said Towne dyd beyld a goodly Bridge of Tymbre over the said Ryver of Wye, where yt doithe floye and ebbe vnder said Bridge frome the lowe water marke vpright ix ffadome by reason wherof the yerely Rep'acc'ons of the said Bridge ys very chargeable to the said Inhabitants."

* * *

101. **Byssheton.**

A garden given to find light before the picture of Our Lady in the parish church. 4*d.* a year.

103. **Lanwennorth.**

12*a.* arable and 12*a.* of meadow, given to have a priest to say the Morrow Mass every Sunday in the church.

104. **Langattoycke keleuyk,**

1*a.* meadow given to be prayed for in the pulpit. 6*d.* a year.

105. **Goytrey.**

10*a.* arable and ½*a.* meadow given to find light before the high altar.

106. **Aburgeavenny.**

A chantry with lands and tenements. Richard ap Hoell G'l'm, chantry-priest.

A tenement given by John Mere, sometime the vicar, for the keeping of an obit in the parish church yearly.

Meadow called key yr ffranks given by Watkyn Gunter to the intent aforesaid.

300 houseling-people.

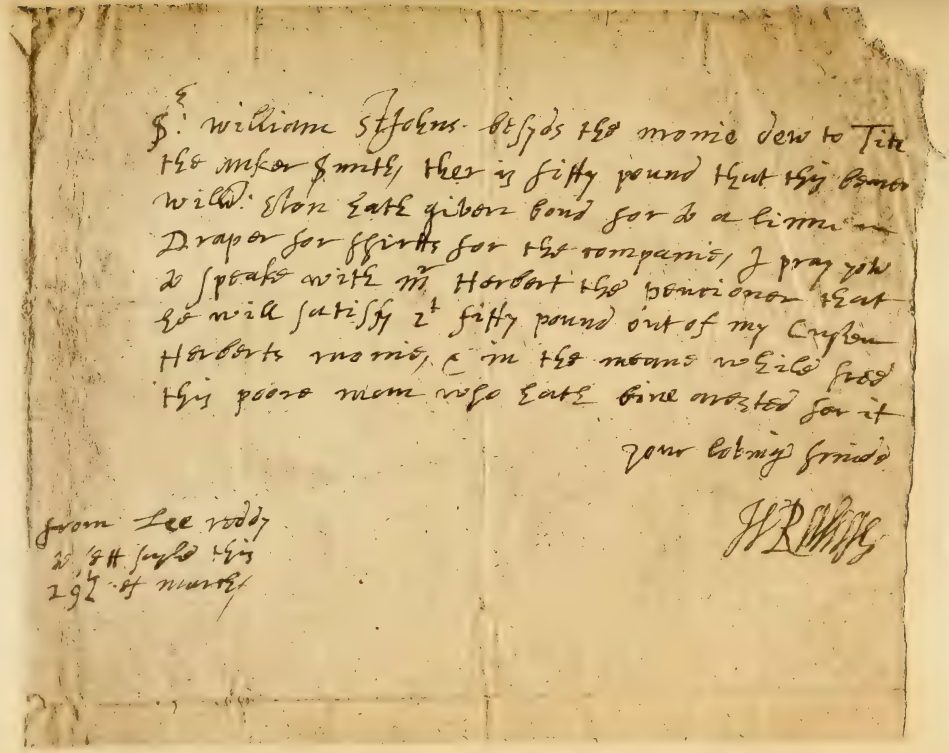
CHAPTER VIII.

Corporation Miscellanea.

THE old tin box in the Town Clerk's safe contains a mass of miscellaneous documents, on paper and parchment, the bulk of which seem incapable of more definite classification than that adopted above. Nor is it an easy matter to arrange these heterogeneous papers in a satisfactory order. The sequence in which they are here set out appears to be the only one practicable, though it is not strictly chronological. I begin this chapter with a note of nine Bonds in security for moneys payable to the Corporation for the relief of the poor. The dates range from 1687 to 1701.

Next we have a notice dated 1734, to the Cardiff Churchwardens and Overseers, concerning funds bequeathed to the poor of Cardiff by Captain John Price, R.N. This matter was, many years later, the subject of a suit in Chancery. Under date 1767 comes another notice relating to the Price charity.

The muniments of Fonmon Castle, which have been kindly submitted by Oliver H. Jones, Esq., J.P., furnish (besides other records which will be hereafter cited) an interesting appointment, by the Town Council, of two gentlemen to act as collectors of voluntary



FACSIMILE OF LETTER FROM SIR WALTER RALEIGH TO SIR WM. ST. JOHN [1617].
The "Cousin Herbert" referred to was, probably, William Herbert of Saint Fagans, and afterwards of Cogan Pill.
(Now in the possession of the Marquess of Bute.)

contributions towards the building of a new Town Hall at Cardiff. It is of the year 1741.[1]

From 1739 to 1818 I have given some notes of apprentices indentured at Cardiff.

In 1792 appears a notice to the Constables concerning the licensing of inns in the Borough, to which is appended a list of the licensed houses of Cardiff.

In 1771 appears, as a single sample of such a record, a Warrant in a bastardy case.

For 1811, 1813 and 1837 I have given an example of some papers connected with the procedure in the old Town Court, of which obsolete tribunal more will be said at a later stage of this work. The papers are an Entry of Action, and a Warrant of arrest for Debt, with the Process.

We now come to a most interesting and amusing series of small papers, viz., a selection from the Vouchers or receipts for payments made on behalf of the Corporation, 1789—1803. They abound in allusions to curious byegone customs and obsolete institutions, and also in touches of unconscious humour. Among them we have such *minutiae* as repairs to the Town Hall and its clock, the stocks and the pillory, the maces, the Corporation pews in Saint John's church, etc. Not the least interesting are the vouchers in connection with the celebration of occasions of public rejoicing, viz., Christmas, Royal anniversaries, national victories, the Peace of 1801, the perambulation of the bounds, and the arrival of the Judges. Similar proceedings attended the marriage of Lord Mountstuart in 1792, and the birth of his son in the following year. Such celebrations were marked by the ringing of Saint John's church bells, and, on days of special solemnity, by the illumination of the Town Hall, the holding of banquets, and free drinks in public houses—all paid for by the Corporation. This was, indeed, the era of feasting in general, and of rum punch in particular, and the loyal Cardiff burgesses thoroughly imbibed the spirit of their age. In 1792 the Cardiffians burned an effigy of Tom Paine, the Deistic and Republican writer, who had incurred the dislike of Britons by his active sympathy with the French Revolution. The effigy was fully dressed, it was hanged and burnt, and the *auto dà fé* seems to have been publicly announced

[1] Mr. Jones has been so good as to present this document to the Corporation.

three days beforehand. In 1796 the Corporation subscribed five guineas to the Cardiff Races, a payment which was regularly made for many years.

Previous to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, the finances of Cardiff Borough were managed by two officials known as the Common Attornies, who were chosen annually with the other elective officers—though in practice they often continued in office over successive years. The old papers in the Town Clerk's safe comprise the Accounts of the Common Attornies from 1783 to 1822. The matters of interest most frequently referred to in these accounts are the annual chief-rent paid to the Lord, the Bailiffs' charities, Corporation rents, repair of the gates and bridges, weights and measures, the Water Bailiff's receipts, conviviality, and the Town Pump—which last occupied quite an undue share of public attention at this period. From an entry under the date 1 June 1786, we learn that there was a Record Room at the Guildhall. Considerable sums were from time to time paid to the landlord of the Cardiff Arms, that being the hostelry patronised by the Corporation for purposes of public festivity.

There are some Bills of Costs paid by the Corporation to their Town Clerk, from 1789 to 1825. They contain many curious particulars relative to such matters as Elections, wherein we may mark the intimate connection which then existed between Cardiff and her "contributory boroughs." We see also how a compliance with the Test Act, as a guarantee against Popish opinions, was indispensable to every candidate or nominee for public office. The Serjeants-at-Mace, no less than the Bailiffs, had to receive the Sacrament in the Established Church before they could validly hold their several offices.

The oldest book of the Town Court commences 1729, and continues to the year 1732; but these earliest entries are made in the volume which is mainly taken up with Minutes of Council, and which will hereafter be printed under the heading "Minutes of Council, Vol. II." Later Town Court Books extend from 1774 to 1818, but their contents are of a nature so purely formal and uninteresting, that I need not extract from them more than may serve for an illustration. The actions are all for small debts, and call for no particular dissertation. Debtors arrested by process out of this Court were detained in the custody of the Serjeants-at-Mace.

Bonds.

1687—1701.

[On several slips of paper, tied in bundles.]

2 January 1687. Herbert James, stonemason; Thomas James, stonemason; and Richard Davies, sailor, are bound to John Richards and Alexander Pursell, Bailiffs. Witnessed by Charles Davis, Christopher Mathews and William Thomas.

1691. Bond by William Jones, Alderman, and Cradock Wells, Alderman, to Cradock Nowell and Lewis Cox, Bailiffs of Cardiff, and their successors for the time being, for the payment of £5 and interest, to the use of the poor of the Almshouse. Signed in the presence of W. Thomas & William ffrinche.

1691. Bond by Cradock Nowell and Lewis Cox, as above. Signed in presence of the same as last. To Edward John and Edward Thomas James, overseers for Saint John's parish.

1691. Bond by Alderman Alexander Pursell and William Richards to Cradock Nowell and Lewis Cox, Bailiffs.

1691. Bond by Thomas Williams and John Archer, Aldermen, to the same.

1691. William Thomas, gentleman, and Joseph Hoare, mercer. William Murton, "sallarius," and William Miles, "galler."[1] William Lambert, maltster, and Christopher Mathew, surgeon.

1699. Bond by George Stephens, Esq[e], and Robert Thomas, chemist, to William Lambert, Bailiff. Signed in presence of Lewis Cox and William Lloyd.

1700. Bond for payment of 50 shillings to George Stephens and William Lambert, and their successors, Bailiffs of Cardiff for the time being, to the use of the poor of the Almshouse. Signed &c by Henry Hamond, "Malster," and Nathaniel Wells, cordwainer, in presence of Emanuel Miles and W. Thomas.

1701. Bond by Emanuel Miles, feltmaker, and Alexander Pursell, goldsmith, to George Stephen and William Lambert, Bailiffs. Signed in presence of W. Thomas and Nathaniel Wells.

[1] Presumably these words mean "salter" and "gaoler."

Notice *re* Capt. Price's Charity.

1734.

[One leaf of paper.]

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan.

Whereas we have had Notice from you or some of you after reciteing amongst severall other things that Cap^{t} John Price late Comander of the Barflewr Man of War by his last Will and Testament did give and bequeath one Hundred pounds to be payd to the Church wardens and Overseers of the poor of Cardiffe to be placed out at Interest and the Interest thereof to be annually applyed in putting out one or more poor boys Apprentice or Apprentices And that he also gave another one Hundred pounds to the said Town and parish to be put out at Interest and the Interest thereof to be applyed annually in buying bread for the poor And that William Richards Esquire Dece'd (to whom we are Executors) got the said two Hundred pounds into His Hands and gave his Bond to Sir Edward Stradling Barr^{t} and to Alexander Pursel and William Lambert Aldermen for the same and that severall Actions or Suits were depending about the calling in of the said money And that you were desirous to preserve the s^{d} Charity money from being misapplyed or spent in Controversies and willing that the same should be placed out at Interest upon Land Security and not to remain upon the s^{d} Bond requireing us to pay the said two Hundred pounds and Interest either to the said Sir Edward Stradling or to you the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor We the persons Subscribing the Executors of the said W^{m} Richards to shew you that our hole Intention is to preserve and secure the said Charity money and prevent the same from being imbezled or misapplyed Do give you Notice that we are ready and willing to give Land Security for the s^{d} Charity money and to Convey and Assign a Mortgage in ffee of all that Capitall Messuage or Mansion House called Duffryn with the Lands there unto belonging and severall other Tenements in the parish of Aberdare

in the s[d] County from James Jones Gentleman and his Wife to the s[d] William Richards for the principall Sum̄e of Seven Hundred twenty and three pounds and four shillings as such Security in such manner as Councell shall approve and to make out a title to the same to the Satisfaction of the Councell for the s[d] Sir Edward Stradling. Witness our Hands the 28[th] day of January 1734.

Mich. Richards
Hum. Jones
Hen. Llewellin.

[On the back is written :—]

In Chancery. 11[th] Nov[r] 1777.
Between the Att'y General at the Relation of Tho[s] Edwards Esq[r] & Powell Edwards Cl'k, and W[m] Richards Esq[r]

Deed of Appointment.

1741.

[Fonmon Muniments. Long strip of parchment.]

Cardiffe Town. Whereas in pursuance of an Order of Councell made at the Guildhall in Cardiffe on Thursday the fourth of March 1741 by the Majority of the Corporation then present it was amongst other things Ordered that Roger Powell the Younger and Edmund Lloyd Esquires or either of them, Were appointed and Constituted to receive Contributions towards the Building of a New Town Hall for the said Town and afterwards to pay and account for y[e] same as y[e] majority of this Corporac'on shall direct By Vertue of which said Order We Do hereby Appoint and Constitute them the said Roger Powell and Edmund Lloyd or either of them to receive such Contributions and Sumes of Money as have already been Contributed or shall hereafter be Subscribed or Contributed towards the Building or Carrying on the said building Designed for a Town and County Hall In Witness whereof We have hereunto Sett our Hands and

Caused our Common Corporation Seal to be hereunto affixed this 4th day of March in the year of our Lord 1741.

[L.S.]

Geo. Watkins
John Okey
Will. Mathew
David Owen
Jno. Tanner
R. Jenkins
Thos Seabrook
Jas Owen
Moses Morgan
Jon Thomas Jr

List of Apprenticeship Indentures.

1739—1818.

1739 June 28. Pethuel Meredith, son of John Meredith, shoemaker, deceased, apprenticed to Richard ab Evan, shoemaker. Henry Llewellin and Alexander Purcell junior, Churchwardens of Saint John's; Ralph Bowen and Walter Rosser, Overseers of the same parish; Gabriel Evans and Isaac Rosser, Churchwardens of Saint Mary's; and John Howell and William Brewer, Overseers of the same.

1739 July 12. Thomas, son of Lionel Stibbs, peruke maker, apprenticed to Philip Meredith, shoemaker.

1740 May 24. Edward, son of Edward Price, glover, deceased, apprenticed to John Hussey junior, shoemaker.

1742 April 17. Henry, son of Henry Watts, victualler, deceased, apprenticed to Nicholas Jayne, blacksmith.

1745 November 27. James, son of Ann Jenkin, widow, apprenticed to Thomas Thomas, farrier.

1748 April 8. William Thomas apprenticed to Emmanuel Jones, shoemaker.

1751 May 20. James Thomas apprenticed to Gabriel Lewis, feltmaker. Henry Williams and William Jones, Churchwardens, and Michael Brewer jn'r and John Carey jn'r, Overseers of Saint John's;

and John Watkins and John Howell, Churchwardens, and the said John Watkins and William Jones, Overseers of Saint Mary's.

1754 November 4. John Morgan apprenticed to William Foord, shoemaker, of Saint Mary's parish. Thomas Lewis and Isaac Rosser, Churchwardens; Thomas Lewis and Hezekiah Hopkins, Overseers. (Printed form).

1755 May 17. Isaac Rosser apprenticed to Isaac Rosser senior, glazier.

1757 August 24. Anthony, son of William Ford, shoemaker, apprenticed to his said father.

1759 September 21. Samuel Phillips apprenticed to Christopher Phillips, tailor.

1818 William, son of William Williams, of Roath, miller, apprenticed to Samuel Dimond, baker and confectioner.

The above (except the last) are expressed to be apprenticed as poor children, under the Will of Capt. Price, who left £100 for that object. The counterpart Indentures were produced in the Chancery suit of 1777, in which the Attorney General, at the Relation of Thomas Edwards, Esq^{r}, and Powel Edwards, Clerk, sued William Richards, Esq^{r}, for £30 arrears of interest owing by his grandfather and himself as Trustees of the Charity.

Precept *re* Licensed Victuallers.

1792.

Cardiff Town to wit. To the Constables of the said Town. By virtue of a Warrant from his Majestys Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said Town to us directed you are hereby required to give Notice to all Licensed Innkeepers and Alehouse-keepers and Licensed Brandy Sellers or other retailers of distilled Liquors to be drank in their Houses within the said Town and also to all persons unlicensed (so far as the same shall come to your knowledge) who do intend to offer themselves to be Licensed at the next General Meeting of the said Justices for that purpose that they do Personally appear before the said Justices at the Guildhall in the said Town on Saturday the 19th day of May Instant at the hour of

Eleven in the forenoon of same day to take or renew their Licenses for the year ensuing And also to give them Notice that every person then and there to be Licensed must Personally enter into a Recognizance in the sum of Ten Pounds together with two Sureties in five Pounds each or one surety in Ten Pounds that they will not do or suffer any unlawful Games and that they will keep good order and Rule within their respective Houses and other places and if any shall be hindred by sickness or other reasonable Cause to be allowed by the said Justices that he must procure two sureties then and there to be bound in the like manner in Ten Pounds each.

And unto such Persons as have not been licensed for the year preceding You are further to give Notice that no license will be granted to any of them unless he also at the same time and Place Produce a Certificate under the Hands of the Minister and the Major Part of the Churchwardens and Overseers or else of three or four reputable and substantial householders of the said Town Setting forth that he is of good fame and of sober life and conversation.

And you are to make a return to the said Justices at the same time and place in writing under your hand containing the names of all such Persons as you shall have summoned so to appear before them as aforesaid together with the Dwelling Places and the Signs by which their Houses are known. Hereof fail not at your Peril. Given under our Hands the 16th day of May 1792.

J. Bird.
Thomas Davis.

[Endorsed]

William Rees mason Armes.
John Richards unicorn.
John Bird Red Leyon.
William Priest.
Edward Rowland Rose and Crown.
Morgan Richards glove and shears.
Thomas Evans Bores Head.
Thomas John Cros keys.
Marey gedrych new grene Dragon.
william Reese ould grene Dragon.
John williams Three Tuns.

Edw^{d} Whiteing.
Williams Ewins Three Casels.
marey Johns Ship and Castel.
Thomas Dalton.
william Prichard with Lion.
William Westmacutt Greyhound.
Robert Thomas Five Bells.
Edward Thomas Cardiff Arms.
Jn^{o} Lewis Globe.
Tho^{s} Graves.
walter Phillips the Red Cow.
James Thomas Cardiff Bote.
Winnefrid Gedrych the Ship.
Mary Thomas Black Lion.
Edward Ellis Blue Anchor.
Thomas Lewis three Crans.
William Williams Plow & Harrow.
Paul Price Kings Head.
William Stone Shoulder & Mutton.
W^{m} Brewer Ship & Dolphin.
John Bradley angel.

Notice *re* Capt. Price's Charity.

1767.

[One leaf of paper.]

Having rec^{d} a written Paper dated the 23 Inst. signed by you as Bayliffs of the Town of Cardiff, intimating that Capt. Price had given the sum of one hundred pounds; the Interest whereof was to be yearly applied for the placing out of Poor Children of the Town of Cardiff Apprentices, and that the same was deposited at Interest in the hands of my Grandfather W^{m} Richards, and that six Years Interest amounting to thirty pounds now remains due from me as Representative of the said W^{m} Richards, and by order of Comon Councel requiring me to pay into the hands of Henry Williams

Tallow Chandler one of the Common Attorneys of the said Town the said Thirty pounds on or before the 5th day of October next for the purposes aforesaid This is to give you Notice, that I shall on the said fifth day of October at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon attend at the Dwelling House of the said Henry Williams and will be ready to pay into your hands, or into the hands of the said Henry Williams all such principal money and Interest as may be made to appear that my said Grandfather owed or myself owe, or ought to pay on the account aforesaid, and on having up and receiving such security or securities as were given for the same. As Witness my hand the 28th day of Septr 1767.

Wm Richards.

To Thos Edwards & Alexr Purcel.

[On the back is written :—]

The Att'y General at the Relation of Thos Edwards Esqr & Powell Edwards Clerk is the Informant, and Wm Richards Esqr Deft

At the Execution of a Comission for the Examination of Witnesses in this Cause this paper Writing was produced & shewn to John Priest Gent. and James Owen and by them deposed unto on the Part of the Informant to the 15th Interr'y by and before us

Will. Rees
Edwd Lewis
Thos Williams Jr

[Endorsed]

28th Septr 1767. Notice from Wm Richards Gent. abt the Poor Apprentices money.

In Chancery
11th Novr 1777.

Edwards Cl'k Informant, and
Wm Richards Esqr Deft

At the Execution of a Comic'on for the Examination of Witnesses in this Cause this paper Writing was produced and shewn to John Lewellin Esqr, Henry Yeomans Esqr, John Priest, Henry Lewis, Elizabeth Purcell & James Owen and by them

severally deposed unto to the 6th 7th & 8th Interr'ies on the Part of the Informant by and before us

Edwd Lewis
Will. Rees
Thos Williams Jr

[Endorsed]
Notice for Captain Prys's Money.

Warrant in Bastardy.

1771.

[One sheet of paper.]

Cardiff Town in the County of Glamorgan.

To the Constables of the said Town *and to Evan Thomas Sworn Constable to execute this Warrant* [struck out.]

Whereas Elinor Cattwck of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist in the Town of Cardiff aforesaid in the said County of Glamorgan [*spinster*] Singlewoman hath by her Voluntary Examination taken in Writing upon Oath Before Me Alexander Purcel Esquire One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Town of Cardiff this present Day declared herself to be with Child, And that the said Child is likely to be born a Bastard and Chargeable to the Parish of Saint John the Baptist aforesaid And that William Stone of the said Parish of Saint John the Baptist in the Town of Cardiff aforesaid Perukemaker is the Father of the said Child; And Whereas Thomas Stibbs One of the Overseers of the poor of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist aforesaid in Order to Indemnify the said Parish in the premisses hath applied to me to Issue out my Warrant for the Apprehending of the said William Stone: I do therefore hereby Command you immediately to Apprehend the said William Stone And to bring him before Me or some Other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Town, to find security to Indemnify the said Parish of Saint John the Baptist in the Town of Cardiff aforesaid or else to find sufficient Surety for his Appearance at the

next General Sessions to be holden for the said Town, then and there to abide and perform such Order or Orders as shall be made in pursuance of an Act passed in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth concerning Bastards Begotten and born out of lawful Matrimony. Given under my Hand and Seal this 28th day of February in the year of our Lord 1771.

Alexr Purcel. [L.S.]

Town Court Papers.

The following papers are connected with the Town Court, as to which see also later in this chapter.

[Half a sheet of small notepaper.]

Cardiff Town
Court of Record.

Rickett Willett agt John Short
In Debt 39/11*d.*
Thos Herne agt Thos Millard
In Debt 39/11*d.*
Please enter the above for
Chas Brown,
Plts Atty
31st Octr 1811.

1813.

[Printed form on paper.]

Cardiff Town to wit. George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To the Serjeants at Mace and Constables of the said Town.

We command you that you take James Young, late of the said Town, Yeoman, if to be found in the said town, and keep him in safe Custody, so that you may have his Body before the Bailiffs of the said town, at the next Court to be holden at the Guild-hall for the

town aforesaid, to answer to David Gwynne in a plea of debt of fifteen shillings and six pence due from you to him [*sic*] upon promises; and have you then and there this precept. Witness Henry Hollier, Esquire, Senior Bailiff of the said Town, the 19th day of August in the fifty third year of our Reign.

N. Wood — Wood

Plaintiff's Attorney. — Town Clerk.

James Young

You are served with this Process to the Intent that you may by your Attorney appear in His Majesty's Court of Record for the said Town, at the Return thereof, being the 2d day of September 1813, in order to your Defence in this Action.

1837 March 2.

A Process worded as above, returnable on this date, but engrossed on a long narrow strip of parchment, under seal of Richards, Town Clerk, directed to Timothy Thomas, by Henry Morgan, Attorney for the Plaintiff, John Mellard; Charles Crofts Williams being Mayor.

[Endorsed]

Feby 18th Personally Served a copy of this Writ. David Evans.

Bundles of Vouchers.

1789—1803.

The Corporation of Town Cardiff. 1789 July 1 &c. Work done for the Town hall. To Thos Richards.

To a Bar for the Chymney in the Jury room 3*s.* 2*d.*
To a spring and mending the hammer of the Clock 1*s.* 6*d.*
Iron work for the Stock of the Bell and ½ day fixing it 5*s.*
15 squares for the Bench 3*s.* 9*d.*
a hand Cuff, 2 staples for do 8*d.*
a new pintle and scrolls for the Vane, 2 hoops 7*s.* 6*d.*
3 doz. of staynails to hold the Shoots at 2*d.* Each 7*s.*

Approved. Saml Sabine.

Recd in full by me Thomas Richards.

The Worshipfull Bayliffs of the Corporation of Cardiff. To W. Willson. 1789—1791.

Years Sallary for the hall Clock £1.

Wire & oil for d° 2*s.*

Steel punch 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cleans the Clock before Sessions £1 . 1*s.*

J. Evans. June 1st 1791. Pay the above bill.

B. Williams.

June 27th 1791. Settled the Above with Mr John Evans.

W. Willson.

Mr. Frances Minnit. To Edmund Rowland mason. 1790 May 19.

Work done in Building a Wall between the Hays and the Town ditch and Mending the Stiles.

The Corporation of Cardiff. To Edwd Rowland Mason. 1790 July.

To Seting the Stocks up 2*s.*

To 2 Sacks of Lime used at the house 1*s.* 2*d.*

Cardiff. 21 August 1790. Bloom Williams & John Richards Esqrs Bailiffs. To W. Brewer.

To a New Stocks for Town £2 . 2*s.*

To Makeing Window Curtains for Hall 5*s.*

J. Richards.

1791. Account of W. Willson.

To half Years Sallery for the Hall Clock 10*s.*

Wire & Oil for d° 2*s.*

Two Ink Stands & Bottles for the hall 2*s.*

Mends the Large Masses, Sawdering the Armes of the Crowns, takeing out the Bruisses, & Makeing a New Scrole under the Crown, & Silver for D° 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mends the Small Masses, takeing out the Bruisses, Sawdering the Lozenge Round the Armes, & New fitting up 5*s.*

To Messrs John and Wm Evans Common Attorneys. Gentlemen please to pay the above Bill.

Saml Sabine.

Cardiff June 21th 1791.

The Ringers Beges Leave to Present their Best Respects to the bailiffs of the Town of Cardiff and begs thay will sign this Paper.

Mr John Evans be Please to Pay to the Ringers the Sum of Eighteen Shillings for Ringing Christmas holly Days for the year 1790.

Settled the obove. B. Williams.
Wm Owen.

Recd the 12th of Septembr 1791, of the Worshipful Bailiffs of the Corporation of Cardiff, by the Hands of Mr John Evans their Chamberlain the Sum of Eight Shillings, for drawing Returns of the several Vessels cleared within the sd Corporation, for One Year ended the 1st August 1791.

Rd Price.

1792. Expences Laid out upon The Pillory.
1 hallin ye poste for Cart 1*s.*
Do Sawing & Carring 2*s.* 6*d.*
to My Self 1 Day at 2*s.*

[Endorsed]
No 24. pillory. 5*s.*

1792. Worck Don upon ye town to and for ye Corporation of Cardiff as followeth
Masonry Worck
David Williams 7 Day at 2*d.* 14*s.*
Do John Jenkins Mason for taking up ye Bumb at 2. 2*s.*
D Labrur Do at 16. 1*s.* 6*d.*

[Endorsed]
John Jenkins Mason Upon ye pump 2 . 5 . 6.

Cardiff Town 5th May 1792.

To Messrs. John and Willm Evans Common Attorneys. Gentlemen please to pay the Bearers three Constables one Shilling and

Sixpence Each, who I order'd to attend in the Market in order to see that the Stalions did not parade about Town.

Sam[l] Sabine

Rec[d] y[e] above p[r]
Thomas Leyshon.
John Morgan.
Thomas Newton.

Cardiff Sep[r] 21[st] 92. The Corporation to Will[m] Evans.
For the Men ac Who Asested
To Take the Pillory Up an Down at
Several Times 8*s.* 2*d.*

John Richards & Bloom Williams Esq[rs] Bailiffs of the Town of Cardiff, To Jenkin Morgan. Oct[r] 28[th] 1792.

To 1 quarters Attending the Markett to weigh the Butter, brot for sale 4*s.*

Jo. Richards.

To M[r] John Evans Comon Att[y]

Pay the Town Clerk five Guineas to be given by him to the Ringers of Cardiff for Bell Ringing on the Marriage of the R[t] Hon[ble] Lord Vis[t] Mountstuart.

25 Dec. 1792.

J. Richards
B. Williams.

December 29, 1792.
For the use of Tom pain.
Hat & Oilcase 3*s.*
Fales shirt & Cravvet 2*s.* 6*d.*
Gloves & Hose 4*s.* 2*d.*
Shooes 7*s.* 6*d.*
The Carpender wood & Labour 5*s.*
Black Ribbon 4*d.*
To making the Efegi of Tom pain £1 . 1*s.*
To three Days serving the pubblications 6*s.* £2 . 9 . 6

If the Magistrates will give an order for the Payment of half the above sum, it will be very sufficient.

B. Williams.

7br the 4th/94.

Pay the Sum of one pound four shillings & 9*d.* to Samuel Philips.

Henry Hollier.

To the Common Atts of the Town of Cardiff.

September 5, 1794. Rd the Contence by John Eavens Commons Atty

Mr John Evans.

Pay Watkin William Hangman the sum of five shillings for Hanging Tom Pain and at last burnt him.

B. Williams.

Cardiff Jany the 9th/93.

N.B. Place this five shillings to Corporation Account.

To Mr Jon Evans,

Cardiff Toll Renter.

Cardiff February the 22nd 1793.

Mr John Evans, The bearer Watkin Williams *Alias* hangman to Tom Pain; was promised half a guinea for the Job.—you have pd him five shillings in part, pay him the remainder and place it to the Corporation Account.

B. Williams

Watkin Williams Pd

Mr John Evan, Cardiff.

[2*d.* impressed stamp. Halfpenny paper-stamp.]

The Corporation of Cardiff. To Theods Benjn Collier. 1793 March 15 &c.

(Locks, handles, hinges, &c. for the Corporation pews in Saint John's church.)

2 Setts neat Composition Ornaments for 2 Pews £1 4*s.*

Packing Box 2*s.*

To making a neat Scrowl Iron for holdind the Maces Ornamented with a Coronet painted 3 times & Gilt £3 . 13 . 6.

1 *Sett Ornaments for a Pew* 12*d.*

[This item is struck out and marked "Returnd."]

Rec^{d} for T. B. Collier.

Sophia Collier.

Cardiff 2^{d} May 1796.

To Messrs. Thomas, and Bird, Common Attorneys. Gentlemen please to pay the above Bill.

Sam^{l} Sabine.

M^{r} John Evans,

Pay M^{r} Phillips, the best Cryer ever was in Cardiff 6*d*.

B. Williams.

March 30th/93.

D^{o} 3 times Crying Mark^{t} Measures & Nuisances 1*s*. 6*d*.

2*s*/-

John Evans.

Pay the bell ringers two guineas on account of the happy Delivery of Lady Mountstuard of a Son. Place the same to the Corporation Account.

B. W.

Cardiff Aug^{t} 14/93.

[Endorsed]

The Ringers for Lady Mount Stuart.

1794. Trespasses Allowed David John for destroying part of his Garden in making the Glamorgan Canal near the Blackwares in the parish of S^{t} John Cardiff. 10*s*.

Surveyed and Valued by

W^{m} Morrice

W^{m} Llewellin.

Cardiff Arms Cardiff

The Corporation of Cardiff to Edward Thomas.

1794 June 13^{t}

Twenty Suppers £2 . 10*s*.

Wine £3 . 7 . 6.

Punch £1.

Brandy 2*s.* 6*d.*
Rum 2*s.*
Negus 3*s.*
Ale Cyder, & Porter 12*s.* 4*d.*

£7 · 17 · 4

Paid me the above
Sep^r 25^th^ E. Thomas.
John Hussey.

Cardiff Town To Witt. June 14, 1794.

A List of Subscriptions rec'd by the Ringers of the said Town for Ringing on Account of the happy Success of the Brittish fleet.

M^r^ John Evans. June 14^th^ Give the Ringers £1 . 1 . 0.
Cardiff.
Rec^d^ y^e^ above per
John Hussey
Thomas Newton.

The Worshipfull Bailiffs of the Corporation of Cardiff. To W. Willson.

1794 May 29^th^ &c.
To a Years Sallary for the hall Clock £1.
To three new wires for D^o^ 1*s.* 6*d.*
Oil for D^o^ 1*s.*
Cleang the Clock £1 . 1*s.*
Repairing the hour & Minnet wheels 2*s.* 6*d.*
New Spring wire 6*d.*
oil for D^o^ 6*d.* £2 · 7 · 0
15^th^ Sep^r^ 1794.
Henry Hollier.

The Corporation of Cardiff To Tho^s^ Rees. 1794 Oc^br^ 17 &c.
¼ Day to mend & put on a Lock on the school room Door in High Street 1*d.*
1 Stock Loock 2*s.* 6*d.*
1 Thumb latch 1*s.*
2 Days to prepare Joist for Tho^s^ John house high Street 5*s.*

1 Day to trap Door & new Garret door 2*s.* 6*d.*
Paid Sawyers for sawing oak 2*s.*
Paid Wm. Miles for halling timber from the dobinpitts 5*s.*

1795 March 13, &c.

3 Days to mend Doors & making new Sliders for the Shutters of the Shop 7*s.* 6*d.*
½ Day to take the loocks of the Baileys & Aldermen Seats in Church to be repaired & put them on 1*s.* 3*d.*
1 Brass Boult for the Bailey Seat 6*d.*

B. Williams.

The Corporation of Cardiff To Jane Lewis Hallkeeper. March 1795.
To Cleaning the Hall after meat &c. was given to the poor 5*s.*
to d° after wheat which remained in the Hall for the poor 5*s.* 6*d.*
to d° before the Sessions 2*s.*

12*s.* 6*d.*

B. Williams.

Rec^d^ July 1796 the above Sum
the mark **X** of
Jane Lewis.

The Church Wardens of the Parish of S^t^ John the Baptist, Cardiff.

1795 May 14. To the Ringers of said Town.

To Ringing the Bells on Acco^t^ of the Corporation Walking the Boundaries of the diff^t^ Parish 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gent^n^ Please to pay the Ringers the above & place the same in your Acco^t^

Pay the above.

B. Williams.

The Worshipfull Bayliffs of the Corporation of Cardiff. To Edw^d^ Jones.

For publishing the Horse 2 Twice 1*s.*
For Sticking up Several Bills concerning Military Affairs 6*d.*
Crying the High Markett 6*d.*——2*s.*

To M^r^ Tho^s^ Morgan
Cardiff.

The Worshipfull Corporation of the Town of Cardiff To the Ringers of the said Town.

1795 July 1st

To Ringing on Acco^{t} of the Victory obtain'd over the French by the Brittish Fleet £1 . 1 . 0.

To the Commons Attorneys of the said Town. Gent^{n} Please to Pay the above & place the same to the Corporation Acco^{t}

[In dorso]

As John Richards Esq^{re} ordered you to put on the Ringers you will give them one guinea and place it to the Corporation Account.

P.S.—Remember the Hall Steps.

July 2nd 1795. B. Williams.

To M^{r} Tho^{s} Thomas.

[On a printed form.]

Received the 22^{d} Day of July 1795 of M^{r} Thomas Jones the Sum of Eight Shillings being 8 Years Burgage Rent due at Michaelmas last to the Right Hon. John, Earl of Bute.

£0 . 8 . 0. By me

J. Bird.

The Corporation of Cardiff To W. Willson. 1795 Octo^{r} 25th

Clean^{g} the Hall Clock £1 . 1 . 0.

Takeing Down the Dial work of the Clocks inside and putting up, for the Dial to be New Gilded 2*s.* 6*d.*

New wire from the Clock to Bell 1*s.*

Half Years Sallary 10*s.*

Dec^{r} 14th Rec^{d} the Contents

W. Willson.

The Corporation of Cardiff To Tho: Morgan. 1795 Aug^{t}

2 Sq^{rs} in the Town Hall 1*s.* 6*d.*

paint^{g} Iron rails 3 times in Oil finished green £3.

paint^{g} cupola Iron 1st time gild^{g} ball vane &c 7*s.* 6*d.*

3 books of gold leaf 5*s.* 3*d.*

paint^{g} cupola cornice pilasters &c 3 times in Oyl helping to put lead on 10*s.* 6*d.*

3 lights in Tho^{s} Newtons shop 10*s.* 6*d.*

Dial plate & hands painted & gilded £2 . 5 . 10½.

a casem^{t} lead & 1 Sq^{r} in Jury room 1*s.* 6*d.*

1796 March. Mend^{g} hall keepers window 1*s.* 3*d.*

Cardiff 25th July 1796.

To Mes^{rs} Thomas and Bird, Common Attorneys. Gentlemen, pleas to pay Jacob Thomas two Shilling for repairing the School House.

Sam^{l} Sabine.

Cardiff. 28th July 1796.

To Mes^{rs} Thomas, and Bird, common Attorneys. Gentlemen, please to pay M^{r} John Bradley five Guineas, being the Corporation Subscription to the Races for the year 1796.

£5 . 5 . 0. Sam^{l} Sabine.

Rec^{d} 19th Novem^{r} 1796 of M^{r} Thomas Morgan the sum of Ten Shillings being the usual allowance (for Wine) given by the Corporation of Cardiff in Changeing the Sergeants at Mace.

Thomas Charles.

The Corporation of Cardiff to Jane Lewis.

To Cole at the first Meeting of the Justices to the town Hall 20*s.* Pay the above bill.

B. Williams.

Cardiff, Dec^{r} 19th 1796.

Ten Quarts of Ale 2*s.* 6*d.*
to the Ringers by the Orders of
Bloom Williams Esq^{r}
March 7th 1797. M^{r} T. Morgan, Cardiff.

[Endorsed]
Ale for ringers.

Corporation of Cardiff,

Cardiff 22 March 1797

Bought of Henry Williams,
Draper & Mercer,
King Street.
Wholesale and Retail.

18 y^ds green Linds.—1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
1½ ,, D° D° —1. 1½*d.*

1*s.* 7½*d.*

Receiv^d Same Time
T. Lloyd.

[The above is a printed billhead, having in the left-hand margin a very good engraving on copperplate of Hope leaning on her anchor.]

Corporation of Cardiff D^r To Jacob Thomas & Jenkin Morgan.

1797 August 15^th To Repairs done of the Roof of the Alldermans Ile, and White Washing and Colouring the Same by Agreement of M^rss Tho^s Morgans Commons Attorneys £1 . 5 , 0.

Corporation of Cardiff To Lionell Stibbs.

1797 August 20 to weighing 74 Lists of Lead at a penny a list 6*s.* 2d.
To a strike for the Market House 3*s.* 6d.
To 2 Iron Hasped Podorons for D° 4*s.*
To 2 Iron Hasped Quarters for D° 3*s.*
To a strikeless for D° 8*d.*

John Hussey.

Setled the aBove
Sept^r 28/98 by Me
Lionel Stibbs.

The Corporation of Cardiff to Edward Thomas. 1797 October 18
To 9 Bottles of Sherry 2*s.* 6*d.*
To 42 Bottles of Port 7*l* 7*s.* 0*d.*

To Punch 2*l* 19*s.* 0*d.*
To nutts & Biscuitt 8*s.* 4*d.*
Ale order'd the Soldiers 5*s.* 4*d.*
Ale order'd the Constables 2*s.*
Order'd the Waiter 5*s.*

£13 . 17 . 2.
John Hussey.

The Worshipfull Corporation of the Town of Cardiff To the Ringers of the said Town.

1797 Oct^r 18^th^ To Ringing on Acco^t^ of the Victory over the Dutch Fleet obtained by Adm^l^ Duncan £1 . 2 . 0.

Rec^d^ the Contents p' hands of
M^r^ Tho^s^ Morgan
Mary Gedrych.

[Endorsed]
Bellringers Acc^t^

The Corporation of Cardiff to Tho^s^ Morgan.

1797 Oct^r^ 18. To 3^lb^ Candles for illuminating the Town Hall at 9½*d.*, 2*s.* 4½*d.*

The Worshipfull Corporation of Cardiff D^r^ To the Ringers of the said Town.

1797 Oct. 25^th^ To Ringing this Day on Account of his Majesty's Accession to the throne 6*s.*

To Mess^rs^ Tho^s^ Morgans Comm^s^ Att^y's^ Gent^m^ Please to pay the above & place the same to the Corporation Acco^t^
John Hussey.

Rec^d^ the Contents in full p' hand of
Tho^s^ Morgan
Jno. Ev. . . .

The Worshipfull Corporation of Cardiff D^r^ To the Ringers of the said Town. 1797.

Nov^r^ 5^th^ To Ringing on Account of the Discovery of the Popish conspiracy 6*s.*

Gent^m^ Please to Pay the above & Place the same to the Corporation Acco^t^

To Mess^rs^ Thomas Morgans Comm^s^ Att^ys^

Settled W^m^ Rees. John Hussey.

Corperation of Cardiff to Jn^o^ South.

Aug^t^ 8^th^ 1796. bill deliv^d^ 12*s.*

Oct^r^ 27^th^ 1797. two Staples 2*d.*

Mending the lock of Marys at Ship & castel passage 3*d.*

Nov^r^ 22^d^ Strap with two hooks rivets & fixing on Seals of weigh-house 2*s.* 6*d.*

14*s.* 11*d.*

John Hussey.

To John Evans pay y^e^ Overseers of y^e^ poor of y^e^ parish of S^t^ Johns 1*s.* and 2^nd^ poor Rates for y^e^ year 1797 for y^e^ under named premises Charged upon y^e^ Corporation & place y^e^ Same In your accounpt as Ordered by Me.

High Street Ward y^e^ 1st poors Rate

1. The Old School *10s.* [struck out].

2. D^o^ the tolls at 2*s.* in y^e^ pound £2 . 5 . 0.

D^o^ to y^e^ Overseers of S^t^ Marys y^e^ under Sumes.

In y^e^ 1^st^ poors Rate for y^e^ year 1797.

The Markethouse 7*s.* 6*d.*

y^e^ quay D^o^ 7*s.* 6*d.*

D^o^ y^e^ 2^nd^ poors Rate In S^t^ Johns for y^e^ above year

The late School £1 [struck out].

D^o^ y^e^ toll £4 . 10 . 0.

N.B. y^e^ Old School Returned Vacant £1 10*s.*

Alowed £8 10*s.*

John Hussey.

Cardiff Jan^y^ 13^th^ 1798.

M^r^ Morgans

Please to Give Sergant Dunton The Sum of one pounds one Shilling for the Elumination Night.

John Hussey.

The Worshipfull Corporation of the Town of Cardiff To the Ringers of the said Town.

1798. Spring sessions.

To Ringing on the Judges Account as Customary 6*s.*

To the Bell Ringers.

1798 June 4th To Ringing this Day being his Majesty's Birth Day as Customary 6*s.*

John Hussey.

Rec[d] by Mary Gedrych.

The Corporation of Cardiff To Thomas Morgan.

1798 Oct. 4. To 18[lbs] of Candles for illuminating the Town Hall 13*s.* 6d.

To 1[lb] D[o] for the Artillery Men 9*d.*

£0 . 14 . 3*d.*

Rec'd the above

Tho[s] Morgan.

Nelson's Victory.

J. Richards & B. Williams Esq[rs] Orderd For The Corporation of Cardiff of Eliz: Young.

1798 October 4. 11½[lb] Gun Powder @ 2*s.* £1 3*s.* 0*d.*

1799 Jan[y] 16. Setled Eliz. Young.

J. Richards.

B. Williams.

[Endorsed]

Powder Miss Young. Nelson's Victory.

Cardiff Oct[r] y[e] 6th 1798.

The Worshipful Corporation of Cardiff To James Thomas Cardiff Boat.

To Ale Drank at the Illumination for the Victory of Admiral Nelson's 10*s.*

J. Richards.

B. Williams.

[The like was paid to the other inns of the town.]

G. H. WILLS, PHOTO., 1898.

REMAINS OF TOWN WALL, FROM CANAL (FORMERLY THE MOAT), EAST OF WORKING STREET.

G. H. WILLS, PHOTO, 1890.

REMAINS OF TOWN WALL (INTERIOR) EAST OF WORKING STREET.

Mr Thos Morgan and Mr Thos Morgan pay William Morgan Thurteen Shillings For His Quarter Salery Due the Eight of october 1798 for Being Clarke of the Corne Market and Place it to the Town account to Thos Morgan and Thos Morgan Commons Attorneys.

Rece'd the 8th of october 1798 of Mr Thos Morgan the full Contents of the above pr William Morgan.

B. Williams.

Cardiff Arms Cardiff

The Corporation of Cardiff to Edward Thomas.

1798 Octr 25. To forty six Dinners @ 2/6*d*, £5 15*s*.
To 4 Bottles of Sherry wine 18*s*.
To 4 Doz. & 2 Bottles of Port £8 15*s*.
To 2 Doz. & 2 Bottles of Lisbon £4 11*s*.
Desert 11*s*. 6*d*.
Ale & Porter £1 3*s*.

£21 . 13 . 6
ordered the servants 5 . 0
£21 . 18 . 6

Mr. T. Morgan, You will be kind enough to pay the bill.

B. Williams.

Cardiff Oct. 28th/98. 80 Bottles wine.

[Endorsed]

Mr Thomas, Cardiff Arms. Nelson's victory. £21 . 18 . 6.

The elumenation night Cardiff. Nelson's victory.

Octr 1798. Bot of Ann Rees 4lb of powder—2. 8*s*.

J. Richards.

To the Bell Ringers.

1798 Autumn Sesss To Ringing on Acct of the Judges as Customary 6*s*.

The Worshipfull the Beylifs of the Corporation of Cardiff To W. Willson.

1798 Nov^{r} 29th To a Years Sallary for the Hall Clock £1.
Two long wirs at Different times 2*s.*
Oil for D^{o} 6*d.*

[Endorsed]

Pay the above bill immediately, because M^{r} Wilson is leaving Cardiff for some little time.

B. Williams.

The Corporation of Cardiff To Leonel Stibbs and John Owen Serj^{ts} at Mace Going With things on board the Terable Man of War.

To 19 Treaces of Onions at 11*d.* per Trace 17/5*d.*
for Bread 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ale 6*s.*
Shoulder Mutton 7$^{lb}\frac{1}{2}$ at 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb. 2*s.* 9$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
Chees 2*s.*
Bottle of Gin 2*s.* 6*d.*
Pipes and Tobaco 1*s.* 6*d.*

£1 . 14 . 8$\frac{1}{2}$.

1799 B. Williams.
July 3. Rec^{d} by John Owen.

[Endorsed]
Terrible.

Decemb^{r} y^{e} 3th 1799. Rec^{d} of M^{r} Tho^{s} Morgan the Sum of One Pound Six Shillings for Half a year Sallery as Clerk of the Corn Markett Due October the 8th Last.

p^{r} William Evans.

Corporation of Cardiff.

Cardiff. Bo^t of John Hussey,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

1800 Jan^y 10^th Ed. Jones a pair of shoes 9*s.*
Received by the hands of M^r Morgans.

John Hussey.

[Endorsed]
Shoes Crier.
[The words in italics are stencilled.]

Cardiff March 1800.

To John Thackwell &c.
For Repairing the Large Mace & Burnishing D^o 13*s.*
M^r Morgan, Sir, Be pleased to Pay the above.
22 March 1800.

Will. Prichard.

To the Bell Ringers.
1800 June 4^th To Ringing this Day on Account of his Majesty as usual 6*s.*

Will. Prichard.

The Worshipfull Corporation of the Town of Cardiff To the Bell Ringers of said Town. 1800 Aug^t 23^rd
To Ringing this Day on Acco^t of the Judges as customary 6*s.*

Will. Prichard.

To the Bell Ringers.
1800 Nov^r 5^th To Ringing this Day on Acco^t of the discovery of the Popish conspiracy (commonly called Gun Powder Plot) 6*s.*

John Hussey.

The Worshipfull Corporation of the Town of Cardiff To the Ringers of the said Town.

1801 Oct^{r} 12th To Ringing on the Account of Peace between England and France.

S^{rs} We should be much Obliged to you for what sum you think propper.

M^{r} Morgan, Please to pay the Ringers £2 . 2 . 0.

H. Whiting.

The Bailiffs and Aldermen of Cardiff To Edw^{d} Thomas Tyler.

1802 March 7th Work done on the school house High Street.

11*s.*

Cardiff Arms, Cardiff.

The Corporation of Cardiff to Edward Thomas. 1802 May 5.

Twenty Suppers £2.
Wine £2 11*s.*
Punch 19*s.*
Ale & Porter 9*s.* 6*d.*
Brandy 4*s.*
Sugar 1*s.*
Biscuits 6*d.*
Ale order'd the Troops 2*s.* 6*d.*
To the Waiter 2*s.* 6*d.*

£8 . 13 . 6.

Pay the above. H. Hollier.

To the Commons Attorneys.

Rec^{d} the 28th July 1803 of M^{r} Thomas Morgan the sum of sixteen shillings & 8*d.* being the Duty Chargeable on sales by Auction for the Old Market House in the Town of Cardiff sold for £20 by

Jn^{o} Bradley

[Endorsed]
Sale of Market house.

Common Attornies' Accounts.

1783—1822.

[Thin paper book bound in blue marbled carton.]

Accounts of John Waters and Thomas Stibbs, Common Attorneys for the Years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.

Disbursements as p^r Receipts.

1783 Dec^r 1^st To the Hall Keeper for ffire 1/-
16. To Lord Cardiff £5 . 13 . 7½ [annual].
24. To Eliz. Jones for weighing the Butter.
1784 Jan^y 9. To the Ringers 18/-
April 8. To Eliz. Jones for sawing Timber for the Pump 2/-
18. To a Poor Family 1/-
Aug^t 14. To M^r Bradley races subscription £10 . 10 . 2.
1786 Sept^r 1. To M^r Yeomans what he gave the judges Porter 5/-

Verbal Orders.

1783 Nov. 1. To Cash paid John Morgan for carrying the Weights to the Hall 6*d.*
5. To do. p^d Fox for carrying Oates 1/-
8. To do. p^d Two poor Soldiers,
To do. p^d for two new Bowells for the Toll 1/-
1784 Jan^y 17. To p^d Fox for carrying the Corn to M^r Lewis 2/-
26. To p^d the Men at the Pump 1/-
27. To p^d for a stamp 4*d.*
March 16. To p^d John Bird Sen^r for hauling the Wood 1/-
To p^d for Ale for the Men at the Pump 8*d.*
July 8. To p^d M^r Wood for W^m Watkins' Oath 5/-
1786 March 12. To p^d for sealing nine measures 3/-
April 20. To p^d two poor Sailors 1/-
26. To p^d a Scotchman 6*d.*
May 10. To Cash paid a Sailor 6*d.*
23. To do. p^d a poor Woman 6*d.*
June 1. To p^d for sweeping the Record Room Chimney 6*d.*
2. To p^d W^m Bowen for Carrying Dirt from the Hall 1/-
9. To p^d a Poor Turk 1/-

Cash Received.

1783 April 22. By cash of M^r Bradley for Rent £8.

The Corporation of Cardiff in Account with John Waters & Thomas Stibbs, Common Attorneys for the Year 1788.

1787 Dec^r 1. To paid Right Hon^ble Lord Cardiff £5 . 13 . 9½.
1788 April 3. To do. the Bell Ringers 18/-
May 2. To do. Edward Thomas, Cardiff Arms £2 . 8 . 0.
1788 March 12. By Cash of W^m Morgan for Toll of Cattle sold £1 . 4 . 7.
May 2. By do. & Bills of Stone & Evans in part of a year's rent due 1 March last £27 . 6 . 9.
Sep^tr 25. By do. of T. Richards Esq^e Sen^r, for rent £6 . 18 . 4.
By do. of Miss Lewis for the Dobin Pitts £1 . 10 . 0.
By do. of Lionel Stibbs for arrears of rent £2.
28. By do. M^rs Eliz. Purcell for 85, 86 & 87, being rent of little Troy 7/6*d.*
29. By do. of James Howells for the Weigh House £3 . 3 . 0.
Oct^r 1. By do. of M^r Minnett on Acc^t of Rent due to the Corporation £10 . 10 . 0.
24. By do. of Richard Vaughan rent for 87 & 88 £2.
Nov^r 5. By do. of Arthur Tanner being arrears for 87 £1 . 1 . 0.
6. By do. of M^r Wood for Cae Pwdur and Cut throat rent for 1786 & 1787 £1 . 7 . 0.
By do. of M^rs Mary Jones for rent in full to Michaelmas last £2 . 2 . 0.

1788 Oct^r 1. To paid Harris of the Splott as ℔ recpt. £6 . 12 . 4½.
2. To do. Eliz. Jones for the scales 4/-
25. To do. Ch^r Philips (Cryer) 6*d.*

1787 H^y Hollier Esq^e in a/c with the Corporation of Cardiff.

[Separate leaf.]

Paid Thomas Williams for Repairs of North Gate and the Bridge £15 . 15 . 0.
Paid Old Franky for fire at different times in Hall 4*s.*
[Lord Cardiff's rent p^d Michaelmas 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790. £5 . 13 . 7½ each year.]

Cash Received from the 1st of November 1788 to 1st of February 1789 by John Bird, Water Bailiff.

[*e.g.*] Captain Thomas Machall, ship Hollow Oak, above 60 tons, port fees 5/-

[Another thin paper book.]

John Evans in Account Current with the Corporation of Cardiff.

1792 Sept 29. To Cash of Edwd Rowland in part of 3 years Rent of a House due August last £15 . 15 . 0.
Novr 12. To Cash of Jno. Ovens for Bark sold 7 . 10 . 0.
26. To Do of Jas Howells for 3 years Rent of the Weigh House £9 . 9 . 0.
To Do. of Willm Morgan (Toll St Andrew's fair) 5/1½*d.*
Decr 1. To Do of John Roberts for some limbs of Timber growing on Corporation ground £2 . 2 . 0.

1792. By Cash pd the the Bell Ringers £5 . 5 . 0.
By —do— Edwd Thomas C[ardiff] Arms £3 . 0 . 2.
By —do— the Plumbers for work done on the Town Pump £26 . 10 . 8.
By —do— W. Wilson for work on Clock £1 . 11 . 1.
By —do— Right Honble Earl Bute rent £5 . 13 . 7½.
By —do— Mary Jones for Ale £2 . 13 . 1.
By —do— Willm Brewer do. £2 . 8 . 0.

1792 March 25. To Cash of David Morgan John, being rent of a Garden for the years 91 & 92 due this Inst 8/-
To Do of Arthur Tanner for 3 years rent of a House £1 . 1 . 0.
To Do of Fras Minnitt for 1 years rent of a House £3 . 15 . 0.

1793. By Cash pd Edward Thomas for Wine 10/-

1794 May 8. To Cash of Edmd Traherne Esqr being 5 years Rent of a Shop under the Town Hall due 12th Jany last @ £1 ℔ year £5.
10. To Cash of Mr Thos Dadford for 3 years Liberty on the Waste Ground out of the South Gate due 1st Jany last at £1 . 1 . 0 £3 . 3 . 0.

1792. To Cash of Mary Jones rent for 91. £1 . 1 . 0.
By Cash p[d] Will[m] Harry for work on Town Hall leads 15/-
By —do— John Roberts for work by North Gate 13/6*d.*
By —do— for falling and stripping Timber upon the late Lands of Jno. Richards Esq[e] Sen[r] £11 . 4 . 4.
By —do— for halling said timber £2 . 14 . 0½
By —do— Expenses on the Pump £2 . 5 . 6.
By —do— Halling & sawing the Pillory Post 5/-

1817 Oct[r] 25. Paid Charles Vachell Jn[r] towards the relief of the survivors lately wrecked off Sully £5 . 5 . 0.
Nov[r] 22. Paid Charles for relaying the Buoy at the Sea Lock £2 . 7 . 0.
29. P[d] W[m] Emanuel (for the ringers) ringing mourning peal for the late Princess Charlotte 19th instant 16/-

1818 Jan[y] 21. Paid Philip Lewis' Bill for ale given the workmen erecting pump 13/3*d.*
Paid do. for the Sergeants at Mace Suppers 10/-

1817 Sept[r] 25. By Cash of G. Brewer 2 years rent of the old Mill by the Quay due Michaelmas last £8.
By do. of Edward Thomas on a/c of harbour dues £21.
21. By do. of J. Wood Esq. remainder of 6 years interest of £1090 on Rumney Bridge due 10 June 1817 £100.

1818. By Cash of M[r] Tho[s] Morgan a years rent of the Town Wall from the South Gate to Crockherbtown due 29 Nov[r] 1817 5/-
By do. of D[o] 7 years rent of a court in King Street due 1 May 1817 3/6*d.*
Feb[y] 23. Paid W[m] Barretts Bill for the Charity School childrens dinners last Christmas Day £10 . 1 . 4.
March 10. Paid Edward Bird's bill for repairing pumps £20 . 16 . 6.
April 4. Paid Tho[s] Bates Rous Esq. the Corporation subscription towards building a school for the education of poor children £300.

1818 April 8. By 3 Deed poles on Rumney Bridge Nos 38, 39 & 40 received of Thos Charles and Wm Prichard Esqrs Bailiffs, to be transferred to Thos Bates Rous Esqr for £100 each, being purchased by him of the Corporation the 6th Inst. £300.

11. By do. of the Marquess of Bute by the hands of Mr E. P. Richards borrowed on two deed poles No 8 & 33, value £100 each, £150.

May 8. By Cash of Catherine Butler a years rent for the house at Black Weir due the 1st inst. £4 . 4 . 0.

June 22. By Cash of Miss Whiting 21 years rent of House in Broad Street due 15th April 1818 @ 1/- ℔ ann. £1 . 1 . 0.

By do. of do. 13 years rent of 2 cotts near Baker's Row due 29 Septr 1817 @ 4/- ℔ ann. £2 . 12 . 0.

July 8. By do. of Ann Lewis on acct of rent of her house in Middle Row £4 . 4 . 0.

11. By do. of the Marquess of Bute by the hands of Mr E. P. Richards borrowed on Nos 34 & 36 deeds Pole on Rumney Bridge £150.

Augt 29. By do. of Thomas Edward on a/c of 2 years rent for part of Spittle House & land due ———

Septr 12. By do. of John Williams a years rent of Shop under the Hall Steps due 1 Augt last £1.

Septr 17. By do. of Joseph Davies 7 y'rs rent of Deal Yard due 1 May 1818 £36 . 15 . 0.

By do. of John Jones a y'rs rent of Little Troy due 1 May 1818 5/-

18. By do. of E. P. Richards Esqe 20 y'rs rent of Gollygate due 19th inst £2 . 10 . 0.

By do. of the Marquess of Bute by the hands of E. P. Richards Esq., balance of £486 being the amount of the transfer of Nos 8, 31, 33, 35, 37 & 42 Deeds Poll sold the Marquess of Bute @ 90 ℔ cent. £186.

1818 Septr 26. Pd horsehire surveying Corporation land 3/6*d* each 7/-

1818 Septr 24. By Cash of Thos Robert 2 y'rs rent for a Moiety of Spittle house & land due 1 May last £20.

25. By Cash of John Richards Esq. 28 y'rs rent of premises by the Quay due 3 June last abated 2*d.* £26 . 2 . 6.

26. By do. of Robert Thomas 2 years rent of Gallows field due Michaelmas 1818 £14 . 14 . 0.

By do. of do. Tolls of Cattle at S[t] Peter's fair 1818; 13/-

By do. of W[m] Hadley a y'rs rent of nailer shop due Mich[s] 1817 15/-

By do. of Marquess of Bute 5 y'rs rent for 1804, 5, 6, 7 & 8 land by Pluca, now in occupation of John Bradley, @ £8 . 8 . 0 ℔ ann. £42.

By do. of Jno. Bradley [10 years' rent] same land £84.

By do. of John Bradley 15 y'rs rent of allotment due Mich[s] 1818 @ £13 . 13 . 0 ℔ ann. £204 . 15 . 0.

By do. of Rich[d] Howell on a/c of rent due 1 May last for House Middle row £4.

Settled & allowed by W[m] Prichard & Thomas Charles, Bailiffs of Cardiff.

1818. Charles Jones, Water Bailiff.

The Town Hall pump.

Nov[r] 12. P[d] M[rs] Freake for ale for Hall 6/6*d.*

Cambrian Newspaper.

Dec[r] 5. P[d] Weston Young for Survey and Maps of the Corporation Estate £30 . 9 . 0.

(Eliz: David butter-weigher.)

1819 Feb[y] 23. Paid M[r] John Bird on a/c of Rents due from the Corporation to the Marquess of Bute £25.

Mar. 10. Paid for mats for pews in church 2/6*d.*

20. Paid for Receipt Stamp for Little Heath 1/-

(Town Hall whitewashed).

May 8. Paid David Evans for Watchmens' coats £9 . 5/-

22. Paid Mr. J. Thackwell a moiety for a piece of plate presented to John Richards Esq[e] by the Corporation £50.

Paid the same for Corporation Seal £10 . 14 . 0.[1]

[1] This is probably the Seal whereof a photograph appears (No. 3) on the plate facing p. 261, Vol. 1.

July 31. Pd Mr Jno. Bird as agent for the Marques of Bute arrears of Fee Farm rents of the tolls of the Market to Michaelmas 1818 £60 . 4 . 4½.

Augt 10. Pd Thos Nicholls making a buoy 17/6*d.*

1818 Novr 29. By one y'rs rent of the Town Walls from Mr Thos Morgan 5/-

By one y'rs rent of a House and Court in Kings Street from the same 6*d.*

By one y'rs rent of the old Boring Mill of Mr Geo. Brewer £4.

By Mr John Bird for Lord James Stuart for hustings at the late Borough Election £25.

1819 Mch. 20. By 1 y'rs rent of Little Heath lands of John Wood Esqe £30.

May 21. By 1 y'rs rent of a house in the middle Row to Crockherbtown by Ann Lewis £4 . 4 . 0.

By ½ y'rs rent of land in occup'on of Thos Wells by the hands of John Wood Esq. late Col Cappers, due 29 Septr 1817. £15.

By 1 y'rs rent of same land now in occup'on of John Wood Esq. of himself due 29 Sept. 1818. £30.

May 12. By 1 y'rs rent of the Black Weir of the widow of the late Joseph Butler £4 . 4 . 0.

July 17. By 1 y'rs rent of a house in the middle Row to Crockherbtown of Richard Hopkins £7.

31. By rents of houses in the middle Row to Crockherbtown received by different agents of the Marques of Bute to May 1816, now settled in a/c with Mr Jno. Bird £56 . 18 . 0.

Sept. 18. By 1 y'rs rent of moiety of the Spittle of Thos Edwards £10.

Do Weigh house, Jno. Morgan £4 . 4/-

25. Do Shop under Hall steps, Jno. Williams of Ewenny £1.

27. By 2 y'rs rent of 5 acres of land near the Kings Castle of Mr Phillip Woolcot £20.

1820 Feb^{y} 10. P^{d} for 4 Cavalry Dinners £1.
P^{d} John Thackwell for Salary for repairing Hall Clock £3 . 3^{s}.
19. P^{d} for 4 half Barrels of Ale at 36/- ea. £7 . 4/-
Ap^{l} 12. P^{d} M^{r} Wheeler for repairs & taking down house at Spring Gardens £28 . 9 . 5½.
28. P^{d} for taking down 2 Cottages of Evan Richards 10/-
29. P^{d} Evan Richards on a/c of p'ch'se of lease of part of Town Wall £7.
Aug^{t} 5. P^{d} W^{m} Francis for stones to Bulwarks £2 . 3 . 9.
May 18. P^{d} Lord Bute int^{t} of £1060 . 3 . 3 & for tolls £58 . 13 . 9.
June 15. P^{d} Evan Richards bal^{ce} of p'ch'se mo'y for lease of part of Town Wall £38 . 2 . 7.
Sept. 26. P^{d} M^{r} Willett as ℔ recpt. to P. Woolcott part of land at King's Castle £5 . 10 . 0.
P^{d} E. P. Richards Esqrs. bill for assignment from Miss Elizb. Richards to W^{m} Prichard Esq^{e} on behalf of the Corporation of a lease of part of the Town Walls £5 . 16 . 8.
P^{d} James Parry for 20^{t} of stone to Bulwarks £3.

1819 Oct. 4. By Cash rec'd Tho^{s} Morgans rent 5/6*d*.
Dec. 16. By rent from W^{m} Hadley 2 y'rs £1 . 10 . 0.

1820 April 24. By 1 y'rs rent for land on Great Heath due Mich^{s} last from Jno. Wood Esq^{e} £30.
Sept^{r} 23. By 4 w'ks rent from Cha^{s} White for house in the Hayes 10/-
Do. Jno. Evans' shop under Hall £1.
Do. Geo. Brewer, rent of Old Boring Mill £4.
26. Tho^{s} Edwards ½ y'rs rent for Spittle £5.
Phil. Woolcott 1 y'rs rent of land near Kings Castle £10.
Allowed by W^{m} Prichard & J. Bird.

1820. Joseph Wheeler & Philip Woolcot, Common Attornies.
Oct. 16. P^{d} Dan^{l} Phillips for walling drain at the Black Weir £2 . 18 . 6.
(John Hussey, Town Crier).

1821 Mar. 6. Pd the Marques of Bute intt on debt due to him from Corporation £53 . 0 . 1½.

(Corporation annual subscription to Bible Society £10 . 10 . 0.)

Septr 28. Pd Mr Thos Morgan for rents of the Town Wall as specified below :—

1 y'rs rent of pt of wall comprehending Evan Richards' late houses & below them to the little Steam Mill.

½ yr's rent of pt of Wall from Evan Richards late houses to the Canal Bridge North of the same £13.

Pd Thos Watkins as Clerk to Street Commrs for paving of Running Camp £6 . 18 . 9½.

29. Pd Mr Wm Richards his a/c for sundries at the Black Weir, Spring Gardens &c.

(Geo. Morgan, Sergeant at Mace.)

1820 Nov. 1. By Rent of a cottage on Town Wall in the Hayes of John Thomas. 1 y'rs rent 7/-

By the same of John Rees 7/-

By the same of Joseph Price 7/-

Dec. 19. By ½ y'rs rent of Mr Carpenter for land on Cardiff Great Heath £40.

23. By ½ y'rs rent of Lewellyn Prosser for land & house on the same £8.

Mch. 6. By a y'rs rent of Bawsher, Hodges & Co. for liberty of laying down timber in Whitmoor Lane £2 2/-

6. By a y'rs rent of the Marques of Bute for lands upon the Little Heath £91.

By a y'rs rent for a p'ce of land at the Black Weir £3.

April 30. John Wood rent of Heath land £30.

May 4. Timothy Thomas y'rs rent for a house in the Middle Row to Crockherbtown £6 6/-

19. Phillip Woolcot y'rs rent of land near Kings Castle £10.

1821 Sept. 28. Rent of Land near the Chair on the Heath lately occupied by the Marques of Bute.

Same date. Rent of the Cocks Tower, let to Alderman Thos Morgan at 5/- ℔ an.
(Thos Charles & John Thackwell, Bailiffs, 6 Novr 1821.)

Novr 27. Rec'd of the Marques of Bute on a/c of rent for the Aldermans Aisle in Cardiff Church 10 . 10 . 0.

1821 Wm Ray & Saml Dimond, Commons Attornies.
Novr 27. By Paid the Marques of Bute one Years fee farm Rent to Michaelmas 1821, as per Bill & Voucher £5.13.7½.

1822 Paid John George for repairing the Old Quay £2 . 9 . 0.
Paid Thos Charles Esqr being Subscription for Surveying the intended Improvement at the New Passage £5 . 5 . 0.
Paid William Prichard Esqr for repairing Town Prison £3.
Paid E. P. Richards Esqr for the Revd Mr Stacy for the relief of the distressd Irish £5 . 5 . 0.
(Windsor Rees Sergt at mace 1827.)

Bills of Costs.

1789—1825.

[Written on hand-made foolscap paper.]

The Corporation of Cardiff to John Wood (deceased).

[In this and the following bills it will be understood that such items as refer to matters of ordinary municipal routine are of annual recurrence.]

1789 March 20. An Address to His Majesty for the purpose of Congratulating him on his recovery being resolved upon, Drawing Draft of such Address for your Approbation 13*s.* 4*d.*
Fair Copy for your perusal 2*s.*
Attending you in the Town Hall reading over same 13*s.* 4*d.*
The Address being approved, Ingrossing same 5*s.*
Paid for Parchment 2*s.*
Affixing Town Seal thereto 10*s.* 6*d.*

Clerk's attendance also in the Town Hall and on several of the Burgesses who could not be procured to Sign but at their respective Houses 13*s.* 4*d.*

Letter to the Bailiffs of Cowbridge requesting them to get same signed 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Avon 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Kenfig 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Neath 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Swansea 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Lougher 3*s.* 6*d.*

The like to the Portreeve of Lantrissent 3*s.* 6*d.*

March 23. [The Common Attorney took this Address to be Signed by the Contributory Boroughs.]

Letter to Sir Herbert Mackworth with Address 3*s.* 6*d.*

Packing up parcel, attending Coach Office and paid booking 3*s.* 6*d.*

Drawing Advertizement of the Tolls to be Lett 3*s.* 4*d.*

Six Copies to be put up in different parts of the Town 6*s.*

Paid Sticking the same up 1*s.*

June 8. Letter to Mr. W^m^ Evans for defrauding the Tolls by J. Evans 3*s.* 6*d.*

July 21. Drawing Summons for holding Court of Common Council 2*s.* 6*d.*

Attending Bailiffs to get same Signed 6/8.

22. Attending such Court & drawing long and Special Order relative to the Charity School £1 1*s.*

Oct^r^ 15. Attending at the Council Chamber but no Court held 6*s.* 8*d.*

Dec^r^ 10. Drawing Rent Roll for the year 1789 (4 Sheets) 13*s.* 4*d.*

1790 January 12. Filling up two Certificates of the Bailiffs having taken the Sacrament previous to their qualification at the Quarter Sessions 5*s.*

Attending the Minister and the Churchwardens with the Witnesses, to get same signed 6*s.* 8*d.*

The like for the Serjeants at Mace 11*s.* 8*d.*

Paid for 4 Stamps and Parchment 6*s.*

Paid Clerk of Peace's fees 10*s.*

Attending the Sessions and paying him 6*s.* 8*d.*

June 14. Having received the Sheriffs Precept to Elect a Burgess to sit in Parliament for this and the Contributory Boroughs, Drawing Precept and fair Copy from the Bailiffs of Cardiff to the Bailiffs of Cowbridge informing them that they would proceed to elect a Burgess to sit in Parliament on the 19th Instant 5*s.*

[The like to the Portreeves of Lantrissent, Kenfigg, Avon, Neath, Swansea and Lougher respectively; 15*s.* 6*d.* each.]

Attending Serjeants at Mace with same and Instructing them 6*s.* 8*d.*

Drawing Notice of the Election of such Burgess to be held at the Guildhall on the 19th 2*s.* 6*d.*

Five fair Copies to Stick up in different parts of the Town 5*s.*

Paid Crier for proclaiming the election 5*s.*

Drawing and Ingrossing Affidavit of the Bailiffs having received no gratuity or reward in electing the Member. Duty and Oath 12*s.* 1*d.*

29. Writing letter to Mr John Bird senr requesting him to settle his Account as Water Bailiff 3*s.* 6*d.*

1792 Jany 28. Drawing Summons for Court of Aldermen on 30th Instant 2*s.* 6*d.*

Attending Bailiffs to get same signed 6*s.* 8*d.*

30. Attending Court but no business transacted 6*s.* 8*d.*

Feby 2. Attending Court registering appointment of Constable of the Castle £1 . 1 . 0.

June 11. Drawing long Address to the King on the late Proclamation, and fair Copy to lay before Court of Common Council 13*s.* 4*d.*

Affixing Town Seal 10*s.* 6*d.*

Clerk's Attendance in Town Hall & on Burgesses for Signatures 13*s.* 4*d.*

Packing up same as a parcel to the Earl of Bute & writing Letter with request for him to present same. Attending Coach Office and paid booking 6*s.* 8*d.*

June 22. In Consequence of the Bailiffs having received a Letter from the Earl of Bute saying that the Address was presented, Writing Letters to the Portreeves of the Contributory Boroughs with a copy, 3*s.* 6*d.* each Letter, £1 . 4 . 6*d.*

1793 Jany. Filling up 2 Certificates of the Bailiffs receiving the Sacrament previous to their Qualification at the Sessions 5*s.*

The like for Serjeants at Mace 6*s.* 8*d.*

4 sacrament Stamps 6*s.*

April 6. Drawing Summons for Court of Bailiffs and Aldermen on the 8th instant 2*s.* 6*d.*

8. Attending Court and drawing Orders £1 . 1 . 0.

The like of Court of Common Council £1 . 10 . 2.

Writing letter to Mr Thomas Thomas, he having threatened to pull down premises belonging to the Corporation 3*s.* 6*d.*

1796 March. A General fast having been Proclaimed on the day of the high Market at Cardiff, Instructions to Postpone the same to the following day 3*s.* 4*d.*

Drawing Advertisement for that purpose 6*s.* 8*d.*

Attending Printer with One Copy 3*s.* 4*d.*

Writing with One Copy to be inserted in the Bristol paper 3*s.* 6*d.*

Paid Insertion 14*s.*

Writing with another Copy to be inserted in the Gloster paper 3*s.* 6*d.*

Paid Insertion 13*s.* 6*d.*

The Glamorganshire Canal Co being about to Extend their Canal, Attending the Bailiffs thereon, when it was deemed Prudent to go to London and Watch their Proceedings, that the rights of the Corporation might not be invaded by the Introduction of any Clause respecting Harbour dues. Journey to London to Watch them. Attending House of Commons and Lords, out 26 days at 3 . 3 . 0 pr day, includg Expences £15 . 15 . 0.

Coach-hire up and down £3 . 3 . 0.

1798 Novr 20. An Address to His Majesty from the Corporation and its Contributory Boroughs having been proposed on Account of the late Brilliant Victories Obtained over the [French] Navy, Attending taking Instructions for Drawing up such Address 13*s.* 4*d.*

Clerk's Journey to the several Contributory Boroughs to get same signed by the Portreeves and Burgesses, out 4 days, Horsehire and Expences £5 . 5 . 0.

Packing up same to the Member, Attending Coach Office and paid Booking 3*s.* 6*d.*

1800 March. [Another address to the King—occasion not stated.]

Packing up same as a parcel to Lord Bute to get it presented [&c] 6*s.* 8*d.*

1802 Dec^r 8. Attending at the Glamorganshire Canal Committee Meeting, Demanding Payment of Principal and In^t of Purchase Monies for Land sold them 13*s.* 4*d.*

1803 March 30. Drawing an Address from the Corporation and its Contributory Boroughs to his Majesty on his happy discovery of Traiterous conspiracies against his person 13*s.* 4*d.*

May 18. Search for Proceedings of Court of Common Council of 4^th May 1794, nine years £2 . 5 . 0.

1802 Sept^r 30. M^r Jno. Purcell having been disfranchised for the purpose of making him admissible Evidence in a Cause respecting Toll: His fees of readmission, Stamps &c. £2 . 3 . 10.

[Then follow Costs in the Court of Great Session, presumably in connection with the abovementioned Cause.]

1803 May 23. Draft Agreement between M^r Jno. Davies the Carpenter, and the Bailiffs Aldermen and Burgesses of Cardiff, for Building Market Places under the Guildhall 13*s.* 4*d.* [Among the Corporation records is the original Agreement, with the plan of the new improvements, shewing a series of arches with iron rail gates around the basement of the Guildhall. On one side are two entrances from the street. Within, the basement is divided into unequal halves, the greater being for the sale of corn, and the other for butter. In the latter is a long table.]

Dec^r 17. Attending Perusing Draft Release of Lands from the Corporation to the Proprietors of the Glamorganshire Canal 13*s.* 4*d.*

1804 July 26. Drawing Notice to M^r W^m Westmacutt to Quit Lands in the Parish of Landaff. Copy and service 4*s.* 6*d.* [These were the Charity School lands near the King's Castle, Canton. Westmacutt remained in possession till 1816.]

May 6. Drawing Order of the Bailiffs of Cardiff to Affix the Assize of Bread 2*s.* 6*d.*

6 Copies 6*s.*

Clerk delivering Same to the different bakers 3*s.* 4*d.*

[Several further notices to Corporation tenants to quit, consequent on an exchange of lands with the Marquess of Bute and Earl of Dumfries.]

1808 July. Mr Bailiff Capper having Convicted a Mrs Wrinstone in a Penalty for 20*s.* for taking a receipt without a Stamp, and Mrs Wrinstone having Employed an Atty to Prosecute the Bailiffs, Attending taking Instructions for Drawing Case for the Opinn of Counsel thereon 6*s.* 8*d.* [Mrs. Wrinstone eventually accepted a tender of damages.]

1809 Novr 13. An Address to His Majesty for the purpose of Congratulating him on the late events being resolved upon, Drawing Draft of such Address for your Approbation 13*s.* 4*d.*

1812 Novr 7. Paid Mr Richard Howell for Mapping and surveying the Canal without the South Gate, the Charity Land & the hayes £4 . 14 . 6.

Novr 25. Paid Mr David Thomas ropemaker for Pitch Wood and Hauling away the remains of An Ox burnt as unwholesome Meat in Cardiff 3*s.* 6*d.*

1813 Jany Postage of letters to the secretary to the society for the relief of the Suffering Russians 1*s.* 8*d.*

Octr 25. Paid Mr Edward Thomas of the Custom house for postages of Letters he received on the subject of Pilots being appointed £1 . 1 . 0.

1814 Feby 9. Paid Thomas Morgan Carpenter for putting up Vagrants Boards 1*s.* 9*d.*

April. Postage printed Letter with Copy Address of the Meeting of Gentlemen at the Thatched House Tavern, London, as to the Propriety of making peace with Bonaparte 10*d.*

The Corporation of Cardiff To N. Wood.

1824 February. Precept for a Court of Common Council to elect a Capital Burgess in the room of Mr John Bradley, and other business 6*s.* 8*d.*

Attending Constable therewith 6*s.* 8*d.*

Attending Court £1 . 1 . 0.

June 29th Attending Court of Pie Powder £1 . 1 . 0.

Septr 29th Attending in the Town hall and Castle, receiving returns and swearing in Officers &c. £1 . 1 . 0.

Novr 30th Attending Court of Pie Powder £1 . 1 . 0.

The Corporation of Cardiff *To the Executrix of the late Mr Brown.*

1818 June 15. Attending drawing Receipt on the back of Precept for an Election 13*s.* 4*d.*

16. Drawing precept to the Bailiffs & Portreeves of the different Boroughs 6*s.* 8*d.*

22nd Attending in the Town Hall this day as Town Clerk, on the Election £5 . 5 . 0.

Clerk's attending as Poll Clerk £2 . 2 . 0.

23rd Letter to Agents for Poll Books 5*s.*

Attendg taking Instrons for Indentures 13*s.* 4*d.*

Parchment and Duty £3 . 18 . 0.

29th Drawing Pie Powder Court List, & fair Copy £1 . 1 . 0.

Attending Crying Fair &c. &c. &c. £1 . 1 . 0.

Septr 16. Attending Pie Powder Court £1 . 1 . 0.

Octr 20th Attendg all the Forenoon Examining Vagrants &c. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Novr 30th Attending Pie Powder Court &c. £1 . 1 . 0.

1819 Jany 4. Attendg Meeting on addressing the Regent on the death of the Queen, entering proceedings &c. £1 . 1 . 0.

April 5. Paid Printer for 100 Warrants to apprehend Bastardy 12*s*

The Corporation of Cardiff to Nicholl Wood Town Clerk.

1815 June 5. Postage letter from Mr Whitlock Nicholl of Lanblethian saying Stamp Inspector would call in a few days to inspect the Corporation Books 4*d.*

8. Attending taking down the Examination of Elias Flanders, deserter from the Seventy Seventh regiment of Foot 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Filling up Descriptive return 2*s.*

Writing Secretary at War reporting him 5*s.*

Attending Mr Thomas Morgan, Commons Attorney, in order to ascertain the rights of the Corporation on the Wharf at Cardiff 13*s.* 4*d.*

19. Taking down the Examination of Francis Brook as to the Desertion of Thomas Rodgment from the Navy 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Writing Secretary at War reporting him, he having Confessed that he was a Deserter from the Forty third Regiment of Foot 5*s.*

Writing letter to M^r^ Gascoyne, the regulating Captain at Swansea, requesting he would send for Rodgment to the Impress Service according to the Instructions received from the Admiralty 5*s.*

Postage from Captain Gascoyne in answer, saying that if Rodgment was sent to Neath he would send a Party to receive him 7*d.*

July 1. Writing another letter to the Secretary at War with further Particulars 5*s.*

Drawing Statement of Charitable donations to the use of the Poor Inhabitants of the Town of Cardiff, Eight Sheets £2 . 13 . 4.

Taking down the Examination of William Edmund, Serjeant in the Glamorgan Militia, of the desertion of William Thomas from that regiment 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

1816 April 3. Having received a Penalty of Five Pounds under 31^st^ Geo. III., Writing letter to the Treasurer of Greenwich hospital to know what to do with it 5*s.*

May. Drawing Draft Address to the Prince Regent on the Marriage of Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold £1 . 1 . 0.

Journey to Cowbridge to lay same before William Nicholl Esquire, the Barrister. Horsehire and Expences £2 . 2 . 0.

Paid Postage to Peter Taylor Walker Esquire, Constable of Cardiff Castle, in London, to get presented 1*s.* 10*d.*

Drawing Notice to different persons to remove goods from the Corporation Property on the Wharf 3*s.* 4*d.*

Sixteen copies 16*s.*

June 14. Writing letter to Lord James Stuart requesting he would present the Corporation address to the Prince Regent 5*s.*

Postage of his Lordships answer 10d.

Paid for Tin box for the Corporation papers £1 . 11 . 6. [This is still in the Town Clerk's safe.]

Postage letter from the Fish Society at Hereford respecting the Supplying of that City with Salmon 8*d.*

July 8. Taking down examination respecting David Eustance, a Deserter from the Eighty Second regiment of Foot 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

13. Taking down the Examination of William Greenwood as to the desertion of Thomas Williams and Evan Davies from the Fifty fifth Regiment of Foot 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Taking down the Examination of John Michael as to the desertion of Thomas Jones from the fifty fifth Regiment of foot 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Notice to M^r^ Westmacutt to quit fields near Canton 5*s.*

1817 Feby 7. Postage letters from M^r^ Walker enclosing Draft Address to the Prince Regent congratulating his royal Highness on his happy escape from the Attack made on his Royal Person 3*s.* 4*d.*

March 13. Postage letter from M^r^ Walker enclosing letter from Lord Sidmouth saying the Address had been Presented to the Prince Regent 3*s.* 4*d.*

Copy Address to be inserted in the *Courier* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Copy Address for the *Cambrian* 13*s.* 4*d.*

May 13. Taking down the Examination of William Vaughan as to the desertion of Evan Jenkin from the Glamorgan Militia 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

The like Charges as to James Granlam 10*s.* 6*d.*

26. The like as to Herbert Evans, a Deserter from the Seventh Dragoon Guards 10*s.* 6*d.*

July 8. Paid for Book to enter the names of the freemen 8*s.* 6*d.*

Taking down the Examination of William Lewis as to the desertion of George Wilson from the thirty sixth regiment of foot 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Aug^t^ 2. Taking down the Examination of George Boyd as to the desertion of John Williams from the Grenadier Regiment of Guards 1*s.*

Commitment 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sept^r^ 1. The like Charges as to the desertion of Thomas Evan from the thirty eighth regiment of foot 12*s.* 6*d.*

Dec^r^ 7. Making four requisites to the Constables of the four Wards to summon all Innkeepers and all alehouse keepers to bring their measures to the Town hall to be examined 8*s.*

Making Notice to establish the Quartern Loaf, and Copy 2*s.*

Summons to bring up Paupers who were removed and who returned without Certificates, to shew cause why they so returned *2s.*

1818 June 29. Drawing Pie Powder Court List, and fair Copy £1 . 1 . 0.

Attending Crying fair and so forth £1 . 1 . 0.

Sept^r 16. Attending Pie Powder Court £1 . 1 . 0.

Nov^r 30. Attending Pie Powder Court £1 . 1 . 0.

1819 Jan^y 23. Drawing and Ingrossing five appointments of Special Constables, Parchment &c 13*s.* 4d.

[Pie Powder Courts this year as before.

Officers sworn in the Castle this year as before.]

1820 Feb^y 7. Attending with the Bailiffs at the Town hall Proclaiming King George the fourth 5*l.* 5*s.*

Drawing Notice to the Loyal Inhabitants of the Town to attend the following day in order to take and subscribe the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy 6*s.* 8*d.*

[1821. Pie Powder Courts as before.]

March 15. Attending Messieurs Charles and Richards the whole Morning looking over Corporation Books from 1710 to 1741 respecting the admission of Aldermen 13*s.* 4*d.*

Copy four Orders of Corporation Meetings held in 1708 and 1710; 3*s.* 4*d.*

[Officers sworn in the Castle this year as before.]

Dec^r Drawing Schedule of Charters, Books and Deeds belonging to the Corporation, fifty six folios £2 . 16 . 0.

Fair Copy 14*s.*

1822 March 17. Writing long letter to the Secretary of State with the nature of the Town Court 6*s.* 8*d.*

1823 April 27. Making Draft Schedule of Deeds belonging to the Corporation; it took more than a fortnights time, the deeds being so intermixed, irregular and very difficult to find the dates, the former Schedule not being full enough £5 . 5 . 0.

June 20. Two fair Copies, fourteen pages closely written on Draft Paper £2 . 6 . 8.

Drawing Pie Powder Court List, and fair Copy £1 . 1 . 0.

Attending Court of Pie Powder.

29. Attending at the Town hall and Castle swearing in Officers £1 . 1 . 0.

1824 June 29. Attending Court of Pie Powder £1 . 1 . 0.

Sept[r] 29. Attending in the Town Hall and Castle receiving returns and swearing in officers £1 . 1 . 0.

1825 July 20. Attending at the Castle swearing in John Homfray Esquire as Alderman of Cardiff £1 . 1 . 0.

Sep[t] 19. Attending Court of Pie Powder £1 . 1 . 0.

[The latest entry of Sacrament Certificates occurs in the last Account, under date 2nd November 1816.]

Book of the Town Court of Record.

1774—1814.

(See also Town Book II., and *ante* p. 322.)

[Quarto paper book bound in calf.]

Very little business was transacted by this Court, though the fortnightly sitting was always duly recorded, for the approval of the examining official. The following will serve as an example of an ordinary suit for debt in this Court :—

Cardiff Town to Wit. At a Court of Record of our Sovereign Lord the King held for the said Town on Thursday the 12[th] day of January in the 15[th] year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third and in the year of our Lord 1775 before Francis Minnitt Esq[re] one of the Bayliffs of the said Town

Bloom Williams gen[t]
v.
John Griffith

In a Plea of Trespass on the Case to the Plts. Damage of £10 . 6 . 6½.

At the next Court, in the same case, there was filed a Declaration to the Plaintiffs Damage of £30.

On the 18[th] May It was: Ordered that the Defendant be discharged out of the Custody of the Serjeants at Mace for the Plaintiffs not charging him in Execution unless Cause shall be shewn to the contrary by the Plaintiff or his Attorney at the next Court upon Service on them or either of them of this Rule or a true Copy hereof.

June 1st On the Motion of Mr Henry Williams, Plts. Atty: Ordered that final Judgment be entered.

June 29th Upon reading the Petition of the Defendant a poor prisoner confined for debt at the Plaintiffs suit in the Town Prison of the said Town and upon reading the Affidavits of William Cobb of the Defendants signing the Notice and Schedule and service of a true Copy thereof upon the Plaintiff: It is Ordered that the Defendant be brought up upon the next Town Court day held for the said Town in order to be discharged pursuant to the directions of the several Acts of Parliament made for the relief of insolvent debtors touching the imprisonment of their persons unless the Plaintiff or his Attorney shew then good cause to the contrary upon service of this Rule or a true Copy thereof.

July 13. It is Ordered by the Court that the Defendant John Griffith be remanded to Prison and brought up at the next Court to be held for the said Town, the Plaintiff Bloom Williams being dissatisfied with his Schedule, and that the said Plaintiff do attend at the next Court with such Witnesses as he may be enabled to produce to confirm his objections, otherwise the Prisoner will be discharged, the Plaintiff admitting Notice of this Rule.

July 27. Plaintiff signed the following agreement:—"I Bloom Williams do hereby Agree to pay and allow to the Prisoner John Griffith the weekly sum of Two shillings and four pence to be paid every Monday in every week, so long as the said John Griffith shall continue in prison in Execution at my Suit."

It is Ordered that the Prisoner be remanded back to Prison and there to continue in Execution until further Order.

September 21. Whereas it appears to the Court that matters are compromised between the Parties and that the Plt. hath waved the payment of 2/4*d*. per week to the Defendant: It is Ordered that the Defendant be discharged out of the custody of the Serjeants at Mace.

Cardiff Town Court.

1818.

[A few pages in a square 8vo. book bound in boards.]

1818 January 29 Thursday.

William Bird of the Town of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan Gen^{t} having produced an appointment under the hand and Seal of The Most Honourable John Crichton Stuart Marquess of Bute & Earl of Dumfries Lord of the said Borough of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan, appointing him Town Clerk of the Borough of Cardiff aforesaid the same was read, and the said William Bird took the Oath of Office, and also the oaths of Supremacy & Allegiance.

Will: Prichard.
Thomas Charles.

Cardiff Town to wit. At a Court of Record of our Sovereign Lord the King held in and for the said Town on Thursday [21 May 1818] before Thomas Charles Esquire One of the Bailiffs of the said Town:

Charles Brown of the said Town of Cardiff Gentleman was duly Sworn to execute the Office of Deputy Town Clerk of the said Town as Deputy to Nicholl Wood Esquire the Town Clerk of the said Town.

CHAPTER IX.

Custom House Records.

IDE by side with her importance as a municipal borough, Cardiff's position as a port of commerce has advanced and increased; and her harbour was for ages the headquarters of maritime jurisdiction on a coastline extending from the mouth of the Wye to Worms-head Point. All the harbours along this line (including Newport and Swansea) were then but creeks in the Port of Cardiff. Swansea and Newport had each the privilege of a public quay, for the shipment and unloading of goods; but it was not until the year 1685 that Swansea was raised from being a mere "Creek in the Port of Cardiff" to the position of a "Member of the Head Port of Cardiff." This promotion made Swansea practically independent of the mother port, and gave her jurisdiction over the Creeks of Newton, Neath and South Burry; but the very instrument which conferred upon her this liberty, re-asserted the nominal supremacy (at least) of the county town, in matters maritime. Early in the 19th century the port of Cardiff was placed under that of Bristol, so far as concerned pilotage;

but later in the century Cardiff's independence in this respect was secured. In 1847 the Treasury Commissioners declared the limits of the Port of Cardiff to extend from Redwick Pill, east of Newport, in Monmouthshire, westward to Nash Point, near Llantwit Major, in Glamorgan; thus excluding Chepstow on the east, as well as Neath etc. on the west.

The old Customs muniments of Cardiff were kept in a loft over the Custom House, which stands on the Canal bank near Saint Mary Street.[1] I made these extracts from them in 1897, working in the loft for about three weeks. My desk was a seaman's chest, my seat a roll of canvas. There was not room to stand up, and the services of a tallow candle were employed to give the required light. The books were covered with the dust of at least a score of years, and in many cases had suffered severely from damp. Yet I never spent a more enjoyable three weeks of record-searching. The contents of these long-forgotten tomes of musty manuscript proved to be replete with information of the greatest possible interest and importance, bearing upon local history. While, in the spacious rooms beneath me, a large staff of officials were dealing in their ledgers with the huge exports of modern Cardiff, I was going page by page through the records of a period when the trade of this port was represented by a score or so of coasting vessels; when the purchase of a new writing desk for the office was a matter to agitate the mind of the Collector of Customs; when the Searchers were almost daily in conflict with armed smugglers; and when the authorities were officially informed that no coal was exported from Cardiff, nor ever would be. The busy roar from the streets of the Welsh metropolis died away in my dusty retreat, and all that I heard was the plashing of the sea on the pebbles of Penarth, the grinding keel of the King's boat as she ran ashore under the Kymin, and the stealthy footsteps of a little party on their way to look for a secret store of rum and lace in the cellars of the inn by the beach.

The old manuscript records of the Cardiff Custom House consist of Order Books, containing formal instructions and directions signed by the chief officials of Trinity House; Letter Books, with copies of letters sent to the London authorities from the officers at Cardiff;

[1] They are now stored in the Book Room of the new Custom House at the Docks, as I am informed by the present Collector, M. J. Harte, Esq.

Books of Record of Vessels entering and leaving the port, with particulars of their cargoes, destination, &c.; Account Books.

The local Customs officers and servants were the following:—

Comptroller
Collector
Customer
Surveyor
Weigher and Meter
Searchers
Tide Waiters
Boatmen.

In 1689 the Lords of the Treasury order that Exchequer and Revenue officers are not to refuse cracked money in payment of their salaries.

In the same year an embargo on the West Coast ports, from Saint Ives, in Cornwall, to Carlisle, was re-imposed after being temporarily raised in consideration of Bristol fair.

In 1690 special orders were issued for preventing the escape of Jacobite fugitives.

In 1710 similarly stringent directions were given the Customs officers to look out for priests, Irish officers and Papists generally, who were coming over from the Continent in the interests of the "Pretender," Prince James Edward Stuart.

In 1714 the Commissioners of Customs send a copy of the document whereby the Court of Exchequer in 1685 had defined the limits of the Ports of Cardiff and Swansea. It is interesting to note that the Commissioners of the Exchequer, in defining those limits, speak of the Quay of Cardiff as "of right belonging to the said town," while Swansea Quay is spoken of as "of right belonging to His Grace Henry, Lord Duke of Beaufort."

In 1730 an extra allowance was made to the Collector, to enable him to keep a horse. He is to "ride the coast" from Redwick Pill to Nash Point—exactly the limits assigned to the Port of Cardiff in 1847. It appears that the coast-line between those two points was the district subject to the personal supervision of the Collector of Cardiff, and that this was what Trinity House meant when, in 1718, they wrote of Redwick Pill and Nash Point as being the "extents" of Cardiff Port.

In 1728 the Trinity Brethren insist that Swansea had been appointed "a distinct port from Cardiff," although it remained "a member of Cardiff." Consequently, coals shipped from Swansea to Cardiff must pay duty at the latter place.

In 1729 mention is made of goods carried coastwise from Caerleon. The ancient capital of Siluria still possesses a couple of deserted wharves and ruinous warehouses, but it is probably many years since a sea-going vessel hailed from that creek.

The Letter Books contain frequent reports as to the smugglers who swarmed in the Bristol Channel, and show that the Cardiff Customs officers found great difficulty in impressing upon their superiors in London the necessity for reinforcing the preventive strength of the Coast Guard—for such the Customs Officers were at this period.

In 1737 the Cardiff officials write to Trinity House that the country people "are not so desperate" as to attempt anything in the way of forcible wrecking or smuggling; but later in the same year they have to report the wholesale pillaging of a wrecked vessel at Nash Point.

In this same year we have an entry shewing that the trade of Newport was by law strictly confined to coasting, all carriage of goods to or from foreign parts being the exclusive privilege of the Head Port of Cardiff.

The Jacobite rising of 1745 occasioned the sending out of circular instructions from Trinity House, calling upon the Customs officers to be zealous in discovering and reporting any designs of disaffected persons. This the officers promise with apparent enthusiasm, and further send a cheerful report to the effect that there are no Papists or Nonjurors in Glamorgan, except a few "of the meaner sort." They call attention, however, to the defenceless state of the South West coast of Wales.

Towards the end of the 18th century, the boldness and activity of the smugglers are very surprising; the Revenue Officers were almost powerless against them. A desperado of the name of Knight fortified himself on Barry Island and defied the authorities for a considerable time.

A few words must here be said as to the Book of Entrances and Clearances, 1686 to 1767. This is undoubtedly the oldest record in

existence relative to the business of the Port of Cardiff. It commences at a time when the official entries of shipments were still written in Latin; and the inconsiderable nature of the trade of the port during the period named may be gauged by the fact that the whole of the entries are contained within a few pages written at the beginning and end of the volume, which is otherwise blank. The first part consists of entries outwards from Cardiff. Only four vessels sailed hence in the year 1727, and seven in 1728. There are only three entries for 1730, each being of the "Charming Sally," of Dublin; and up to this date the only export is oak bark. At the other end of the volume are some entries inwards, the first being of the year 1686. I have thought it best, in view of the importance of this, the earliest document of Cardiff's commerce, to print the volume practically in full. It deserves to be perpetuated in its entirety.

There are probably few readers who will not enjoy these word-pictures of the days when our mighty seaport was a drowsy county town, with a few coasting vessels to nestle in the mud of the river's mouth, waiting their turn to creep up to the quay near the Market Cross.

Order Book.

[Folio paper book, without cover and in bad condition; edges much frayed by damp.]

May 4th 1686.

I John Jones Waiter & Boatman at Penarth a Creeke of the Port of Cardiff doe Sweare to be true & faithfull (to the best of my knowledge & Power) in the Execution & Discharge of the Trust & Employmt Committed to my Charge & Inspection in the Service of his Mats Customes So help me God.

John Jones

Sworne before vs
Alexr Trotter
Row Davies.

Then follow similar oaths of other persons in subsequent years: 1686 James Jenkins; 1687 Francis Phillips; 1687 Richard Gwynn.

Phillips is described as "Boatman extraordinary," and Rowland Davies signs as Collector, with Thomas Rimmar as Surveyor. In Gwynn's oath, Trotter is the Collector.

1688. John Wollvin, Boatman extraordinary.
Row. Davies, Customer and Collector.
Francis Phillips, Boatman extraordinary.

June ye 6th 1689.

I Jonathan Greenfeild Surueyor & Deputy Comptroler of the port of Cardiffe Doe Sweare to be true & ffaithfull to the best of My Knowledge & power in the Execution & Dischardge of the trust & Imployment Committed to my Chardge & Inspection in the seruice of theire Maties Customes so helpe mee God.

Jonathan Greenefild Jnr

Sworne before mee
Row. Dauies Coustomr
et Collr

1712. Francis Philipps jnr., Boatman Extraordinary.
William Morgan, Collector and Customer.
Jonathan Greenefield, Comptroller.

Then follows a series of Orders (copies) from the Board of Customs in London, directed to the Comptroller of the Port of Cardiff. The first runs as follows :—

Gentlemen,

His Majesty haueing Beene pleased by an order of Councell of the 8 July to Contineue the present Embargo vpon all ships w^th^ in the seuarell ports from padstow to Carlile inclusiue & to Direct that the imbargo bee Renewed vpon all Coasters & Coale traders w^th^ in this ports you are to take Care that his Majesty said order bee effectually executed Continewing & renewing the said embargo as affore said w^th^ in your port & the limits & Districts thereof Wee Rest your Lo : ffrinds.

Rich. Temple
G: Booth
Jo. Werden
Ro: Southwell.

Custom house, London.
11^th^ July 1689.

The next reads thus :—

Att hamton Cort the 1^o^ August 1689.

Present

The Kings most Excelent Majesty in Councell.

Upon reading A presentm^t^ from the Comm^rs^ of the Customs itt is this Day ordered by his Majesty in Councell that all vessells inployed in his Majesties saruice or what shall bee taken vp by his Majesties officers for the tranceporting prouissions amunitions or other Nessesaries for the army or stores of ordnaunce victualls or Nauall stores or prouissions for his Majesties Land or Nauall saruise be p'mited to proceed on their respectiue Voyadge not w^th^ standing the Embargo bee taken of from all vessells what soever of any burd. not exceeding 30^ts^ & the Right honorable the Lords

Comm^rs of the Treasury are to assure all nessesary orders & Directions here in to the Comm^rs of the Customs accordingly.

Cha: Muntague.

Lett the Comm^rs of their Ma^ties Customs take Care that his Ma^ties plesure Signified in the aboue written order of Counsell bee Duly Comply'd w^th Dated att the Treasury Chamber in whit hall the 5^th Day of August 1689.

Delamer
Godolphen
hen: Caple
R. hamp.....

The following is the substance of subsequent Orders :—

24 Sept. 1689.

Masters of ships bound for Ireland are not to go into any port of that Kingdom but what shall be under their Majesties' obedience.

19 Nov. 1689.

"By A letter Rec^d this Day from m^r Christopher Frith from Chestar Deputy to Captaine Shales Comissary Gen^l hee accquaints vs that by letters from the said Capt. Shales from Carlingford hee is Informed that the army & shiping are Remoueing from thence to Carrickfargus aduising that ships should Come to that bay only & Desiring that Notis may bee giuen there of"; masters of vessels transporting provisions to the army in Ireland are to govern themselves accordingly.

More strict care is to be used in visiting suspected vessels arriving from Ireland.

Swanzey; 9 Dec^r 1689.

Mr. Alexander Trotter writes ordering that all officers of the port are to produce certificates of their having taken the "Oats & test."

30 Nov^r 1689.

The Lords of the Treasury, upon reading a report of the officers of his Majesty's Mint, order that the officers of the "recight of the exchecar" & of their Majesties' Revenue are not to refuse in payment from his Majesty any "Cracte Money," provided the same be current coin.

4 Feb^{y} 1689.

The embargo was (by Order of Council dated 16 Jan^{y} 1689) temporarily raised upon vessels sailing out of ports from "S^{t} tiues in Cornwall to Carlile in Cumberland," in consideration of the then approaching fair at Bristol. The embargo is now reimposed, save on vessels carrying provisions for their Majesties' army in Ireland.

At the Comittee for the affaires of Ireland Whithale the 10th March 1689.

Present

Lord President	Earle of Marlborow
Lord Steward	Vic^{ot} Lumley
Earle of Shrewsbury	M^{r} Compt^{r}
Earle of Nottingham	M^{r} ViceChamberlaine
Earle of ffalconberge	M^{r} Harbord

The Lords of the Comittee for the affaires of Ireland being Inform'd that seuerall Shipps haue sayled out of port & others are waitinge for an oportunity to doe the same from Bristoll & the ports adjacent Contrary to the said ord^{r} for the Embargo on that Coast theire Lordships desire the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of the Trea'ry to giue strict Orders to the Com^{rs} of the Customes that the Embargo at Bristoll & the westerne Coast of England be made more effectuall.

William Blathwayte.

Lett the Com^{rs} of theire Ma^{ts} Customes take Care that what is desired by the R^{t} Hon^{ble} the Lords of the Comittee for the affaire of Ireland in the aboue written order be duly Complyed wth

Whitehall Trea'ry Chamber. 13th March 1689/90.

Monmouth.
Godolphin.
Henry Capell.

1690. Ships using the coast trade between S^{t} Ives and Carlisle may proceed, notwithstanding the embargo.

1690. "It Being Suspected that at this time great Endevores hath been [vsed by suspected] p'sons to escape out of the Kingdom wee think fitt to adtuertise you & warne you that you Doe vpon this occation vse more then ordinary [Care] & Circumspection by search-

ing all vessells what soever going out of port [like] wise to prevent the escape of any suspected p'sons p'suant to former [orders] giuen you. Wee Rest

Your Lo: ffrinds
G. Booth
Rich. Temple
Jo. Werden
Rob. Southwell
Hen. Guy.

Gentlemen,

The late acc'te prohibiting all trade & Commerce w^th^ ffrance & the new Impossisons one tobacco Lynen & other Comodities haue occationed great art & Industry to bee vsed in Caring on the Smugling trade & priuatlie stealing on shoare Booth prohibited & vnCustomed goods to the great hinderence & prejudice of their Ma^ties^ Reveniew of Customs & wee haue much reason to fare that goods Cold not be brought a shoare in that abundance as they are in & A bout your port as is frequently Suggested w^th^ out the neglect of some of the officers of the Customes & wee doe there fore admonish yow there of & Direct that you shall call before you all the officers of your port & members & quicken them to greater Diligence in locking out for the preuenting of fraudes in this Kind & yow are all to take Notice that if wee shall here after Know of any goods Ryne w^th^in the Lymits or Districts of your port wee shall account itt as the Neglect of your selues & the other officers & proceed against you & them accordingly.

. . . . . .

Custom House, London; 14^th^ ffeb^y^ 1690.

June 17^th^ 1693.

I David Lewis Deputy Custom^r^ Att Aberthaw A Creeke of the Port of Cardiffe Doe Sweare to be true &c.

1693. William Milles, Deputy Searcher of the port of Cardiff.

1694. Jonathan Greenfield, Deputy Searcher of Cardiff. (In 1693 he was Surveyor & Comptroller.)

1695. John Tanner "apointed weyer & meeter of the Creekes of Berry, Sully & the Districts there vnto belonging . . . for meetting & weighing of Coales & Cvlme."

1699. John Wilkins, "wayter & searcher at Sully & Barry Creeks of the port of Cardiffe."

1699. Mathew Edwards, Tidesman Extraordinary.

1701. David Seys, Deputy Searcher at Newport, a creek of the Port of Cardiff.

1702. James Jenkins, Boatman at Penarth, a creek of the Port of Cardiff (with him Francis Phillips).

1711. Alexander Pursell, Collector & D. Custr's Cler'e in the port of Cardiff.

1714. Edward Lewis, Extraordinary Assistant Officer belonging to the Salt & Customs in the Port of Cardiff.

1714. Hugh Jones, Extraordinary Boatman & Tidesman in the port of Cardiff.

Orders continued :—

1694. "Being informed That there is an intention Clandestinely to Import some quantities of Brandy vnder Covert of casks of Mellasses," the officers are to exercise all vigilance accordingly.

1695. Particulars are requested of vessels employed in the "Collerie trade."

1699. The officers' attention is called to "seu'all Remarkable ffrauds and Concealm^ts in Package of Goods," such as "Turfe or Trash insted w^th Tobacco by Certificat and prest Wooll insted of Butter in ffirkins which Instances Wee suppose will sufficiently excite you to the Carefull Exa'c'on of all manner of Caske." . . . .

"Mr. Davies. Wee haue yo^rs of the 22^th inst concerning a parcell of Red Wood w^ch hath long remamned in the Custody of the

Lady Basset. And if the duty thereon be paid as for Red Saunders we haue nothing further to say wee are

Yo^r^ Loueing frinds,

Customehouse, London.
26^th^ September 1702.

Ben. Overton.
Sam. Clarke.
Rob^t^ Henty.
Will. Cullsford."

Mr. Davies,

There being in the possession of S^r^ Edward Stradling Certaine goods wich were salved out of the ship Scepter lately cast away in the River Severne near yo^r^ Coast viz^t^ 37 peeces of Mulmulls & 7 peeces of Browne Bettellees which Captaing Phenney the proprietor of the goods desires to transport to Bristoll & there enter & pay Custome for the same you may giue permission for Carrying the said goods accordingly to the said port of Bristol, Takeing security for the Landing & paying the duty thereof in the said port & in the permission or transire you giue for the said goods.

Your Loueing frinds.

Customehouse, London.
20^th^ March 1702.

1703. Postscript to a certain Order: "Send a copy of this Order to all creeks in your port viz^t^ Newport, Penarth, Barry, Sully & Aberthaw. As for Chepstow they have had it already."

Gent.

There being certaine advice y^t^ many Priests Irish Officers & others Popish and disafected Persons come continually over from Holland & other places & in particular y^t^ there are severall on board y^e^ Rotterdam Fleet now expected from Holland Her Ma^tie^ has therefore thought fitt to Signifye her pleasure by y^e^ R^t^ Hon^ble^ Henry S^t^ John Esq^re^ one of y^e^ Principall Secretarys of State That Wee should give strict orders to our Officers y^t^ they take great notice of all Persons y^t^ come ashoar from those parts & send exact acco^t^ of their Professions business and places of Abode. And yo^r^ accordingly to take great care therein, & particularly when y^o^ send hither an Acco^t^ of Passengers in pursuance of this & our former Ord^rs^ We expect

y^t^ you not only express y^e^ place y^t^ each Person came from or their last place of residence but y^e^ place they design to reside at.

Your Loving Friends

J. Werden.
W. Culliford.
J. Stanley.
J. Shute.

Cust^o^ h^o^, Lond^o^
Oct^r^ 12, 1710.

1712. A French vessel laden with wine and brandy ran ashore at Sully, and her cargo was seized by the Customs officers. The country folk assembled with guns & pistols, and endeavoured to take the brandy. Whereupon M^r^ Morgan, the Comptroller of Cardiff, went with some of his officers and some dependents of the Lady of the Manor of Sully, and dispersed the mob.

Gentle^n^

The Comm^rs^ having obtaind from the Exchequer an Acco^t^ of the limits of y^r^ port acording as the Same was last sett out by virtue of a Commiss^n^ from that Court have ordered me to send you an Extract thereof w^ch^ you have here Inclos^d^ and for theire better Information & observation doe direct you to Cause an Exact draught or plan to be made of y^r^ Port and transmitt^d^ to them wherein is to be noted the Boundaries thereof as the same is sett out in the said Commission together with the remarkable places on or neare the Shoare within the limmits of the said description as allsoe the p'ticular places where offic^rs^ are appointed and theire districts soe far as the same can be described. I am

Y^r^ very hum^l^ Serv^t^
Charles Carcklase.

Customh^o^ Lond^o^,
8^th^ July 1714.

[Copy.]

Termino Pasch. anno Secundo Regni Regis Jacobi Secundi.

The Extents bounds & Limmitts of the Port. Cardiff.

Wee doe hereby sett downe declare & appoint the Extents Bounds & Limmits of the s^d^ port of Cardiff & Members to Extend and be acount^d^ from the point of Land called S^t^ Treacles point or

Chappell on the East Side of the Mouth of the River Wye in a Suppos[d] direct line South Westwards into the Sea to y[e] point of land call[d] Gold Clifft point & soe continued into the Sea to the point of land call[d] Sully point & Return[d] & continu[d] westwards in a Suppos[d] direct line to Nash point and from there continu[d] into the Sea West North Westward to Wormshead point and noe farther.

[F° 365 of the original.]

[Turn to folio 153 of the original.]

Extract of a Commission for Setting out the Port of Cardiff and Members.

We whose names are subscribed being Six of the Comm[rs] Nominated & Appointed by the s[d] Commission for the doing and Executing the sev[l] Matters in the s[d] Commission Contained relating to the Ports of Cardiff & Milfford did on the 31[th] day of Decem[r] 1685 and in the first Year of our Sovereign Lord K: James y[e] 2[d] Personally repair to the Port & Town of Cardiff and did then and there search for view and found out such open place & places and in Pursuance of the said Commission we do hereby Assign and Appoint the Sev[l] Place & Places for the Extents bounds & limits of the s[d] Port to be as foll:

All that Open Place called the Common Key of y[e] Town of Cardiff and of Right belonging to the s[d] Town Extending along the River from North to South about 53 yards and bounden on the North w[th] the Storeh° of Weletheian Hunson & on the South Open to the bank of the River And w[ch] s[d] Plaice Assign'd & Appointed afores[d] is in our judgem[t] & direc'ons Most convenient & fit for the Uses & Purposes afores[d] and are by us Limited & Appointed Accordingly And we do hereby utterly prohibit disannul make void determine and Debar all other Places within the s[d] Port of Cardiff from the Priviledge Right & benefit of a Place Key or Wharf for the landing discharging lading or shipping of any Goods Wares & Merchandize (Except as in the s[d] Commission is Excepted) And we do hereby declare and Appoint Chepstow Penarth Newport Barry Sully & Aberthaw to be within the s[d] Head Port of Cardiff.

And in like Manner on the 21[st] day of Jan[ry] 1685 We did Personally repair to the Town of Swanzey in Pursuance of the s[d] Commission And we hereby settle & appoint the same to be the

only Member of the s^d^ Port of Cardiff And We did then & there search find out & view such open place & places thereabouts as might be most fit and Convenient to be Appointed and Established to be places Keys & Wharfs for the shiping or lading landing or discharging of any Goods & Merchandize (Except as in y^e^ s^d^ Commission is Excepted) and according to our best discretions in pursuance thereof We do hereby Assign the Extents bounds & limits of y^e^ s^d^ Port to be as foll: Viz^t^ That Open Place or Places Called the Common Key of the Town of Swanzey and of Right belonging to his Grace Henry Lord Duke of Beaufort Extending along the River from East to West about 188 yards & bounded on the East end by the East [*lege* West] side of the Key Commonly called y^e^ old Key and on the west end by the East side of W^m^ Bevans's Dock Commonly Called the New Key Saving all Rights Property & Priviledge of y^e^ s^d^ Wharf or Ground or otherwise belonginge and Appurtaining to the s^d^ Henry duke of Beaufort w^ch^ s^d^ Place and Places Assigned and Appointed as afores^d^ are in our judgem^t^ & discretions most fit & convenient for y^e^ uses & Purposes Afores^d^ and are by us limited and Appointed Accordingly And We do hereby Utterly Prohibit disannul make void determine & debar all other Places within y^e^ s^d^ Member Port of Swanzey from y^e^ Priviledge R^t^ & benefit of a Place Key or Wharf for the Landing or discharging lading or shipping of any goods Wares or Merchandizes (Except as in y^e^ same Commission is Excepted) And we do hereby declare and Appoint Newton Neath or Briton fferry & South Burry to be within y^e^ s^d^ Member Port of Swanzey And we do hereby declare & Appoint y^e^ Extents bounds and limits of the s^d^ Port of Cardiff and Members to Extend & be Accounted from y^e^ River Wye in a Supposed direct line Southwestwards into the Sea to the Point of land called Gold Clifft Point & so continued into y^e^ sea to y^e^ Point of land called Sully Point and return'd & Continued Westwards in a Supposed direct line to Nash Point & from thence continued into y^e^ Sea West Northwestward to Worms head Point & no further.

Pursuant to the Lord Treasurers Warrant Wee haue Issued our Deputations to M^r^ Alex^r^ Purcell to be Coll^r^ and D. Cust^r^ at your Port in the roome of M^r^ William Morgan preferd And he having given Security you are to admit him to the Execution of the said Employ-

ment delivering to him all books Bonds and papers relating to the Collection and putting him in mind of taking the Oaths enjoynd by Law.

London. 10 August 1714.

1715. There being Just cause to Suspect y^t^ Some disaffected p'sons in Several parts of this Kingdome do Secretly carry on Seditious & traiterous designs against his Majesties Governm^t^ The Comm^rs^ have therefore thought fit in a more particular Manner to recommend it to you to Use your Utmost care & Diligence to detect all Secret p^r^ctices Whatsoever which may at any time be Carrying on in y^r^ parts to y^e^ Disturbance of y^e^ Governm^t^ & to give y^m^ an Early and full acco^t^ thereof y^t^ Due care may be taken to p'vent the Same wherein they doubt not of your ready Compliance it being y^e^ Duty of Every Subject to do what in him lys to discover all such practices and more Especially Incumbent on Such who are in his Majesties Service and Under oath So to Do which is w^t^ I have in Comm^d^ to Signyfy to you.

Y: H: S:

Cha^s^ Carkese, sec.

C: H: 17 7^ber^ 1715.

Sent Copys to all y^e^

P'ventive officers 20 7^br^ 1715.

Alexander Purcell, Collector of Coals, Culms and "Cynders" of the Port of Cardiff and of the Members and Creeks thereto belonging.

1716. Llewelyn Trahern, Collector and Deputy Customer of his Majesty's Customs, Coals, Culm and Cinders in the Port of Cardiff.

1718. The Cardiff Collector, M^r^ Trahern, is to ride the coast from Redwick Pill to Nash Point, "which are the Extents of your Port."

1719. Thomas Hoskins, Customer of Cardiff.

1720. Richard Thomas, Extraordinary Man in the Port of Cardiff.

1724. Thomas Brian, Comptroller of the Port of Cardiff.
Jonathan Greenfield, Deputy Comptroller.

1727. Rowland Seys, Patent Searcher of Cardiff.

1728 Sept. 12. Customhouse, London.

"We have received Your lres of the 23d March & ye 6th of last month, informing us that some Gentlemen in Your Neighbourhood intend to bring Coals from the Port of Swanzey and land it within Your Districts of Your Port without paying any duty, and in Case any offr obstruct them to sue him, pretending that Swanzey and Cardiff are one and the same Port, And for answer thereto Swanzey tho a Member of Cardiff being by a Commission out of the Court of Exchequr (Copy whereof is inclosed) Appointed a distinct port from Cardiff wth different Limits and Lawfull Landing places, You're in Case any Coals are imported into your Port from Swanzey, to insist" &c.

1729. Question arose as to certain "goods carried Coastwise from Newport & Caerleon within your port to Bristol in two Markt Boats."

Gentlemen,

We received yr Letter of the 9th Instant accquainting us on the arrivall of the ship Clothiers snow of Watchet Geo: Priest mr from Carolina with rice Indico skins & other goods for Bristoll you boarded a tidesman on sd vessell and sent him round thither in order to prevent any Goods being [landed] and for Answer We approve of yr proceedings we are yr &c.

B: Fairfax. Walter Younge.
J: Evelyn. John Hill.

14th May 1730.

1730. George Watkins, Surveyor, Deputy Comptroller and Deputy Searcher of the Port of Cardiff, so appointed this year in the room of Jonathan Greenfield superannuated. He was soon afterwards appointed Coal Meter also.

Repairs were done to the King's Boat at Penarth.

The Collector was to receive £40 instead of £30 per annum, "to enable him to keep a horse and to Ride the Coastt and Inspect the offrs Journals."

1731.

Gentlemen—Mr Brian the Comptroller of your Port who has been lately there having represented to us that there is no Chest at your Port to secure the King's Money in We Expect Your Answer forthwith how yo came to Certifye Every Month at the foot of your Abstract, that the Cash and Bonds were in the King's Chest under Your joynt Locks when yo had no Chest. We are &c.

Gentlemen—The Collr & Comptr of Plymouth haveing accquainted ye Board That Mr John Pyke one of the Tyde Surveyors there was murdered the 30th ulto whilest securing some Goods which were Seized by him by nine, or Ten persons armed with pick axes clubbs & other weapons and it appearing on an Examination before the Coroner yt Stephen Moon als Woon, Lewis Cock, John Moon als Woon, John Yeo, David Dollick and Benjamin Crews who is now in Custody were Concerned in the said murder you are to Cause diligent Search to be made for the sd Offendrs of whom you have a description on the back hereof in order to their being secured giveing the Board notice thereof which is what I have in Command to Signify to you and am Gentn &c.

Cha. Carkese.

Customho London. 9th Sept. 1731.

Stephen Moon als Woon of ye parish of Mevagizey in ye County of Cornwall, a short thick man, wearing his own short Black Hair.

Lewis Cock, son of — Cock of Mevagizey aforesd a short well sett man wearing a Light wigg.

John Moon als Woon of Compton in the County of Devon a Young Slight man wearing a wigg.

John Yeo of Great Torrington in Devon Late a boatman plying at north corner at Plymouth dock a stout well Sett man much pock Broken & Blind in one Eye.

David Dollick or Dollock late of ridruth in the County of Cornwall since a Labour at or abt Plymoth dock in ye County of devon a stout well sett man wearing his own brown hair."

The Commissioners of Customs ordered the Collector at Plymouth to promise a reward of £50 for the apprehension of these men.

1732. "Having Advised with our Solicitor on that part of your l^re dated the 15^th Ult^o relating to Thomas Isaack carrying away a Cask of Brandy after it was Seized by the officers, and Staving it Youre to prosecute the s^d Isaack for this offence before the Justices of the Peace reporting to us the Success."

William Richards appointed Surveyor and Deputy Comptroller (but not to act as Coal Meter), vice George Watkins resigned. He was subsequently deputed to act as Coal Meter.

William Jones, Extraordinary Boatman and Tidesman at Cardiff.

Rowland Vaughan, Boatman at Penarth, vice Edward Williams deceased.

The officers are to watch for Hugh Crouch, master of the ship *Prideaux* who turned two Spanish supercargos adrift in an open boat, off Barcelona, whereby one of them was drowned. Also for three valuable pictures stolen from the Royal Palace of the Old Louvre at Paris. The annexed Memorial of the French Minister gives particulars of the theft. The pictures were torn out of their frames.

The first, drawn by Titian, represented the figure of a man "Drest in Black near a Pillar Drawn to the Life."

The second, by Tintorett, was a Venetian lady "Drest in that Country habit."

The third, by Hannibal Carachi, represented D^r Boisly holding in one hand a death's head, and in the other a paper, drawn as large as life.

1733. Fourteen pounds of smuggled human hair was seized at Aberthaw.

Letter Book.

Commencing 29 September 1732.

[Quarto vol. bound in calf. Fair condition.]

The *Hawk* Revenue Sloop, Capt. Hawshaw, was appointed in 1732 to cruise between Milford and King Road.

The Cardiff Custom officials write to the Board in London under date 5 February 1732, informing them that "the Smuglers do begin in this Channel to appear already, and about a fortnight ago there was one of them, of Aberthaw & Barry, but no Boat did Venter out to her, the prosecution against Butler and Walters having so much alarm'd them." They request the Board to station in the Channel a small sloop, "built plain, without any painting or ornament, nor any Colours to be put out." They apprehend that then the smugglers "would be afraid of every sloop they saw, that came near to her burthen, when she is so disguised."

1733. At this time many vessels entered the Port laden with "hillingstones," *i.e.*, healing-stones, or roofing-stones.

Letters to London from Cardiff were taken by the Monmouth carrier, at this period.

1734. Writing to London, the Cardiff officials report concerning smugglers that "At Aberthaw and Barry, when any boats goes out to em from thence, the Owners of em have always a Spye on the officer; and when they find him of one side of the River at Aberthaw, they'll land what they have of the other; and by reason there's no Boat in the Service, nor any boat on those acco^{ts} to be had for love or money, and the Officer obliged to go to a bridge about two Miles round, they have time enough to secure the goods before he can get there. Nay, there is instances that they have run'd goods in the day time before the officers face in this Manner. At Barry tis the same case; if they find the officer on the Iseland they'll land the other Side of the Harbour. If the other Side of the Harbour, they'll land on the Iseland, and the officers can't get over till the Tide is out, w^{ch} may be five or six hours; and there is so much Cover on the Iseland, and such conveniencys for hiding of goods the other side, that an Officer has but a poor Chance to meet with em after they are landed. At Ogmore River it is the same case, and so at Aberavon."

The authorities' opinion was that the sloop *Severn* stationed at Portishead, should suffice to prevent smuggling in the Bristol Channel; but to this the Cardiff officials humbly demur, and crave the appointment of an effective Revenue cruiser.

1735. Account of a seizure of rum at Aberthaw. The officer saw a small boat go out of the harbour to a ship going up Channel. About noon the boat returned, and one Richard Forest came on shore very drunk, with one Thomas Sweet to whom the boat belonged. One George Robins stayed on board to keep the boat off, so that the officer could not get on board. Sweet told the officer that Robins had a mind to have a little fun with him, and that he had a few bottles of rum on board. The officer borrowed a boat and made for Robins, but the latter escaped in the direction of Barry. After nightfall, by moonlight, the officers on shore saw Sweet and Robins bring the boat into Aberthaw harbour, and a person come ashore with a cask on his back. The excise officer gave chase on horseback; and on the smugglers' being overtaken, one of their party, Thomas John, took a stone and caved in the cask.

1737. The Cardiff officials write to London denying the report that great quantities of tea and other goods are daily run on their coast. Since the Act of Indemnity came in force the smugglers have made no attempt within this district. As for soldiers, there are none in these parts, neither have there been any quartered here time out of mind. There is no occasion for them, for the country people are not so desperate in these parts as to attempt anything by force.

The *Pye* snow, with tobacco from Virginia to Bristol, Charles Adlam master, and the brig *Priscilla*, likewise with tobacco from Virginia for Bristol, John Longland master, were wrecked at Nash Point. The authorities had great difficulty to keep "the country" from pillaging the wreckage. The merchant, a M^r^ Chamberlain, went down there. The hogsheads were all damaged, but the people had hoisted some of the cargo up the cliff with ropes. M^r^ Chamberlain desires it may be thrown into the sea, in the interests of the merchants and the Revenue. The mob were very insolent, not only pilfering the damaged hogsheads in spite of the officers, but even burning the hull to get at the old iron. Three or four hundred people assembled there every night "from all parts of the Country towards the Hills; p'ticularly from a place calld Bridgend, from whence came a Gang of Ruffians the last day the Proclamation was read."

The Cardiff officials write to London on behalf of M^r^ Thomas Williams, "Deputy Cust^r^ at Newport (a Creek of this Port)." They certify that the said M^r^ Williams "is very well vers'd in the Coast Trade, w^ch^ is the only Business they have in that Creek (all Importation of goods from foreign Parts, or Exportac'on of goods to fforeign Parts, being confined to the Key of Cardiff by virtue of a Commission from the Court of Exchеq^r^ dated the 23^d^ November 1685 and executed at Cardiff the 31^th^ of December 1685.)" It appears from this document of 1737 that foreign goods could not be imported to or exported from any other place within the Port, except by Special Licence of the Commissioners of Customs.

1738. Process has issued against certain men concerned in the looting of the *Pye* snow; but the officials are of opinion that, unless some extraordinary gratuity is promised to the Deputy Sheriff, they will never be taken, "for he must run the Risque of his life, there being no less then thirty or forty of the Mob that live together in a little Town called Bridgend in this County, and Most of them Shoomakers."

In a subsequent letter they say they learn that the soldiers from Swansea will need to be paid about £20 a man, to take Edward David and Lazarus George, the Bridgend looters, as "they are a very desperate people." Also that they suspect the Deputy Sheriff is a friend of these men, as he did not grant a warrant on the process of the Crown prosecutor.

The officials submit that the office of Coal Meter should continue to be discharged at Cardiff by a Customs Officer, as "the Quantity of Coals &c Dischard in this Port will not be worth any Persons while to be appointed Meter unless he is an Officer; and there is no Officer that resides at Cardiff besides the Coll^r^ and Survey^r^, the last being Meter."

Jan^y^ 2. Smuggling at Penarth. "Acco^t^ of a sm^l^ Seizure made on Board of a Coasting Vessel that uses no other trade than to carry Culme for Burning of Lime and Stones to the Sea Walls . . . The Officers seeing light on Board the Vessel before day, some time before high water, made em suspect they were taking in some goods

or other; for there was no other Vessel in the Harbour at that time. And when they went on Board they found the two Casks of Brandy Open and Unconcealed in the hold; and when they asked the Master whose it was and how he came by it, he Answered the Man of the house might inform them (meaning Edwards.) This Edwards has lately Built a House by the Harbour, where there never was one before, and has been an old offender . . . and we presume his living in such a place (as he is a Man of some substance) is w^th^ a Design of defrauding the King of his Customs. The King's Boat at Pennarth is Moared on his ground (but never any Acknowledgem^t^ paid) and he has told the Survey^r^ that he will cut the Moarings & let her goe adrift, and likewise threatens the officers or any body Else that will offer to come Near the house in the Night time; and the Officers have no other way . . . to go to the harbour without passing Close by his house." The vessel's owner is M^r^ Edward Lewis.

1738 Feb^y^ 9. "William James, Extraordinary Boatman at Pennarth, was obliged by the Justices of the Peace to serve the office of a Constable; and by virtue of a Warr^t^ was searching for some Young Timber Trees &c. that had been Cut down and Carried Away, found upon his search in one house about a gallon of Brandy in Bottles, and in the Barn belonging to this house a Brandy Ca^s^ in a Manner quite out not having above a Pint in it; and in another house a Brandy Ca^s^ having about a gallon in it, w^ch^ he bro^t^ here last tuesday the 6^th^ inst. but not in Due time the Quantity being so sm^l^ as not to answer Condemnac'on of it self. . . . tis Undoubtedly part of Edwards's Brandy and the Persons in whose Custody it was found offered to take their oaths they found it on the Beach near Pennarth head the Night the 18 gallons was Seized; and wee are in hopes of having the whole Villany Discovered very soon, for the Persons Concerned with Edwards have quarrel'd among themselves, w^ch^ I hope will be a Means to discover the whole ffact, and we humbly beg your direc'ions herein. We are &c.

Ll. T.
W. R."

The full name of the above smuggler was Edward Edwards, of Penarth, Victualler.

1739 June 16. Report a design for carrying pit coal from Cardiff to Bridgewater without paying duty, and ask for directions.

June 29. Desire directions as to whether the embargo necessitates their stopping passage boats that carry cattle, pigs &c. from Sully to Uphill. The stoppage of these has already been of great detriment to two fairs in this neighbourhood, by preventing the English drovers from coming over, on which the sale of cattle in this country entirely depends.

1740. Suggest sending letters in future by the Bristol carrier, as the Monmouth carrier goes now so seldom.

About this time considerable correspondence took place on the question whether Cardiff was below the Holms and therefore on the open sea, or above the Holms and therefore in the river Severn.

1741. The Stradling family hold a Patent from the Crown permitting them to carry live goods to any place in England that borders on the Bristol Channel.

William Richards, Surveyor & Comptroller of Cardiff, having applied for an extension of leave, Llewelyn Trahern, the Collector, writes that he can well spare the said Richards, who is "a loose infirm man."

1743. In reply to enquiries from headquarters the Collector submits that the subordinate officials' "keeping a Couple of Cows to make their own butter & Cheese & getting a Neighbour to sow an Acre or two of Wheat for em some years in order to Enable em to live on their own P'visions Prevents their being Absent from their Duty in going to Markets to buy provision."

The Collector suggests that the seven Preventive Officers of the Port should be provided with "a pair of Pistols, a hanger & a Short Gunn of three foot."

1745.

Hon^{d} Sirs

We have rece^{d} two letters from m^{r} Secr^{y} Wood Dated the 26^{o} Ult^{o} One in regard to the Unnatural Rebellion And the Seditious & Traiterous Designs Carrying on Against his Majestys Person & Government The other in regard to the Remittance of the Kings Money. As to the former had we rece^{d} no such Letter We do Assure Your hon^{s}, that Nothing in us sh^{d} be wanting, to give You the Earliest Acco^{t} of any Seditious or Traiterous Designs, Carryed on Against his Maj^{tys} Person & Government, And to Disclose and Make known the Same to his Maj^{ty} or any thing tending thereto, that shall or may come to our knowledge.

The Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for this County (of Glamorgan) Met last tuesday by order of his Grace the Duke of Bolton [*lege* Beaufort] (Our Lord Lieutenant) And Isued out their Warr^{ts} to the Sev^{l} Constables throughout the County, requiring them that they sh^{d} make a Return of the Names & places of abode, of all Papist Reputed Papists and non Jurors, on Tuesday Next in order to proceed Against them as the Law Directs, But thank God, we hant one Gentleman in this County of any ffigure or ffortune that is a Papist or Nonjuror. And we are told that there are but Very ffew of the Meaner Sort, And every thing in this County is quiet and Easie as Yet, But what we have most reason to be Afraid of here, is, the Landing of a fforeign fforce to the Westward, The Countys of Pembroke Carmarthen and Glamorgan having not one place of any Strength to resist their progress, besides the Want of Arms. And in Case any should land Miserable must be our Condition But hope our ffleets will either Deter or obstruct their Wicked Designs.

As to the latter We had Remitted all the Kings Money in our hands before we rece^{d} the said Letter As we have been always Carefull to Do at the end of every Quarter. We are &c.

Ll. T. Coll^{r}
J. M. Comp^{r}

4^{o} Oct^{r} 1745.

[Vellum-bound folio in bad condition. Contains Autograph Orders from 18 January 1749.]

[Vellum-bound folio Letter Book, commencing 26 December 1786, and ending 26 December 1794. Good condition.]

1787. "It was thought absolutely necessary on the Death of Charles Bassett, to put a Person at Aberthaw immediately; for if that place had been left open, it would have been fill'd with Smugglers."

There is no more smuggling tobacco carried on by vessels here now; "that Trade was totally put a stop to by our driving that Notorious Smugler Knight from the Island of Barry. When his armed Vessel was there, he was in such Force that it was impossible to approach the Island."

Sloop *Betsey*, of Caerleon.

1788. The Collector sends to London a full account of two expeditions against Arthur, the smuggler. He asks them to station another cutter at Penarth; "but we are confident that Sixty Men of light Infantry are likewise wanted. How can the People of Neath and Swansey face Arthur without some such Assistance? And as in all probability the Island of Barry will be again inhabited by Smuglers, we shall not be able to approach the Place without Soldiers."

E. T., Collector & D. Compt^{r} (Edmund Traherne).

"The Island of Barry, the Fortress of Knight the Notorious Smugler." The people of the Island ill-treated Alexander Wilson and Evan Thomas, the Deputy Comptroller & Surveyor. Their chief assailant was William Doggett.

"We have forwarded to Your Honors by the Coach this Night, which sets up at the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, the Accounts of this Port for Midsummer Quarter 1788."

"There are at this Port three private Wharfs for Shipping and Landing Goods, chiefly Iron."

Good Hope, Cardiff, John Jenkins.
Providence, Cardiff, Thomas Miles.

The Collector sends an account of a seizure of wool, made by Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, and Thomas Dayas, Officer of Excise. The wool was not intended to be carried coastwise, but was intended for a Fair at Caerphilly, up in the country about 10 miles from this place, to be sold to the country women for making stockings. He will endeavour to make the new Act of Parliament known to the ignorant country people as soon as possible.

1789. *Zephyr*, Cardiff, James Moss.
Friends, Cardiff, William Evans.

1790. *Venus*, Cardiff, John Westley.
Evan Thomas, Deputy Comptroller till now.
Moderator, Cardiff, Thomas Miles.
Tredegar, Cardiff, John Smithers.
Prince of Wales, Cardiff, Thomas Johnson.
Minerva, Cardiff, Christopher Wilson.
William Jones, Deputy Comptroller, nominated only.
Richard and Betty, Cardiff, John Rowland.

No arrival from foreign ports during the Quarter ending 10 Oct^r^ 1790.

1791. *Cardiff Castle*, Cardiff, John Westley.
Blessing, Cardiff, James Francis.

The desperate "Ruffins" at Barry Island had a vessel on purpose for smuggling, and the name "John, of Combe," was painted on her stern. The Newport officer tried to board her, but his life was threatened.

1793. *Caerleon* (sloop), Cardiff, Robert Gething.
Lady Cardiff, Cardiff, Charles Jones.

1794. *Heart of Oak* (sloop), Cardiff.

[Vellum-covered folio Letter Book, commencing 6 January 1767 and ending 18 April 1778. Fair condition.]

(N.B.—There is a continuous series of Letter Books, Account Books and Order Books.)

1767. "The Writing Desk in our Customh° which has stood there Time out of Mind is now become so very unfirm and so Intirely Worm Eaten! that for some Months past it has not been us'd, the officers being in fear least it sh^d^ fall on their Legs. Your Honors know that Business can not be carry'd on without having the Conveniences that sh^d^ attend it, an we humbly beg an Order for erecting a new one which in a strong Plain & convenient way has been offer'd us for four guineas by a workman of fair & honestt Character. Recommending this to your honors Consideration we remain in hopes of receiving a favorable answer Your hon^rs^ faithful & Obed^t^ Serv^ts^

Edm^d^ Traherne Coll^r^
Edw^d^ Jones D. Compt^r^"

Certain accounts were forwarded from Cardiff to London. They were sent "to Bristol, to be forwarded from thence by Wiltshire's waggon w^ch^ sets up at the White Swan on Holborn Bridge." Such was the usual mode of forwarding at this time.

1769 Feb^y^. The French snow La Concorde, of Calais, Dominique Berthe master, 140 tons burden, overset suddenly off Aberthaw. The crew got ashore in their small boat, but the vessel drifted down to the rocks westward of Saint Donat's Castle, and there stranded. "The Country People as soon as ever the Tide left her according to the savage Inhuman and Detestable Custom of the Country fell upon her and before I c^d^ get together the officers belonging to the Port and arrive at the Place, it being almost Twenty Miles Distant, at least two thousand People with Hatchets were at work on her cutting and destroying everything they met with and carrying off the Brandy and wine in small casks a great Part of w^ch^ they spilt in the general hurry and confusion which must ever attend a scene of such Rapacity and Devastation. I exerted myself as much as possible at the hazard of my Life and the officers that attended me indeavoring to Prevent

them but to no purpose. The Justices that attended were equally unsuccessful. The Country People by taking lights on Board to work in the night set her on Fire by w^ch^ she was intirely destroy'd."

The County Justices met at Cowbridge and issued Warrants against four persons. One of these was taken, but the Constables suffered him to escape. A threatening letter was sent to the Cardiff Collector about his proceedings in this affair. The Collector asks to be allowed to purchase two brace of pistols and sidearms.

Hon^d^ Sirs,

Having been desir'd to Report at what Creeks or places (except the legal quays) within the Limits of this Port Goods are permitted to be Landed or Shipped to or from Foreign parts or Coastwise And by what Orders of the Board such Indulgences are Granted:—This is to Inform Your Honours that according to the Information I have Receiv'd from the oldest Officer in the Port, Goods have been permitted to be Landed at Rumney Bridge, at the Bank and Old Quay below Cardiff, at Leckwith Bridge on the River Ely, and at Sully, but never without an Officer being Present, this have been the Old Established Custom and its Absolutely Necessary that the Indulgence should be Granted, but I cannot find any particular Order for the Granting the Indulgencies above mentioned.

We are with the Utmost Respect

Your Honours most Obed^t^ humble Serv^ts^

E. T.

E. J.

Customhouse, Cardiff,

the 26^th^ July 1771.

1773 Aug^t^ Account of a seizure of china ware at Hay, near Brecon. They are to be sold at the Cardiff Customhouse, and "most of the Gentlemen and Ladies in this Country are dispos'd to buy them. We had a tedious Journey over the Welsh Mountains, and were Six days out on this Expedition."

Hon^d^ Sirs

In Consequence of your Order of the 10^th^ Inst. we beg leave to Inform your Honours that no Coal can be ever raised within this

Port in Order to be ship'd for Exportation or to be carried Coastwise, its distance from the Water rendering it too expencive for any such Sale. We therefore apprehend it's unnessesary to name any Officer of the Customs, or other Persons for any Appointment in that Commission to be issued out of the Court of Exchequer for executing the Powers given by the Act for admeasuring Waggons and other Carriages used in loading Coals on Board Ships, at the Several Ports in this Kingdom in the same manner as at the Ports of New Castle and Sunderland. We waited to see some Gentlemen who have the Coal Mines in this country in Order to be informd in regard to the state of them, and we now find that they have not the least Idea of anything here but for the internal use of the Country.

We are &c.
E. T.
E. J.

Customho: Cardiff
14th Octr 1775.

[Letter Book, bound in vellum, in fair condition. 26 October 1746 to 20 December 1766.]

1748. The Collector and Comptroller send to London a Copy Information "made by one Thomas Jones but the sd Jones was in Drink when he made it & we have not been able to get him to us when Sober to goe before a Magistrate & the Magistrate refused to give him his Oath when Drunk." The Information states that some Irish soap was landed "at a place called the Gall Gate being brot up as this Deponent believes out of a Tile Boat at Pennarth." The vessel was laden with "Hillingstones" and empty Cyder hogsheads. "The Information was made on a quarrel that hap'nd betwixt the sd Jones & Hugh Lewis, however in time of Peace we have had several instances of those Tile Boats bringing over Tea & Brandy &c from Cornwall."

The original Information before the Collector is pinned into the book, and bears date 21 Nov. 1748.

1750. Mr Richard Priest was captain of one of the market boats running to Bristol.

John Phillips, aged 75, of Penarth, is an object of charity, for his pension has been in arrears three years last Christmas. He has borrowed money on the credit of it, and, if the Collector had not accepted of orders for the payment thereof, Phillips "would have been Clap'd in Jail long since."

1752. The Officers report that "of late Years there are so Many little Shops set up in the Country for Selling Tobacco &c within a sm[l] Distance of this Town & Newport & Aberthaw that they cant be less in Number (as we conceive) than four score or a hundred, and Chiefly by Ignorant Illiterate people that Dont understand one word of English who Seldom come for their own goods but Send by a Carrier more Ignorant than themselves and how Such people can take the Oath required on the back of the Certificate . . . is humbly Submitted for your Consideration."

The *Indian Prince*, of Bristol, John Watkins commander, homeward bound from Guinea, laden with rum, sugar, cotton, ebony and about a ton of "Elephant's Teeth," was stranded a league to the westward of Aberthaw, and was promptly pillaged by the country people.

1766 March 5. Llewelyn Traherne died. Edmund Traherne (his son) succeeded him as Collector.

1782 July 12. The Collector reports to London and mentions that "In regard to Bonds likewise as are given on the Exportation of Coals, we have no Coals Exported from this Port, nor ever shall, as it would be too expensive to bring it down here from the internal part of the Country."

August 17. "We have seized and brought into this Port, a small Vessel of about 18 Tons, a Smuggler, very well Built and will do Exceedingly well for a Customhouse Boat at Pennarth. She has sustained some Damage by striking on the Rocks at Bracksea Point near Aberthaw where she was left by the Smugglers at the appearance of the Officers at Aberthaw. A Horse was likewise taken loaded with Brandy."

In answer to enquiries from headquarters, the Collector reports that "The Teloscope was bought without any order, but is thought very necessary, as we can see every Vessel that goes to the Flat Holmes an Island where Smugglers at present run a great deal of Goods, and cannot just now be prevented by us as our Boat is too Old to go into any Sea."

1783. Eighteenpence a day is stated to be "the common hire of the Men that Work about the Keys and that are Used to the Water."

1784 April 3. Report of a seizure of wine on Barry Island. "Thos Knight a Noted Smuggler who resides a great Part of his Time on the said Island," told Thomas Hopkins, Waiter and Searcher at Barry and Sully, that the wine should remain there; "which Wine on entering the House a Second Time was all removed from thence. . . . . The said Knight carries on a very Considerable Trade in the Smuggling Way, and is so strongly supported, that there are but particular Times that I can venture to send my Officers to the said Island, he has sometimes I am informed 60 or 70 Men with him from on Board a large Cutter on the Smuggling Trade, which we suppose Knight to be the Proprietor of."

April 17. Great activity among Smugglers. "A large Cutter is now off the Island of Barry of 24 Guns and 35 Men running Goods on the said Island."

Novr 18. Correspondence *re* seizure of tobacco. "it's with great Truth we assure you that the People here are in such Dread of Knight and his Gang, that we found a difficulty in finding People to Work for us."

1785. "Herewith we return you Griffins Petition relative to his Boat seized at Knights Island of Barry . . . . . and beg leave to remark beside, that we can't conceive any body has any Business there, who is not connected with Knight in Smugling."

Mr Evan Thomas shall be sworn into the office of Deputy Comptroller (in the room of E. Jones deceased) "as soon as we find a Sentence of Excommunication, which now Stands against him, is taken off."

March 29. "Hon^{d} Sirs—We have enquired for what Cause Evan Thomas (who was to have been Admitted to the office of Deputy Comptroller at this Port) is under a Sentence of Excommunication, and find it was for Defamation and excessive Abuse a like behaviour which in his Liquor he is daily guilty of. He is the most improper man for Business that ever was thought of; nor is he likely to get rid of the Sentence of Excommunication now standing out against him, he has no Money to pay the Expence of the Court, nor does he care the least about it."

Evan Thomas was appointed soon afterwards.

Knight, the smuggler, is now at Lundy Island, having been driven from Barry. The protection of his armed brig having been removed, smuggling has greatly diminished here.

Evan Thomas eventually got into trouble, a ship's master charging him with dishonesty.

1795. Sloop *Five Brothers*, of Caerleon.

On board the *Cardiff Castle*, one of the market vessels running to Bristol, the officers seized (with other articles) "a box containing 2680 plain round copper pieces, about the size of halfpence . . . and as this part of the country abounds with copper pieces passing current as halfpence, tho' intrinsecally not worth a farthing, it is clear that the pieces above mentioned were designed for the like purpose, and that they were purchased considerably under the value for which they were intended to pass."

1797. Report that "owing to the shallowness of the water at this port at Spring Tides, and the consequent inconvenience to the Trade by reason thereof, no Holidays (except the Sabbath) have been strictly observed at this Port."

Henry Hollier, Collector, *vice* Edmund Traherne deceased.

1798. Large seizure of brandy and port wine on Barry Island.

1799. Edward Morgan was appointed Collector.

1800. Mr Brewer, the Searcher at Newport, denies the charge that he practises as a surgeon and midwife. He has resigned such practice to his son.

William and Jane, Cardiff, John Llewelyn.

[Quarto volumes, bound in vellum; fair condition.]

Order Book, 18 July 1734 to 9 November 1749.

Gentlemen,

The Commrs having rece'd informac'on that one Richard Robinson a Notorious Smugler who lives at Guernsey carries on a considerable Clandestine trade by Exporting from that place Tea Brandy Rum Tobacco & other prohibited goods & running the same on Your Coast—That he imploys two Vessels in carrying on the sd Illegal Trade one being a Pink of about 70 or 80 Tons whereof the sd Robinson is Master & sometimes one Canivet that goes along wth him. This Pink has three Masts & is painted by the stern wth blue & white fflowers in it having a head afore wch is ready to Sail the next ffair Winds and has aboard 1000 Wt of Tea besides great Quantitys of Wine bottled & Brandy. The other Vessel is a Sloop of about 40 Tons, whereof one Pasco or his Son pass for Masters going both of them together. She is painted of Red by the Stern and hath a Mermaid before & is Sailed for Your Coast on the Smugling. The Commrs direct you to give it in strict charge to all the officers of Your Port carefully to look out for the said Vessels to prevent them Runing their Cargoe reporting to the Board Yr Proceedings wch is what I have in Command to Signify to you & am &c

Chas Carkese sec:
10o Septbr 1734.

The Cardiff officials are reprimanded for having expended *6s. 2d.* "for Treating the Justices at the condemnation of Rum," the sale of which amounted only to *17s. 6d.*

Gentlemen,

Being inform'd that goods are run on a Sml Iseland called the fflat holmes within Bristol Channel And it Appearing that the King's

Boat station'd at Ely Ouze within your Port is near the said Holmes You are to order the officers belonging to the said Boat frequently to Vissit this Iseland to prevent any frauds being committed there. We are &c

John Hill
Custom h° London — Rob^t Baylis
5° April 1735 — H. Hale.

Whitehall, April 12° 1735.

Gentlemen—I send you herew^th a Description of Henry Rogers of Crowan in y^e County of Cornwall who In the Defiance of the laws opposd in a Forceable Manner the Undersherif of the s^d County in y^e Due Execution of his office & who together with his Accomplices has Committed sev^l Murders and other most Notorious Violances and Outrages & is since fled from Justice. . . .

He is about 40 Years of Age a large Bond Man about 6 foot High inclinable to be fat. Has a Sallow Complection Stoops in his Shoulders and has an Awkward Clownish Gate and way of Talking with a Remarkable Grin. He wore when he went away a peruke But his Hair was prety long under it.

There is a Reward of £200 is promisd for Apprehending him.

Gentlemen—Having Rece'd Information that a Vessel is Dayly expected at the Flat Holmes who is to Come to an Anchor there at Night and send Her Goods Ashore by her Boat in order to be Conceald till opportunity offers to Carry them to other places We Direct You to Communicate this Information to the Officers at y^r Port Barry and Sully and Direct them to use their utmost Endeavours to Prevent these frauds Reporting to us the Success. We are y^r Loving Friends,

I. Evelyn.
Customh° London. — I. Stanley.
5 June 1735. — C. Peirs.
Rob^t Corbet.

The Bridge over Rumney River being only one Mile from Cardiff and the Coll^r being Allowd ten pounds p^r Annum to Ride the Coast We shall Esteem it Part of the Coll^rs Duty to Gaurd that River by Land the Surveyor and his Boatmen being to Gaurd it by Water.

Observing that Mr William Richards the Surveyor of your Port at the Salary of Thirty pounds pr Annum acts also as Deputy to the Compr there which is Inconsistent We have wrote to the Patent Comptroller to Appoint another Deputy in the Room of the said Richards who is to Forbear Acting in that Capacity for the future But he is with the Assistance of the Boat and Boatmen under his Direction to take particular Care in Gaurding Rumney River by Water and Attend his proper Duty as Surveyr at his Present Salary of Thirty lb. pr Annum wch We think a Sufficient Allowance to Encourage him to Do his Duty And Mr Jans being of oppinion that it will be for the Service for the said Richards to Attend at Pennarth at the Mouth of Your River when there are no Vessels Lading or Discharging at Cardiff You are to order him to Attend at Pennarth for the Gaurd of that Place and Rumney River.

[Mr Jans having reported that the coast thereabouts is not well guarded, and that most of the coasting vessels discharge at Carlyon, the Deputy Customer of Newport is to have such vessels well rummaged on their arrival.]

Customhouse, London.

20 Jany 1737.

Gentlemen,—We Rece'd yr Letter of the 24o Ulto Relating to Ed: David & Lazarus George Two Desperate Fellows of the Town of Bridgend who were Convicted at the Last Assises for Being Concernd in the Riot & Plundering the Ship Pye Snow stranded upon yr Coast And you Acquainting us that Mr Leyshon the Attorney Concernd for the Crown will Endeavour with the Assistance of the Soilders Quarterd at Swansey to Apprehend ye sd offenders Before the Next Sessions But that it will be Necessary to Offer a Reward of 20 lb. a Man for taking of them to be Distributed Among the Soilders & Others who shall best Diserve it We Aggre to what is Proposd & Direct You to offer a Reward Accordingly Reporting to us yr Proceedings. We are yr Loving Friends.

I. Evelyn.
R. Baylis.
R. Chandler.

Customho London.
3d June 1738.

Tobias Johnson is sworn in as Comptroller of the Port of Cardiff, 28 June 1742. Before Llewellin Traherne, Collector, and William Richards, Searcher.

Account Books of the Customs Port of Cardiff.

1733 to 1793.

[The charges are classified as "Standing Incidents" and "Craved Incidents."]

1733. To the Coll^{r} for keeping a Horse to ride the Coast & to Inspect the Officers Journals $\overline{\text{P}}$ Order of the Hon'ble Comm^{rs} of His Maj^{tys} Customs the 25^{o} ffeb^{ry} 1730— 2*l* 10*s*.

To d^{o} for Customh^{o} Rent being his own House this Quar^{r} 1*l*.

Oct. 26. To Will^{m} Richards Survey^{r} going to Vissit the Iseland fflat Holmes 5*s*.

For work done to the King's Boat at Penarth 3*s*.

For six boxes to Carry Acco^{ts} to London 3*s*.

For pap^{r} & Almanacks for the use of the Customho: 6*s*. 6*d*.

For Postage of l'res from Bristol &c 1*s*.

1734 Sept^{r} 27. To William Richard Survey^{r} going to Barry to Vissit and board Jn^{o} Hopkins Waiter and Searcher on the Josilina of & for London from Guinea wth Elephants teeth wax &c coming in by stress of weather 5*s*.

1735. Poundage on Coals &c from Xmas 1735 to Xmas 1736— 13*s*. 10½*d*.

1736. For a new Ensign for the King's Boat at Pennarth 19*s*.

1739. To Rowland Vaughan Tidesman boarded on the Endeavour of Cardiff, Hugh Lewis Master, wth Wine Tobacco & Earthen ware from Bideford & Barnstaple the 10^{o} June 4*s*.

To William Richards going to Bristol to Receive the Imprest Money to pay the Officers Salarys &c being 40 Miles Distant and 3 days out 15*s*.

1742. For Carrying the Box wth Xmas Quar^{s} Acco^{ts} to Monmouth there being no Carrier 6*d*.

1744. To Will. Richards going to Pennarth, Sully, Barry & Aberthaw to order the officers there to prevent Joseph Haynes (who had Robbed the Princess Amelia) from making his Escape out of this Kingdom 5*s.*

1745 Oct^{r} 14. To W^{m} Richards Survey^{r} going to Barry Aberthaw &c to give the Officers there a Strict Charge for Exam^{s} & Stoping all Ships &c going to Scotland, and all Military Stores from Port to Port, without the Comm^{rs} Order—Agreeable to M^{r} Sec'ry Wood's L're of the 10^{o} inst: 5*s.*

1747 ffeb^{ry} 12. To William Richards Surveyor going to Vissit the Iseland fflat Holms to see what Coals &c was landed there 5*s.*

D^{o} To Morgan Christopher for Assisting the Boatmen to bring up the K^{s} Boat from Pennarth (being so leaky) to be Sent to Bristol 1*s.* 6*d.*

To John Jones Shipwright for Coming from Bonvilstone to View the said Boat and give his Judgem^{t} thereon 3*s.*

To W^{m} Brewer for Carrying the s^{d} Boat Upon his Deck to Bristol—being to Leaky to be Towd 5*s.*

Paid to Capt^{n} Priest for Bringing the New Kings Boat from Bristol for Pennarth 5*s.*

1750. To William Richards Survey^{r} going to Pennarth &c to Board Rowl^{d} Vaughan Tidesman on the Willmington of S^{t} Ives from Boyrdeaux the 24th July 5*s.*

To Thomas Williams Extraman in Assisting the Boatmen at Pennarth in Rowing to the Holms and Endeavouring to get there 13*s.* 6*d.*

To Said Tho^{s} Williams Attending the K^{s} Boat Pennarth at sev^{l} times Rowland Vaughan having a Sore Leg 10*s.*

1751. To W^{m} Richards going to Pennarth &c to give the Officers a Strict Charge to Search all Vessels from ffrance, fflanders or Holland in regard to a Woman that goes by the name of Chalmers by the Comm^{rs} order 5*s.*

1753. To Nich^{s} David Extraman to assist the Survey^{r} in Endeavouring to get to the fflat Holms but could not reach it, being 5 days at 1/6*d.* ℔ day 7*s.* 6*d.*

1769. To the Collector for sending off an Express to the officers at Newport, with Orders for them to keep a look out for William Shewen late Collector of Swansea, and if found to Detain him for defrauding the Goverm^t 5*s.*

1770 May 15. To William Richards Surveyor for going to acquaint the Officers of the Waterguard at Pennarth Barry and Aberthaw of the Pelham Cutter being Feloniously & Piratically attack'd &c by two large Smugling Cutters & a large Wherry, with Orders for them to keep a strict look out in Order to Apprehend the s^d Smuglers 5*s.*

Aug^t 26. To D^o for going to give strict Orders to the Officers to be very Vigilent in their Duty in Order to apprehend Jack the Batchelor and the rest of the Smuglers being the Persons Suppos'd to have rifled the Pelham Cutter 5*s.*

1772. Paid the Cryer for Crying the bowfast [of the King's boat] it being Stole 6*d.*

Oct^r 20. Paid a Labourer for picking up the Posts that prevents the boat coming on the Quay at high water they being drove away by a Land flood 2*s.*

Nov^r 22. Paid for fixing the 2 Posts in the Ground 1*s.*

Paid for a Rumaging Lanthorn 3*s.* 6*d.*

1773. Paid Carriage of a Box of Stationary and Keg of Ink from London to Bristol 4*s.* 9*d.*

June 23. To William Richards Surveyor for going to give an Acco^t to the Officers for to keep a Strict look out for the Fox Cutter which have run a great deal of goods on the Coast of Wales 5*s.*

Nov^r 20. To the Collector for sending off an Express to the Officers at Newport with Orders for them to keep a good look out for a Vessel called the King of Prussia, which took in Tea Liquors Sugar &c. &c., with an intent to Smuggle the same in this Kingdom 5*s.*

1774 May 7. Paid John Watkins my Journey to Monmouth for the Stationary, & for the Carriage of the Jar & Costrel 7*s.*

1775 Sept[r] 17. To William Mathews for going to acquaint the Officers that they are not to permit Flints fit for any sort of Fire Arms or Stones or Materials of which they may be made, to be taken on B[d] Ships or Vessels on any Pretence Whatever &c. 5*s.*

Paid a man for picking up a Oar of the King's Boat which was lost 6*d.*

To James Walters Boatman for the use of his small Boat for Boarding Vessels at Pennarth, the King's Boat there being quite unfit for service 1*l.*

1776 March 14. To Alexander Wilson Surveyor, Horse hire & Expences to Newport, to hasten Sparkes in the repairs of the King's Boat repairing there 7*s.* 6*d.*

1780 April 13. To Alexander Wilson for Boarding a Carteel Brig from Bourdeaux with English Prisoners on B[d] Lying in Pennarth Road 5*s*

1779 Oct[r] 14. To 2 New Irons for the Coal Bushels 2*s.*
Mending the Old Bushels 2*s.* 6*d.*

1780. Paid for repair of Side Arms 2*s.*

July 7. To Alexander Wilson Cruising the Channel and Boarding a Brig bound to S[t] Ives 5*s.*

1784 Jan. 9. To Alexander Wilson for going to acquaint the Officers of an Order in Council that New York is to be considered as one of His Majesty's Garrisons & that Necessary Entrances & Clearances may be granted for the Exportation of Flour to thence 5*s.*

1782 Aug[t] 22. To Hooping and Chining the Coal Barrells 7*s.* 6*d.*

1793 Jan[y] 15. To the Collector his expences to Aberystwith as ℔ Order of the Hon[ble] Commissioners, vizt. Eleven Days going to Aberystwith making the Enquiry & back at 20/- ℔ Day 11*l.*

Chaise hire from Cardiff to Aberystwith and back 226 Miles at 1/6*d* ℔ Mile 16*l* 19*s.* 0.

Letter Book.

23 September 1805 to 2 March 1808.

Custom H° Cardiff,
21 June 1806.

Sir,—Agreable to the directions contained in your Letter rec^d this day We beg leave to inform you that there are five Pilots occasionally acting in this Port and as we are informd by one of them (who has been in that practice upwards of twenty years) subject to no authority or control. We are Sir

Your most Obd^t Serv'ts
T. B. I. D.

I. T. Swainson Esq^r

Custom H° Cardiff.
23^d June 1806.

Sir,—Since we wrote on saturday respecting the jurisdiction over the Pilots in this Harbour, it has been suggested to us by the Town Clerk that it is vested in the Constable of the Castle Senior Alderman & Bailiffs of the Town of Cardiff. Yet we have reason to think, as we before stated from the authority of the oldest Pilot, that no control or jurisdiction has ever been exercised over them.—We are, Sir, &c.

T. B. I. D.

I. T. Swainson Esq^r

[Copy.]

To the R^t Hon^ble The Lords Commiss^rs of H.M. Treasury.
My Lords,

Being engaged in a considerable Mercantile Trade at Newport in Monmouthshire, I take the liberty to state to your Lordships the very great inconvenience to which the trade of that Port is subject in consequence of the present necessity of every Ship's papers being taken by the Masters to Cardiff, a distance of 12 miles before the Cargo's can be landed, and of the Masters attending there in person, accompanied by a respectable person sent by the Merch^ts as Bondsman, before the vessels can clear out for Ireland or any foreign Port,

which occasions much delay & extraordinary expense and a reason to many for not bringing their Vessels to the Port, who would otherwise come there.

I therefore humbly beg leave, on behalf of myself & the other mercantile part of Newport, to submit to your Lordships the propriety of appointing a proper Officer at Newport to supersede the necessity of Masters of Vessels going to Cardiff for y^e^ above purposes, and trust that as the same indulgence has been granted to other Ports relatively situated as Newport is to Cardiff, where an increase of Trade has taken place in the Minor Port, your Lordships will graciously condescend to comply with this request, especially when the fact of the trade having increasd in the proportion of 10 to 1 in the course of the last ten years is stated, & can be clearly demonstrated; indeed it appears by the last Quarterly Acco^t^ of the Export from Newport that upwards of 80 Sail of Shipp^s^ laden with Coals only, have cleared out for Ireland, independent of a considerable Iron Timber and Bark Trade.

Humbly praying your Lordships to take the matter into Consideration, I remain, my Lords, &c. &c.

Tho^s^ Edwards Jun^r^

Newport, Monmouthshire;
August 2, 1806.

The Lords Comm^rs^ of H.M. Treasury are pleased to refer the aforegoing Petition to the Comm^rs^ of H.M. Customs, who are desired to consider the same and report to My Lords what in their opinion may be fit to be done therein.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers;
17^th^ Aug^t^ 1806.

Geo: Harrison.

Tho^s^ Edwards Petition
ref^d^ to Customs.

To the Coll^r^ & Comp^r^ of Cardiff for their observations & report taking care to return the same.

By Order of the Commissioners.
G. Delavand.

Cust: Ho: Cardiff.
19th Aug: 1806.

Honble Sirs (No 66.)

Pursuant to your Honors order of the 14th Inst., we beg leave to report on the Petition of Mr T. Edwards Junr which we have returned enclosed, that the statements therein are very erroneous, inasmuch as no necessity exists for Bondsmen to come to Cardiff with the Capts to clear out, as all Masters of Vessels clearing here obtain sufficient Bondsmen at this Town which is much larger & more populous than Newport, nor have we for many months had an instance to the contrary; nor is he correct when he says upwards of 80 Vessels cleared with Coal only for Ireland independent of a considerable Iron Timber and Bark Trade—the No of Coal being 71 & the whole number cleared being precisely 79 not independent of, but *including* the considerable Iron, Timber and Bark Trade he speaks of, and the greater part of those wou'd have stopped at Cardiff had there been a supply here, several Masters having put in here in their Boats to inquire for a Stem (the Coals of Cardiff being more markeatable in Ireland) which not being able to obtain they proceeded to Newport, added to which the Number at this Season is always much greater, for in the two Winter Quarters very few foreign Vessels come either here or to Newport on account of the dangerous Navigation; nor are Captains put to the inconvenience he describes, of going 12 miles before the Cargo can be landed, on the average 29 Vessels in 30 come in Ballast.

But was the Petitioners Statement correct we cou'd not for a moment suppose that your Honors woud permit the business of this Port to be so totally deranged as it must be, were the Officers at our Creek permitted to have the management of any part of our foreign trade which so universally belongs to the Head Port & which we are confident without our personal attention woud soon get into a state of confusion, as it is with much difficulty we can (in their present Coasting Trade which is very considerable) keep them correct to their time & statements, having often occasion to address them on this head—on the mere assertion of an Individual who as we find on inquiry has not long lived at Newport & has lately entered into a speculative Concern in a single Colliery there; nor have we the smallest doubt but your Honors will at one view see the impropriety

of at all attending to the application of an individual of this sort, who grounds his Petition on the behalf of himself & other Merch^ts^ but unsupported even with the names of those Merchants; was it admitted in such an instance we are persuaded that an inhabitant of every Creek calling himself a Merchant wou'd in like manner be continually troubling your Honors with such groundless Petitions. As a further confutation of the Petitioners application the Collector thinks it proper he shou'd add, that was the statement true, he himself wou'd most probably be a greater sufferer than the Petitioner as he is a very considerable proprietor, with some of his near relations and many of his friends, in the Canal at Newport, the prosperity of which depends entirely on the quantity of Coals shippd from thence, *the whole* being bro^t^ down the same & the Railways belonging to it, but he is quite confident was the Petition granted, not a Vessel more in a whole year woud enter the Creek on that account.

In short, we are of opinion and humbly report that the Petitioner has no real cause of Complaint & that this application is such, as neither the Lords of the Treasury or your Honors ought to have been troubled with.

We are, &c. &c.
T. B. I. D.

Under date 5 October 1806, the Officials of Cardiff write to those of Newport: "On applying to the Corporation here respecting Cardiff, we find their Charter directs no Controll over the Pilotage, consequently the present Pilots are acting under no particular jurisdiction."

(N^o^ 73.) Cust. Ho. Cardiff.
9^th^ Oct. 1806.

Hon^ble^ Sirs,

Pursuant to your Honors order of the 3^d^ Ult^o^ N^o^ 80 transmitting us a Copy of a Bill for the better regulation of Pilots & directing us to collect & report such information & observations as we can obtain on y^e^ subject.

We beg leave to report that we have applied to the chief Magistrate of this Corporation who informs us that he has examined the Charter under which they are governed but cannot find they have

any power or controll over the Pilots acting here, & that consequently they are under no kind of jurisdiction whatever.

We have also to report with respect to our Creek of Newport, that we have obtained information that the Pilotage there is similarly circumstanced, as the business is generally undertaken by any one that can procure employment for which they agree in the best manner they can. Our officers there have inquired whether the Corporation have any Authority over the Pilots & they find they have none.

We are, Hon^{ble} Sirs, &c.,

T. B. I. D.

Hon^{ble} Commissioners.

The Officials report to London that in the 20 years ending 5 Jan^{y} 1800, 343 vessels only were cleared from Cardiff for foreign ports, making an average of 17 per annum; but the yearly number had increased to 347 for the year 1806.

"A Booke for Masters of Shipps Reports Inwards Jan^{ry} 1st 1685."

[Folio paper book bound in vellum; fair condition.]

Endorsed: "O. 1685—1767. I. d^{o}"; and on last cover: "Masters Reports Outwards."

[The earliest record book of the Customs Port of Cardiff, preserved at the Custom House there.]

Portus Cardiffe.

Aprill y^{e} 27th 1686.

Jonathan Greenfeild Enters the Swallow of Cardiffe burd' 30^{tls} m^{r} & Comp^{a} Engl' ab S^{t} Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandise he tooke on Board at the Said Port of S^{t} Martins or Elswhere,

Thirty wey of ffrench Salt . . .

One h'h'd of Brandy cont. Gallons.

Jonathan Greenfild J^{r}

Owners Names: Tho. Williams, W^{m} Thomas, John Archer. Id. md.

Portus Cardiffe.

Aprill y^e^ 29^th^ 1686.

Richard Cupitt Enters the Tredegar of Newport burd' 24*tis* m^r^ Comp^a^ Engl' ab S^t^ Martins Reporteth and Maketh of the said Vessell, & all the Goods wares & Merchandise he tooke on board at the said port of S^t^ Martins or Elswhere,

one tonn of ffrench wine.

foure h'h'ds of brandy Cont.'

eleavenwey & halfe of ffrench Salt.

Richard Cupitt.

Owners Names: John Morgan J^d^ md.

Portus Cardiffe.

May y^e^ 15^th^ 1686:

Thomas Perry Enters the David of Swansey burd' 30*tis* m^r^ & Comp^a^ English a Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said shipp or Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandise he tooke on board at the said port of Croiswicke or elswhere,

twenty fiue wey of ffrench salt.

signū

Thomas X Perry.

Owners Names: David Hopkin, John Robbins, David Simons, Hopkin Griffith, John Robbins md.

May y^e^ 26^th^ 1686.

Charles Voyle Enters the Owners Endeavour of Carlion burd' 30*tis* m^r^ & Comp^a^ Engl' ab Avry Reporteth & Maketh of the said shipp & all the Goods wares & merchandise he tooke on board in the said [port] of Avry or Else where,

Twenty wey of ffrench salt.

six h'h'ds of ffrench wine.

Charles Voyle.

Portus Cardiffe.

July y^e^ 17^th^ 1686.

Thomas Coppen Enters the Blessing of Margaret burd' *tis* m^r^ & Comp^a^ English ab Rotterdam Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods ware & Merchandizes he tooke on board her in the said port of Rotterdam or elswhere

one fatt of ffenegricke.[1]
six barrells of Vernish.
three barrells of Turpentine.
foure h'h'ds of Roach Allume.
Eleaven barrells of Whitlead.
two bailes of Madder.
Lamblake.[2]
Merchant Iron.
three hundred & fforty Iron potts & kettles.
Eighty eight bundles of Whalebone.
two ffulls of battery.
one Caske of Bridges thred.[3]
Ninty wenscoat boards.
one hund' stoopes.
towe.
two Chests of earthen wares.
two hund' & fforty Cast of Stone potts.
two Reeles of Cable yarne.
Rough Hemp.
Rough fflax.
Rosin.
Childrens toyes.
twine.
one Chest of Tiles.
one baskett of Nest of boxes.
one hogshead of Meltting potts q^t^ 3000.
fiue barrells of Tinn.
six peeces of silesia Towelling
foure Anclors of Rhenish wine

Thomas Coppen.

[1] Vat of Vinegar. [2] Lamp black. [3] Bruges thread.

Portus Cardiffe.

July y^e^ 20^th^ 1686.

Israell Spencer Enters the Tallent of Swansey burd' 20*tis* M^r^ & Comp^a^ English ab Brest Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell And all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Brest or Elswheare,

sixteene wey of ffrench salt.

Israell Spencer.

Portus Cardiffe.

July y^e^ 23^d^ 1686:

John Hayes Enters the John of Ross burd' 12*tis* m^r^ & Company English ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell and all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of Croiswicke or elswhere viz^t^

twelue wey of ffrench salt.

John Hayes.

Portus Cardiffe.

July y^e^ 23^d^ 1686.

Lawrence Hoare Enters the ffrancis of Wexford burd' 30*tis* M^r^ & Company English ab Wexford Reporteth & Maketh of the Vessell and all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid Port of Wexford or elswhere, viz^t^

eight thousand h'h'd Staues.
eight thousand barrell Staues.
one thousand firkin Staues.
one thousand of headinge.
foure tonn of Irish Iron.
three hundred & eight yards of Irish ffreeze.
one hundred Goat skins in the haire.
two hundred sheepes pelts drest.
ten dozen of Calueskins drest.
fiue hundred sposkes.

Lau: Hoare.

August y^e^ 12^th^ 1686.

Patrick Cloak Enters the Mary of Wexford burd' 20*tⁿ* M^r^ & Comp^a^ English ab Wexford Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessel & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Wexford or elswhere.

three thousand barrells Staues.
Nine hundred of heading.
one hundred & eight yards of frise.
sixty empty barrells.
two tonn of Scauntlings.
one thousand firkin Staues.

Patrick Cloak.

August y^e^ 14^th^ 1686.

Richard Cupitt Enters the Tredegar of Newport burd' 20*tⁿ* m^r^ & Company English ab Hoare, Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods, Wares, & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of Hoare or elswhere viz^t^

Twelue wey of ffrench salt.

Richard Cupitt.

Portus Cardiffe.

August y^e^ 26^th^ 1686:

Owen William Enters the David of Swansey burd' 30*tⁿ* m^r^ & Comp^a^ English ab Oleroon de Barges Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Oleroone de Barges or elswhere viz^t^

thirty wey of ffrench salt.

signū
Owen X Williams.

Portus Cardiffe.

ffebruary y^e^ first 1686.

Richard Cupitt enters the Owners Endeavour of Carlion burd' 30*tⁿ* M^r^ & Company English & English built & owners ab Aurey Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares &

Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid Port of Aurey or elswhere, Viz[t]

one tonn of ffrench wyne.
twenty-wey of ffrench salt

Richard Cupitt.

Portus Cardiffe.

May y[e] 3[d] 1687.

Rene Garino Enters the Margerett of Croiswicke burd' 18*tt*[s] m[r] & Comp[e] & Owners fforreigne, English built ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Croiswick or elswhere vzts.

two h'h'ds of ffrench wine vnfill'd.
one h'h'd of brandy Cont. 80 Gallons.
ffifteene wey of ffrench Salt

René gavino

Portus Cardiffe.

May y[e] 4[th] 1687.

Richard Cupitt Enters the Owners Endeavour of Carlion burd' 30*tt*[s] m[r] & Comp[a] English & English built & owners, ab Aurey Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Aurey or elswhere viz[t]

one tonn of ffrench wine Vnfilld.
twenty foure wey of ffrench Salt.

Richard Cupitt.

May y[e] 31[th] 1687.

Henry Ellis Enters the Adventure of Clewelly burd' 20*tt*[s] English built & Owners, a Croiswicke Reporteth of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Croiswicke or elswhere Viz[t]

sixteene wey of ffrench salt.
twenty hundred wyt of pitch.

Henrey Ellis.

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Portus Cardiffe.

June the first 1687.

Richard Wood Enters the Recovery of Barnstable burd' 25*tts* English built & Owners M^r^ & Comp^a^ English a S^t^ Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of S^t^ Martins or Elswhere viz^t^

m^r^ke N^o^ 1: to 4: two Butts two h'h'ds of single Brandy Cont.
N^o^ 1: to 6: six h'h'ds of ffrench wine vnfilld.
eighteene wey of ffrench Salt.

Richard Wood.

Owners Names: Rich^d^ Wood and Griffith Jenkins.

June y^e^ 4^th^ 1687.

William Hopkin Enters the Wormes head of Neath burd' 22*tts* English built & Owners m^r^ & Company English from S^t^ Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the Said Vessell, & all the Goods ware and Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid Port of S^t^ Martins or elswhere Viz^t^

twenty wey of ffrench Salt.
two h'h'ds of ffrench wine Vnfilld.

William Hopkins.

June y^e^ 30^th^ 1687.

William Shorney Enters the Adventure of Watchett burd' twenty fiue *tts* English built & owners m^r^ & Company English, ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the Said Vessell & all the Goods wares and Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Croiswicke or Elswhere, viz^t^

twenty Six wey of ffrench salt.
two hundredwyt of pitch.

William Shorney.

July y^e^ first 1687.

John Stevens Enters the Owners Adventure of Suansey burd' 30*tt*^s^ English built & Owners m^r^ & Company English ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares and Merchandises he tooke on board in the Afforesaid port of Croiswicke or Elswhere Viz^t^

thirty wey of ffrench Salt.

signū
John IS Stephens.

July y^e^ first 1687.

Israell spencer enters the Talent of Swansey burd' 30*tt*^s^ English built & Owners m^r^ & Company English ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Croiswicke or elswhere viz^t^ thirty wey of ffrench Salt

Israell Spencer.

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Portus Cardiffe.

July y^e^ 18^th^ 1687.

Christopher Spencer Enters the Patience of Aberthaw burd' 24*tt*^s^ English built & owners m^r^ & Company English a Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Croiswicke or elswhere viz^t^

twenty foure wey of ffrench salt.

Christopher Spencer.

Portus Cardiffe.

August y^e^ 3^d^: 1687:

Jonathan Greenfeild Enters the Swallow of Newport burd' 20 *tt*^s^ English built & Owners m^r^ & Company English a S^t^ Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares &

Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of S^t^ Martins or elswhere viz^t^

twenty foure wey of ffrench salt.

one Chest Cont' 200 drinking Glasses.

Jonathan Greenefield.

Portus Cardiffe.

August y^e^ 9^th^ 1687.

Richard Cupitt Enters the Owners Endeavour of Carlion burd: 30*tt^s^* English built & Owners, m^r^ & Company English a Aurey Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares and Merchandisies he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Aurey or elswhere viz^t^

twenty six wey of ffrench salt.

Richard Cupitt.

Portus Cardiffe.

September y^e^ 17^th^ 1687.

James Pare Enters the sarah of Mynhead burd' 20*tt^s^* English built & Owners, m^r^ & Company English a Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of Croiswicke or Elswhere viz^t^

twenty fiue wey of ffrench salt

Nyne hundred wyt of pitch.

fiue halfe peeces of Dowlas.

James Peares.

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Portus Cardiffe.

November y^e^ 2^d^ 1687.

George Robins Enters the Owners Endeavour of Swansey burd' 40*tt^s^* English built & Owners m^r^ & Comp^a^ English ab Ballehacke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares &

Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Ballehacke or elswhere viz^{t}

thirty wey of ffrench salt.

Georg Rbins.

own^{rs} names: Michaell Beaven, Id. md.

Portus Cardiffe.

Janu^{ry} y^{e} 9th 1687.

Jonathan Greenfeild Enters the Tredegar of Newport burd' 20*tis* English built & Owners & Comp^{a} English ab S^{t} Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of or elswhere viz^{t}

twenty wey of ffrench salt.

two tonn & halfe of ffrench wine Vnfilld.

Jonathan Greenefild.

Owners Names: Jo^{n} Morgan. mds ... I^{d} ...

Portus Cardiffe.

Janu^{ry} y^{e} 11th 1687.

John Spencer Enters the Dove of Aberthaw burd' 20*tis* Engl' built & Owners m^{r} & Comp^{a} English ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the affores'd port of Croiswicke or elswhere viz^{t}

twenty wey of ffrench salt.

Jo^{n} Spencer.

Owners Names: Tho. Andrews, Jo^{n} Spencer, Id. mds.

Portus Cardiffe.

Janu^{ry} y^{e} 19th 1687.

Mathew Harwood Enters the Patience of Aberthaw burd' 24*tis* Engl' Built & Owners m^{r} & Company English ab Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares &

Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of Croiswicke or elswhere viz^{t}

twenty two wey of ffrench salt.

eight hundred wyt of Rozin.

Matthew Harwood.

Owners Names: Tho. Andrews, W^{m} Spencer, Edw. Plaisteed, Id. mds.

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Portus Cardiffe.

Aprill y^{e} 24th 1688:

Jonathan Greenfield Enters the Resolution of Cardiffe burd' 30*tt^{s}* English built & owners m^{r} & Company English ab St. Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid Port of S^{t} Martins or elswhere viz^{t}

twenty eight wey of ffrench Salt.

halfe a hund' of Norwary Deales.

Jonathan Greenefild.

Portus Cardiffe.

May y^{e} 5th 1688.

Robert Dashwood Enters the Greyhound of Watchett burd' 20*tt^{s}* English built & Owners M^{r} & Company English a Croiswicke Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid Port of Croiswicke or elswhere Viz^{t}

twenty two wey of ffrench salt.

Robert Dashwood.

Owners Names: Rob^{t} Dashwood. Id. mds.

Portus Cardiffe.

May y^{e} 25th 1688.

Richard Cupitt enters the Owners Endeavour of Carlion burd' 30*tt^{s}* English built & Owners, M^{r} & Company English a Croisicke

Reporteth & Maketh of all the Goods Wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her at the afforesaid Port of Croisicke, or elswhere Viz^{t}

twenty ffoure wey of ffrench salt.

Richard Cupitt.

Portus Cardiffe.

July y^{e} 30th: 1688.

William Hopkin Enters the ffrinds Aduenture of Neath burd' 25*tt^{s}* English built & Owners M^{r} & Company English a Vannes Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Vannes or elswhere Viz^{t}

twenty foure wey of ffrench salt.

Will^{m} Hopkin.

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Portus Cardiffe.

July y^{e} 17th 1688.

Jonathan Greenfeild Enters the Resolution of Cardiffe burd' 30*tt^{s}* English built & owners m^{r} & Comp^{a} English Jonathan Greenfeild m^{r} a S^{t} Martins Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares and Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of S^{t} Marins or elswhere viz^{t}

twenty six wey of ffrench salt.

ffoure h'h'ds of brandy Cont' 323 Gallons.

Jonathan Greenefild.

Aprill y^{e} 30th 1689.

John Hancoke—Enters the Patience of Bristoll burd' 30*tt^{s}* English built & Owners, m^{r} & Company English Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the Goods wares & Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of or elswhere, viz^{t}

sixtene tonn three h'h'ds of ffrench wine Vnfil'd.

ffiftene pipes of single Brandy q^{t} Gallons.

sixtene hund' of Corke.

John Hancock.

May y^e 6^th 1689.

John Evens Enters the Hope of Lea burd' English built & owners m^r & Comp^a English: John Evens m^r a Burdeaux Reporteth & Maketh of the said Vessell & all the goods wares & Merchandises she tooke on board her in the Afforesaid port of Burdeaux or elswhere viz^t

thirty three tonn of ffrench wine unfill'd.
fiue bundles of Corke q^t 12^c
twenty bailes of paper, q^t
twenty Cakes of Rozin & pitch, q^t

John Evens.

Portus Cardiffe.

November 24^th 1698.

Henry Johnson Enters the obedience of & from Rotterdam burd' 100*tt*^s fforreigne built & owners m^r & Compa: fforreigners Henry Johnson m^r from Rotterdam Reporteth & maketh of the s^d ship & all the goods wares and Marchantdises tooke on board her in the affore s^d port of Rotterdam or Else where Viz^t

Tenne Thousand Barrells Lamblake.
three thousand two hundred boxes Lamblake Computed 1500 Barrells.
two h'h'ds of Crusiples.
two Chests Earthen ware.
foure hundred & sixty Casts of Stone potts vncovered.
two hundred three quarters & foureteene pound Dutch hemp̃e.
one box of boxes & Toyes.
three hundred oake boards.
one hundred sixty two old Caske broken & whole.
one small Empty Iron Chest.
one Tea Table.
Seaventy eight Tonne old Iron.
Eight Caskes broken Glass.

Heinderyck yansē.

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Portus Cardiffe.

ffebruary 1° $169\frac{8}{9}$.

John Smith Enters the welcome of yarmouth burd' 50*tts* English built & owners master & Companie English John smith master from North bargan in Norway Reporteth & maketh of the said ship & all the goods wares & marchantdises she toke on board her in the affore said port of bargan or Else whare Viz^{t}

Three thousand Deale boards.

one Last of Tarr.

John Smith.

ffebruary y^{e} 17th $169\frac{8}{9}$.

John Bartlemues Enters the S^{t} John of Rotterdam burd' 40 tons forreigne built & owners M^{r} & Company forreigners John Bartlemues m^{r} from Rotterdam Reporteth & maketh of the said & all the goods wares and Merchandises he tooke on board her in the afforesaid port of Rotterdam or Else where viz^{t}

twenty fiue tonn of old bushell Iron

seaven hundred & fifty Iron potts & Keetles.

three hundred cast Stone potts vncovered

one hundred & fifty Caske broken & whole.

one q^{r}ter of a hundred wyt of Onions seed.

one baskett of earthen ware of twelue dozen gally dishes.

Jan bartelemese.

Portus Cardiffe.

August 7th 1700.

Rowland Lewis Enters the Delight of Cardiffe burd' 40*tts* English built & owners Master & Compa: Eng' Rowland Lewis m^{r} from Brehacke in Brittanie Reporteth & Maketh of the s'd vessell & all the goods wares & marchantdisses hee toke on board here in the affore s'd port of Brehacke or else where Viz. By order of The Hon^{rble} the Comm^{rs} of The 26th July last: To Alex^{r} Trotter Esq^{r} Collector.

Eighteene Barrells Tarr.

Rowland Lewis.

Porte of Cardiffe.

December 22d 1704.

John hampton Enters the Ship Durell Gally of Jersey fforreigne built (propriety English about 70*tns* as ℔ Certificate Dated the 15th augt 1696 from London in the name of Sr John Shaw Barronet Made a free Ship) master & Compa: English & owners, John hampton master from Lisboarne Reporteth & maketh of the s'd Ship & all the goods wares & marchantdisses hee toke on board of her in the afore s'd port of Lisborne or else where Viz.

467 Chests of oranges & lemons qt 233617:

John Hamptone.

xber 1st 1716.

James Hudgson Enters the ship Delight of Lancaster Engl' Built & owners Burden'd 40 Tons himself mr from Dublin Reporteth & Maketh of the sd ship & all the goods wares & Merchantdizes he took on board of her In the Affores[d] port of Dublin or Else where viz.

40 Tons of Soapers Waste.

Ia. Hodgson.

20th April 1719.

James Vincint Enters ye Shipp Larke of Bristoll Eng' Built & owners burd' 40*tns* himselfe M[r] from Lisborne Reporteth & Maketh oath of ye said Shipp & all ye Goods wares & Marchantdizes hee toke on board of her in ye affore sd port of Lisborne Viz.

74 Pipes 26 h'h'ds one small Caske Lisborne wine.

3 halfe Chest oranges & Lemons.

200 frailes ffiggs

A bout 3 or 4 Tons Corke.

James Vincent.

James Vincent mr of ye Lark of Bristol further Maketh oath that he cant bring the Ship Lark of Bristol further up the River Cardiff with Safety then the place where She now lies.

Jurat' Coram Nobis

Lle. Traherne Collr

Jona. Grenefield Surveyr & D. Comptr

Cardiff.

June 8th 1719.

John Laparrell Enters ye Shipp Dispatch of Swanzey burd' 20tts Engl' Built And owners himselfe Master from Boardeauex Reporteth & maketh Oath of ye sd Shipp & all ye goods wares & Marchant Dizes hee toke on board of her in ye affore sd port of Boardeauex viz.

46 h'h'ds Boardeauex wine.

John Laperell.

Cardiffe.

30o March 1721.

Peter de La tour Enters the Ship Union of Bristol Burd' 30tts owners & Compa: Brit: himself mr from Oporto Reporteth & Maketh oath of the sd Ship & all the goods wares & Merchandizes he took on board her in the Port aforesd Viz.

35 Pipes Portugal Wine.

30 H'h'ds Do Wine.

2 Tons Cork.

Peter de latour.

Cardiff.

30th June 1722.

Thos Hamiltō Enters the Ship John & Mary of Leverpool burd' 30tts British Built & owners Mr & Compa: British from Oporto Reporteth & Maketh Oath of ye sd Ship & all ye Goods wares and Marchandizes hee toke on board her in the Port afore sd Viz.

43 Pipes Port Wine.

8 H'h'ds Do Wine.

1 Ton Cork.

5 sml Cask about 20 galls

Thos Hamilton.

Cardiff.

18o March 1722.

Wm Garland Enters the Ship Fame Sloop of Bristol Burd' 40tts Brit. built owners mr & Compa Brit: from Oporto Reporteth &

maketh oath of the s^d^ ship & all the goods wares & Merchandizes he took on board her in the Port afores^d^ Viz^t^

56 Pipes Port Wine.
15 H'h'ds D^o^
25^c^ Cork.
63 sm^l^ Chests Lemons.

Wm Garland.

Cardiff.

7^br^ 7^th^ 1723.

John Wall Enters the ship Mary of Bristoll burd' 30*tts* Eng' Built & owners himselfe m^r^ from Maligoe Reporteth & maketh Oath of the s^d^ ship & all the Goods Wares & Marchantdiz hee toke on board of her in the affore s^d^ port of Maligoe viz.

44 Buts 20 h'h'ds 12 Qvarters Caske 2 halfe D^o^ wine.
500 Doz' wiskes 24 Bundles Canes.

John Wall.

Cardiff.

28^o^ Nov^r^ 1723.

John Luce Enters the Ship Jo^n^ of Guernzey Burd' 12*tts* Britt. Built & owners himself m^r^ from Bourdeaux Reporteth & Maketh oath of the s^d^ Ship & all the goods wares & Merchandizes hee took on Board of her in the afores^d^ port of Bourdeaux Viz.

34 H'h'ds & 6 teirces ffrench Wine.
19 Bags Prunes Cont' 22^c^ wt:
12 bags Chesnutts.
3 bags prunes more.

Jean Luce.

Cardiff.

20^th^ January $172\frac{3}{4}$.

By order of y^e^ Hono^rble^ y^e^ Comm^rs^ of His majestys Customs of y^e^ 16^th^ Inst' James Wise Enters the ship Prudence of Northam British built & owners himselfe M^r^ from Corke In Irland Reporteth & Maketh oath of the s^d^ ship & all the Goods wares & Marchantdizes hee toke on board of her in y^e^ afores^d^ port of Corke (being bound for

france Coming in here wind droue & in want of Nessesaries to proced on his s^d^ voyadge.)

30 h'h'ds Irish Tallow.

500 Raw Hides.

out of w^ch^ he lands j H'h'd Tallow & sails with y^e^ Rest for ffrance.

James Wise.

Cardiff.

25^th^ Aug^t^ 1724.

Nandis Lewis Enters the Ship Bristoll Gally of Bristoll burd' 90*tt^s^* British built & owners m^r^ & Compa. British from oporto Reporteth & maketh oath of the s'd ship & all the Goods wares & marchantdices hee toke aboard her in the port afore s^d^ viz.

197 pipes port wine.

11 h'h'ds D^o^

2 small Ca. D^o^

28^c^ Corke.

Nandis Lewis.

Nandis Lewis m^r^ of the Bristol Gally further Maketh oath that he can't Bring the s^d^ Gally further up the River Cardiff, w^th^ Safety, then the place where she now Lies near Penarth.

Nandis Lewis.

Jurat: Coram Nobis.

Lle: Trahern Coll^r^

Jona: Greenefield D. Compt^r^

Cardiff.

21^o^ Aprill 1726.

Alex^r^ Pickering Enters the Sloope Ann of Bristol burd' 30*tt^s^* British built & owners m^r^ & Company British from Cadize Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the s^d^ Sloope & all the Goods wares & Marchantdices hee toke aboard her in the port affore s^d^ (viz')

65 Butts Spa: Wine.

6 h'h'ds D^o^

13 small Caske D^o^

a bout a Tone & $\frac{1}{2}$ Corke.

Alex^r^ Pickering.

Alex^r Pickering m^r of the Ann Sloope further Maketh oath [struck out.]

Jurat: Coram Nobis.

Lle: Trahern Coll^r

Jona: Greenefield D. Compt^r

8^th Aprill 1727.

James Bush Enters the ship Margret of Bristoll burd' 30*tts* British Built & Owners m^r & Compa: British from Maligo Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the s^d Ship & all the Goods wares & marchantdizes hee toke a board her in the port affore s^d Viz.

32 pipes Spa. wine.

4 Qvarter Ca: D^o

250 Qvarter barrills Raisons.

450 Doz: wiskes.

Ja^s Bush.

James Bush m^r of the Marg^t of Bristoll further Maketh Oath that hee Cant Bring the s'd vessell further vp the River of Cardiff w^th Saffty then the place where shee now Lyeth neare penarth.

Ja^s Bush.

Jurat. Coram Nobis.

Lle: Trahern Coll^r

Jona: Greenefield D. Compt^r

4^th May 1727.

Richard Try Enters the Ann Sloope of Bristoll burd' 30*tts* British built & owners m^r & Compa. British from oporto Reporteth & Maketh Oath of y^e s^d sloope & all the Goods Wares & Marchantdizes hee toke on board her in the port affore S^d Viz.

54 Butts port wine

6 h'h'd D^o wine.

Richard Try.

R^d Try m^r of the Ann sloope of Bristoll further Maketh Oath that hee Cant Bring the s^d sloope furthe vp the River of Cardiff w^th safty then the place where shee Now Lyeth neare penarth.

Richard Try.

Juratt. Coram Nobis.

Lle: Trahern Coll^r

Jona: Greenefie'd p' Compt^r

Cardiff.

27 June 1727.

Wm wentworth Enters the ship Molly snow of Bristoll burd' 50tts British built & owners mr & Compa: British from Oporto Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the sd Ship & all the Goods wares & Marchantdizes hee toke a board of her in the port affore sd viz.

94 pipes port wine.
12 h'h'ds Do
83 bags Shomake.
3 Tons Corke.
4 Chests Lemons.
6 small Caske wine.

Wm Wentworth.

Wm wentworth further maketh oath that hee Cant bring the sd ship further vp the River Cardiff wth safty then the place where shee Now Lyes Neare penarth.

Wm Wentworth.

Jurat. Coram Nobis.
Lle: Trahern Collr
Jona: Greenefield p' Comptr

28th June 1728.

Wm ffinch Enters the ship Plymouth Snow burd' 50tts British Built & owners mr & Compa. British from Maligo Reporteth & Maketh oath of the sd Ship & all the goods wares & marchantdizes hee toke a board of her in the port afore sd (viz)

78 Butts wine.
100 Bundles of Canes.

Wm ffinch further maketh oath that hee Cant Bring the sd ship further vp the River Cardiff wth safty then the place where shee now Lys neare penarth.

Wm Finch.

Jurat. Coram Nobis.
Lle: Trahern Collr
Jona: Greenefield p' Comptr

Cardiff.

5th Septr 1730.

David Barren Enters the Pelican of London Burd' 40*tns* British Built, & owners mr & Compa. British from Malaga in Spain Reporteth & Maketh oath of the sd Ship & all ye goods wares & Merchandizes he took on Board of her in the Port aforesd Vizt

97 Buts Spa. Wine.
10 H'h'ds Do
9 ha. H'h'ds Do
1 H'h'd Lemon Juce.
1 ha. h'h'd Do
3 Teirces Do
6 Barrels of Almon Curnels.
5 Chests of Lemons.

David Barran.

David Barren further Maketh oath that he cant bring the sd ship further up the River Cardiff wth safety then the Place where she now Lyes near Penarth.

David Barran.

Jurat Coram Nobis.
Lle: Traherne Collr
Geo: Watkins pr Comptr

Cardiff.

11o May 1731.

Robt Pear Enters the Molly snow of Bristol Burd' 50*tns* Britt: Built, & Owners Mr & Compa. Britt: from Oporto in Portugal Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the sd ship & all ye Goods Wares & Merchandizes he took on Board of Her in the Port aforesd Vizt

76 Pipes & 2 H'h'ds Port Wine.
92 quintals of Cork Cont' 4*tns* & 12*c*

Robt Peare.

Robt Pear further Maketh Oath that he can't bring the sd ship further up the River of Cardiff wth safety then the Place where she now Lyes near Penarth.

Robt Peare.

Jurat: Coram Nobis.
Lle: Traherne Collr
Geo: Watkins pr Comptr

Cardiff.

1 Oct^{r} 1731.

Mathew Shough enters the ship Sarah Brigg of Bristol Burd' 55*tt*^{s} Britt. Built & Owners m^{r} & Compa. Britt: from Malaga in Spain Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the said ship and all the goods & Merchandizes he took on Board her in the afores^{d} Port of Malaga Viz^{t}

103 Pipes Spa. Wine.
12 Quar' Ca^{s} D^{o}
15$^{cw^{t}}$ Cork

Matt^{w} Shough.

Mathew Shough further maketh Oath that he cant bring the s^{d} ship further up wth safety then the place where she now lies near Penarth.

Matt^{w} Shough.

Jurat Coram nobis
Lle: Treherne Coll^{r}
Geo: Watkins p^{r} Compt^{r}

Cardiff.

20^{o} Oct^{r} 1731.

Evan Anian enters the ship Eagle sloop of Liverpool Burd' 30*tt*^{s} Britt: Built & Owners & Compa. Britt. from Maderas Reporteth & Maketh Oath of the s^{d} ship and all the goods Wares & Merchandizes he took on Board her in the afores^{d} Iseland Viz^{t}

36 Pipes Madera Wine.
2 Quarter Ca^{s} D^{o}
30 Baggs Shumack.
31 Chests Candyed Citrons.
1 Pipe & 1 Hogshead Beding.
6 Bundles Returd goods being Wool^{n} drap^{ry}

Euan anyon.

Evan Anian further Maketh oath that he Can't bring the s^{d} ship further up wth safety then the place where she now lies near Penarth.

Euan anyon.

Jurat Coram nobis.
Lle: Traherne Coll^{r}
Geo: Watkins D. Compt^{r}

Cardiff.

1 ffebry 1731.

Thomas Headding enters the ship ffavovrite snow of Lond: Burd' 50tts Britt: Built & owners mr & Compa. Britt: from the Canaries Reporteth & maketh Oath of the sd ship and all the goods & Merchandizes he took on Board her in the Canaries aforesd Vizt

70 Pipes & 12 H'h'ds Mamsey & Vidony Wines.

Thomas Headding.

Thos Headding further maketh oath that he can't bring the sd ffavovrite snow further up wth Safety then the place where she now lies near Penarth.

Thomas Headding.

Jurat' Coram Nobis.

Lle: Traherne Collr

Geo: Watkins Comptr

Cardiff.

21o Decemr 1732.

John Boon Enters the Ship Resolution Brigg of Bristol Burd' 60tts Britt. Built & owners mr & Compa. Britt. from Malaga in Spain Reporteth & Maketh oath of the sd ship and all the goods & Merchandizes he took on Board her in the aforesd Port of Malaga Vizt

51 Butts of Spa. Wine.

22 Quarter Butts Do

20 whole Barrls Raisins.

484 Quartr Barrls Do

30 Jarrs Do

24 Chests Lemons.

600 Dozn Brooms.

24 bundles Reed Canes.

John Boon further Maketh oath that he can't bring the sd ship further up wth Safety then the place where she Now lies near Penarth.

John Boon.

Jurat' Coram Nobis 21o Decemr 1732.

Lle: Traherne Collr

Will: Richards D. Compr

Cardiffe.

24th July 1750.

Abraham Ayres Enters the Ship Wilmington of St Ives Burd' 45*tts* Brittish Built & owners Masr & Company Brittish from Morlaix Reporteth and Maketh Oath of the said Ship and all the Goods and Merchandizes he tooke on Board her in the aforesaid Port of Morlaix Viz.

40 Tons Iron Oar.

Abram Ayres.

Abraham Ayres ffurther maketh Oath that the above Iron Oar doth not exceed Twenty Shillings p' Ton.

abram Ayres.

Abraham Ayres further maketh Oath that the above mentioned Iron Ore is of the growth and produce of the County of Lancaster.

Abra: Ayres.

Sworn before us the 24 July 1750.

Lle: Traherne Collr

Jno Milward D. Compr

Abraham Ayres Masr of the Willmington of St Ives with Iron Ore from Morlaix in France and Edward Noble a Native of the County of Lancaster Maketh Oath that the Aforesaid Iron Ore that was landed out of the said Willmington at the Old Key at Cardiffe is of the growth and produce of the said County of Lancaster in the Kingdom of England.

Sworn at the Customhouse in Cardiffe the Eleventh Day of August Seventeen Hundred and fifty before us

Lle: Traherne. Abra. Ayres.

Jno Milward. The mark of

Edwd V Noble.

Cardiffe 7 Septr 1758.

John Stephens Enters the Ship Tanner of Woollaston Burd' 30*tts* Brit. Built & Owners mar & Company British from Drogheda in Ireland Reporteth and Maketh oath of the said Ship & all the Goods

and Merchandizes he took on Board her in the afores[d] port of Drogheda Viz[t]

50 Doz[n] Calve Skins raw.

John Stephens.

Sworn before us
Lle: Traherne Coll[r]
Jn[o] Milward D. Comp[r]

Cardiff 16 Feb[y] 1761.

Wilfried Licester Enter the Ship Mars of & from Mary port Burd' 30tt[s] Brittish built and owners Mas[r] & Company Brittish Reporteth and Maketh Oath of the said Ship and all the goods and Merchandizes He took on Board her in the River Newport. [Struck out.]

Cardiff 12 feb[y] 1765.

Daniel Tyler Enters the Ship Lark Burden Thirty five tons Brittish Built & Owners Master & C[o] Brittish from Dublin In Ireland Reporteth & maketh Oath of y[e] said ship & all the Goods & Merchandizes He took on Board her in the said Port of Dublin Viz.

30 Dozen of Raw Calve Skins.
100 Salt Hides.

The mark of
Dan[l] T Tyler.

Sworn before us
Will. Richards p[r] Coll[r]
Edw[d] Jones D. Compt[r]

[Turn to the other end of the book, the intermediate leaves being blank.]

Cardiff.

12[th] Aprill 1727.

William Wankling Enters the Brigg Sarah of Mynehead burd' 25*t*[s] British built & Owners M[r] & Compa. British for Dubling in

Irland Reporteth & maketh oath of all the Goods to bee Taken on board of her in this port.

12*tⁿ* Oake Barke.

Wᵐ Wankling.

Jurat that the True Value of the aboue Barke not Rated Doth not Exceed 50*s*. p' Ton here.

Lle: Trahern Collʳ

Jona: Greenefield p' Comptʳ

Cardiff.

17th May 1727.

Phillip Towers Enters the Sloope Success of Pile oftouther burd' 30*tⁿ* Brittish Built & owners Mʳ & Compa. British for Dubling in Irland Reporteth & Maketh oath of all the Goods to bee Taken on board of her in this port.

17*tⁿ* oake Barke.

Philip Towers.

Jurat that the True Vallue of the aboue Barke not Rated Doth not exceed 45*s*. p' Ton here.

Lle: Trahern Collʳ

Jona: Greenefield p' Comptʳ

Cardiff.

12th June 1727.

Samuell Towers Enters the Briggantin Providence of Lancaster burd' 40*tⁿ* Brittish built & owners mʳ & Compa: British for Dubling in Irland Reporteth & Maketh Oath of all the Goods to bee taken on board of her in this port.

26*tⁿ* Oake Barke.

Samˡ Towers.

Jurat that the True Value of the aboue barke not Rated Doth not Exceed here 50ˢ p' Ton.

Lle: Trahern Collʳ

Jona: Greenefield p' Comptʳ

[This entry is exactly repeated on the 21st August.]

Cardiff.

21° April 1727.

Sam'l Morren Enters the Rich[d] & W[m] of Bridgewater Burd' 30*tt*[s] Britt: Built & owners m[r] & Compa: Britt: for Dublin in Ireland Reporteth & maketh oath of all the goods & merchandizes to be taken on Board of her in this port Viz[t]

20*tt*[s] oak Bark.

Sam[ll] Morren.

Jurat: that the true Value of the above Bark not rated in y[e] Book of Rates doth not Exceed sixty shillings p' Ton here.

Thomas Tanner.

Lle: Trahern Coll[r]

Jona: Greenefield p' Compt[r]

Cardiff.

11th Aprill 1728.

Phillip Towers Enters the Success of Lancaster burd' 24*tt*[s] British built & owners m[r] & Compa. British for Dubling in Irland Reporteth & Maketh Oath of all the goods & Merchant Dizes to bee Taken on Board of her in this Port viz'

15*tt*[s] Oacke Barke.

Philip Towers.

Jurat that the True value of the aboue Barke not Rated in the Booke of Rates Doth not Exceed Sixty shillings p' Ton here.

Lle: Trahern Coll[r]

Jona: Greenefield p' Compt[r]

Cardiff.

4th May 1728.

David Tanner Enters the Patience of Bridgwater burd' 30*tt*[s] British built & owners m[r] & Compa. British for Dubling in Irland Reporteth & Maketh Oath of all the Goods to bee Taken on board of her in this port.

20*tt*[s] Oacke Barke.

William Davies.

Jurat that the True Value of the aboue Barke not Rated Doth not Exceed here 50*s.* p' Ton.

signum DT David Tanner.

Lle: Trahern Coll[r]
Jona: Greenefield p' Compt[r]

Cardiff.

July 29[th] 1728.

Christopher Kellet Enters the John & Mary of Chepstow burd' 30*t*[s] British Built & owners m[r] & Compa. British for Dubling in Irland Reporteth & Maketh Oath of all the Goods to bee taken on Board of her in this port.

Christopher Kellet.

20*t*[s] Oacke Barke.

Jurat that the True vallue of the a boue Barke not Rated Doth not Exceed here 55*s.* p' Ton.

Christopher Kellet.

Lle: Traherne Coll[r]
Jona: Greenefield p' Compt[lr]

Cardiff.

Aug[t] 29[th] 1728.

Thomas Priest Enters the Charming Sally of & for Dubling in Irland burd' 50*t*[s] British Built & Owners m[r] & Compa. British Reporteth & Maketh Oath of all the Goods to bee taken on Board of her in this port.

25*t*[s] Oacke Barke.

Thomas Priest.

Jurat that the true vallue of the aboue Barke not Rated Doth not Exceed here 40*s.* p' Ton.

Thomas Tanner.

Lle: Traherne Coll[r]
Jona. Greenefield p' Compt[lr]

[Henceforth the Entries will here be condensed, unless reason shall appear for copying them fully.]

6 December 1728.

John, of & for Dublin, 40*t.*, with 17*t.* Oak Bark; William Rankin master.

24 January $172\frac{8}{9}$.

Hope, of Pilefourdre, 40*t.*, with 25*t.* oak bark; Thomas Fish master; for Dublin.

25 June 1729.

Charming Sally, of and for Dublin, 50*t.*, with 25*t.* oak bark and $3\frac{1}{4}$*t.* English walnut; Thomas Priest master.

23 January 1729/30.

The same, with 25*t.* oak bark for Dublin.

8 December 1730.

The same, with 30*t.* oak bark for Dublin, shipped by Thomas Tanner. George Watkins now signs as Deputy Comptroller.

23 May 1733.

Emerald, of and for Dublin, 30*ts.*, with 33 barrels containing 4*t.* British beer, duty free, and 30 "ffleiches" British bacon, duty free. William Richards now signs as Deputy Comptroller.

6 June 1734.

Hopewell, of Upton, 45*t.*, with 1599 bushels gall white salt and 20 dozen of bottled "Syder'" all duty free, for Waterford; Thomas Beek master.

15 August 1734.

Hannah, of Whitehaven, Samuel Druett master, 28*t.*, with 12*t.* oak bark for Waterford.

17 June 1735.

George, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, John Sayer master, for Waterford with 20*t.* oak bark.

26 July 1735.

Happy Return, of Chepstow, 30*t.*, Henry Sturges master, for Waterford with 14*t.* oak bark.

23 September 1735.

Charming Sally, of and for Dublin, 30*t.*, John Phillips master, with 30*t.* oak bark.

21 May 1736.

Diligence, of Pillfowdry, 30*t.*, Robert Dodson master, for Dublin with 16*t.* bark.

5 June 1736.

Charming Sally, 30*t.*, of and for Dublin, Thomas Priest master, with 30*t.* oak bark.

24 July 1736.

Hope, of Lancaster, 45*t.* Thomas Fish master, for Waterford, with 20*t.* oak bark.

9 October 1736.

Charming Sally, of and for Dublin, Thomas Priest master, with 28*t.* oak bark.

30 August 1737.

Benjamin, of Minehead, 40*t.*, Thomas Chappell master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

15 March 173$\frac{7}{8}$.

Benjamin, of Aberthaw, 15*t.*, Edward Walters master, for Waterford with 14 barrels cider and 2 hogsheads d° and 100 dozen of bottled cider.

18 September 1738.

Humility, of Pilefowdre, 40*t.*, Thomas Spencer master, for Waterford with 25*t.* oak bark.

19 September 1738.

Vine, of Minehead, 40*t.*, William Gregory master, for Waterford with 10*t.* oak bark shipped by Benjamin Hobhouse.

30 March 1742.

Tanner, of Chepstow, 30*t.*, Henry Sturges master, for Dublin with 14*t.* oak bark.

15 May 1742.

The same, with 14*t.* oak bark and 2000 wood hoops.

4 June 1746.

Sea Flower, of Pileffoudry, 30t., John Muckolt master, for Dublin with 20t. oak bark. [Cancelled.]

9 May 1740.

Mary, of Lancaster, 70*t.*, Thomas Fish master, for Dublin with 40*t.* oak bark.

14 July 1740.

Fullbrook, of Barnstable, 60*t.*, John Jones master, for Dublin with 25*t.* oak bark shipped by Thomas Greenwood.

22 August 1740.

Vine, of Minehead, 40*t.*, William Gregory master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

24 May 1741.

Tanner, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Henry Sturges master, for Dublin with 14*t.* oak bark.

28 September 1741.

Vine, of Minehead, William Gregory master, for Waterford with 20*t.* oak bark.

30 April 1746.

Tanner, of Woolaston, 30*t.*, Patrick Roe master, for Drogheda with 8 "Chalders" culm, London measure, and 15*t.* oak bark. John Milward now signs as Deputy Comptroller.

4 June 1746.

Sea Flower, of Pileffowdrey, 30*t.*, John Muckle master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

23 April 1747.

Happy Return, of Chepstow, 25*t.*, James Jones master, for Dublin with "300 Ash & Arl Poles Duty ffree."

30 May 1747.

Tanner, of Woolaster, 30*t.*, Patrick Roe master, for Drogheda with 14*t.* oak bark.

21 July 1747.

Happy Return, of Newport, 25*t.*, John Jones master, for Dublin with 8*t.* oak bark and 60 oak planks.

28 July 1747.

Charming Molly, of Milford, 30*t.*, Bernard Gwyther master, for Drogheda with 15*t.* oak bark, damaged.

5 March 1747.

Margaret Ellen, of Pile Fowdrey, 25*t.*, William Fell master, for Cork with 7*t.* oak plank and timber, 3*t.* ash, and 3*t.* oak bark.

13 October 1748.

Maidenhead, of and for Bally Castle, 40*t.*, Patrick Magawly master, with 30*t.* oak timber.

13 May 1749.

Providence, of Pile ffowdrey, 35*t.*, James Gibson master, for Dublin with 18*t.* oak bark.

25 July 1749.

Maidenhead, of and for Ballycastle, Patrick Magawly master, with 30*t.* oak and elm timber and 5*t.* oak bark.

10 August 1753.

Nancy, brig, of and for St. Christopher's, 80*t.*, James Marshall master, with 20 horses and mares, and 240 bushels oats.

31 August 1753.

Severn, of Chepstow, 40*t.*, Warren Sayes master, for Dublin with 30*t.* oak bark.

17 October 1753.

Tanner, of Woollaston, 30*t.*, Thomas Stephens master, for Cork with 10*t.* oak bark.

3 May 1754.

Wise, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, William Seyes master, for Dublin with 14*t.* oak bark.

26 September 1755.

Hopewell, of Newport, 30*t.*, William Andrews master, for Newry with 6*t.* pit coal (duty 8*d.* p' ton), 15 Tonks oak bark, 200 bundles Rhyne hoops, and 45 cheeses y^ts^ 4*cwt.* duty free.

1 October 1756.

Jane and Mary, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Thomas Packer master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark and 15*cwt.* cheese.

30 November 1756.

Jane and Mary, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Thomas Packer, master, for Dublin with 15*t.* oak bark and 30 bundles smart hoops.

28 February 1757.

Providence, of Lancaster, 40*t.*, William Hobson master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark, 1*t.* English steel in bars (value £20 per ton), 40 bundles smart hoops, and 40 gallons cider in bottles.

4 April 1757.

Jane and Mary, of Chepstow, 36*t.*, Thomas Adams master, for Dublin with 14*t.* oak bark.

25 June 1757.

The like, with 20*t.* oak bark.

28 July 1757.

The like, with 20*t.* oak bark.

24 August 1757.

Diligence, of Pilefowdry, 40*t.*, James Pennington master, for Dublin with 15*t.* oak bark.

14 October 1757.

Windsor, of Swanzey, 30*t.*, James Bagnell master, for Cork with 16*t.* oak bark.

22 October 1757.

Jane and Mary, of Chepstow, 36*t.*, Thomas Adams master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

12 December 1757.

Betsy, of Newport, 30*t.*, Robert Gadd master, for Kingsale with 14*t.* oak bark.

12 May 1758.

Hopewell, of Pile Fowdry, 30*t.*, James Fell master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

17 May 1758.

Tryton, of Mary Port, 45*t.*, Joshua White master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark and 2 hogsheads cider.

27 May 1758.

St. Peer, of Chepstow, 52*t.*, Thomas Floyd master, for Dublin with 30*t.* oak bark.

22 June 1758.

Betsy, of Newport, 30*t.*, Robert Gadd master, for Kingsale with 7*t.* oak bark and 10 hogsheads cider.

9 September 1758.

Tanner, of Woollaston, John Stephens master, for Dublin with 15*t.* oak bark.

28 October 1758.

Dragon, of Liverpool, 50*t.*, Richard Leatherbarrow master, for Dublin with 12*cwt.* cheese and 40*t.* oak bark.

27 November 1758.

Hopewell, of Newport, 40*t.*, Peter Morris master, for Cork with 6*t.* pit coal (duty 8*d.* p' ton), 300 feet oak plank, 20*t.* oak bark, 21 boxes tin plates, and 4 bundles iron plate.

13 March 1759.

Tryton, of Maryport, 45*t.*, Joshua Whitesides master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark and 328*ft.* oak plank.

3 September 1759.

Jane and Mary, of Chepstow, 36*t.*, William Spencer master, for Dublin with 28*t.* oak bark.

10 November 1759.

Mary, of Pilefowdry, 36*t.*, Robert Bare master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark and 5*t.* oak timber.

3 May 1760.

Handy, of Chepstow, 50*t.*, Robert Brown master, for Dublin with 40*t.* oak bark. William Richards now signs as Deputy Comptroller.

17 May 1760.

Mars, of Maryport, 30*t.*, Wilfred Lister master, for Dublin with 15*t.* oak bark.

16 February 1761.

The same, for Drogheda with the like cargo.

17 February 1761.

Recovery, of Wellchester, 20*t.*, Philip Davis master, for Cork with 10*t.* oak bark.

21 April 1761.

Unity, of Lancaster, 40*t.*, William Barwick master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark. Edward Jones now signs as Deputy Comptroller.

11 June 1761.

Pit, of Chepstow, 40*t.*, William Woodburn master, for Dublin with 25*t.* oak bark.

16 August 1761.

Greyhound, of Aberystwith, 20*t.*, David Parry master, for Drogheda with 11*t.* oak bark.

26 March 1762.

Molly, of Chepstow, William Sayes master, 30*t.*, for Waterford with 18*t.* oak bark.

12 April 1762.

Blenheim, of Minehead, 50*t.*, John Nicholls master, for Dublin with 125 quarters flour and 125 quarters wheat. "Embargoed and suffered to proceed on her voyage by order of Council dated 20 April." Cardiff, 29 April 1762, when the vessel was cleared by George Chapman.

20 November 1762.

Molly, of Chepstow, William Sayes master, for Waterford with 14*t.* oak bark.

13 April 1763.

Hope, of Laina [?], 40*t.*, Thomas Roper master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark and 10 hogsheads cider.

18 August 1763.

Loyalty, of Pilefowdry, 50*t.*, James Fell master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

23 September 1763.

Lark, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Daniel Tyler master, for Dublin with 21*t.* oak bark.

8 June 1764.

Vine, of Milford, 50*t.*, William Madge master, for Newry with 30*t.* oak bark.

7 July 1764.

Loyalty, of Pilefowdry, James Fell master, for Dublin with 50*t.* oak bark.

13 July 1764.

Lark, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Daniel Tyler master, for Cork with 20*t.* oak bark.

10 August 1764.

The same, for Dublin, with the like cargo.

10 September 1764.

The same.

10 October 1764.

Loyalty, of Pilefowdry, 50*t.* Richard Chew master, for Dublin with 30*t.* oak bark.

19 February 1765.

Lark, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Daniel Tyler master, for Dublin with 20*t.* oak bark.

9 April 1765.

Phenix, of Bideford, 60*t.*, Richard Vernam master, for Dublin with 40*t.* chopped oak bark.

6 May 1765.

Fair Penitent, of Barmouth, 30*t.*, John Thomas master, for Dublin with 15*t.* chopped oak bark.

4 July 1765.

Lark, as above, for Dublin, with 14*t.* oak bark and 200 feet oak plank.

21 September 1765.

Charming Sally, 40*t.*, William Garne master, for Dublin with 30 chalders pit coal and 28*t.* oak bark.

24 September 1765.

Lark, of Chepstow, 35*t.*, Daniel Tyler master, for Dublin with 14*t.* oak bark.

10 December 1765.

The same.

28 January 1766.

The same.

22 February 1766.

Fly, of Maryport, 70*t.*, William McKenzie master, for Dublin with 30*t.* chopped oak bark.

29 June 1766.

Lark, as above in all details.

3 December 1766.

Defiance, of Chepstow, 50*t.*, Anthony Benson master, for Dublin with 30*t.* oak bark.

26 January 1767.

Friends, of London, 40*t.*, Joseph Freeman master, for Dublin with 12*t.* oak bark and 20 ends oak timber.

2 March 1767.

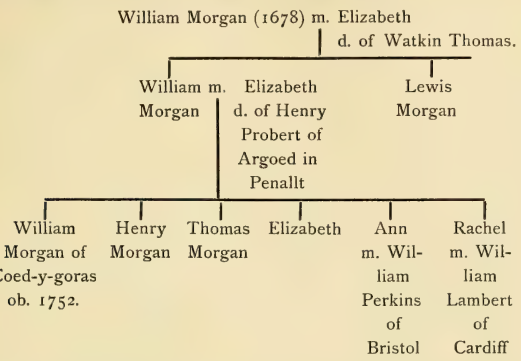
Industry, of Liverpool, 50*t.*, James Somers master, for Dublin with 30*t.* oak bark.

CHAPTER X.

Mr. Thomas Morgan's Commonplace Book.

BESIDE the shallow, rapid waters of the river Rhymny, where that stream divides Rumney and Saint Mellon's in Monmouthshire from Llanedern in Glamorgan, and in the latter county and parish, stands a modest farmhouse on the site of an old mansion known (like its successor) as Coed-y-gorres. This was anciently the seat of a branch of the Morgan family, and, during the first half of the 18th century, was inhabited by William Morgan of Coed-y-gorres, esquire. It is to this gentleman's younger brother, Thomas, that we must attribute the compilation of the manuscript described in this dissertation. I am indebted to the kind assistance and painstaking research of Mr. John Stuart Corbett, and Colonel Bradney of Tal-y-coed, for the identification of this Thomas Morgan among the numerous branches of the Morgan stock. An old MS. list of Sheriffs, Undersheriffs and County Clerks shews that in the year 1722 William Morgan of Coed-y-goras, Esq., was Sheriff, his brother Henry Morgan, Under-sheriff, and "Thomas

Morgan, Ano^r Bro^r," County Clerk. A pedigree privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillips gives the following particulars :—


William Morgan (1678) m. Elizabeth d. of Watkin Thomas.
William Morgan
m. Elizabeth d. of Henry Probert of Argoed in Penallt
Lewis Morgan
William Morgan of Coed-y-goras ob. 1752.
Henry Morgan
Thomas Morgan
Elizabeth
Ann m. William Perkins of Bristol
Rachel m. William Lambert of Cardiff

This descent agrees with the few genealogical data derivable from the Commonplace Book, and reveals the mystery of the writer's identity. No pedigree that I have seen states whether Thomas Morgan was married or not. The Commonplace Book, however, shews that he was, and that he had a son John. There is reason to suppose (see p. 463) that his wife was a daughter of Mrs. Anne Kemeys. It is not clear what the office of "County Clerk" was. It was not the same as Clerk of the Peace for the County, and seems to have become extinct about 1780. Thomas Morgan's place of residence is still a matter of doubt. His MS. only speaks of "the house we live in." This was certainly somewhere near Coed-y-gorres. The writer of the Commonplace Book was a near kinsman of David Morgan, "the Pretender's Counsellor," who was beheaded on Kennington Common in 1746, for having joined the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

The greater part of the contents of this MS. are private accounts; but with these are to be found documents of considerable public interest. The whole presents to the modern reader an entertaining picture of the life of a country gentleman of ancient lineage and modest fortune, whose time was divided between his duties as a

lawyer and a farmer, and the interests of whose tenants and clients yet left him a fair margin of leisure for enjoying himself. Mr. Morgan, indeed, displayed a wonderful aptitude for combining the joys of conviviality with the sterner requirements of business; and he rarely rode into Cardiff to transact his affairs, without calling for a friendly glass at the Red House or the Angel. That these potations were marked by strict moderation, however, appears from the minuteness with which, on his return home, Mr. Morgan entered up his accounts. No item was too small to be the subject of a separate entry, even halfpenny-worths of bread or milk being religiously set down. The book begins with a draft Bill of Costs, and several others appear on subsequent pages. Some are composed wholly or partly in Latin and written in courthand—a rather late survival of antique lawyership. There are some lists of debts owing by and to Mr. Morgan, accounts of cattle and horses sold, draft legal forms of various kinds and a Rent Roll for the year 1726; then we come to his own private account of "money expended on all occasions," which, from the many curious particulars it gives of the old country life, is perhaps the most interesting portion of the book. I will refer to this in greater detail, but will first briefly call attention to the Agreement of 1716, which concludes the manuscript and relates to the Manor and Barton of Penarth, and will then say a few words about the valuable document, dated 1708, which deals with certain prerogatives of the Lord of Cardiff. This document seems to be a rough copy of a Case with Opinion of Counsel, and reminds one of Town Clerk Wood's memoranda (*ante*, p. 112). The present paper is of earlier date, by more than a hundred years, and contains some points not touched upon by the more modern Cases and Opinions. Here we find it assumed that the Lord was Constable of Cardiff Castle, though Counsel considers the Lords to have been "under great mistakes" in believing themselves to be Constables. His grounds, however, seem distinctly weak. He points out that the ancient Charters provide for the Lord's appointing his Constable —forgetting that the ancient Lords of Cardiff were Lords Marcher of Glamorgan, with *jura regalia*. Counsel's further point, that a Lady could not be Constable, is no stronger, since a lady can even be a sovereign and wield the sword of empire. Nor is he warranted in assuming the absurdity of a man's being Constable of his own

Castle on behalf of the King. To turn to Thomas Morgan's private accounts, 3s. 6d. was paid for a pound of chocolate, 9s. for 1¼lb. of green tea, and 2s. 6d. for a quarter of a pound of Bohea. Every few days a boy was sent with some pence to fetch coal from the mine; this was termed, in the domestic phraseology of the Morgans, "going to coal." On one occasion Mr. Morgan bought a pennyworth of pipes and three half-pennyworth of tobacco. He seems to have been a moderate smoker. Under date 7 February 1731, an amount is entered as "7s. 6d. or 5s. I cant tell which"; but the total shews Mr. Morgan prudently assumed the correctness of the larger sum. In 1733 he bought turnips by the pennyworth. Just at this time these roots were being introduced by Lord Townsend into his Norfolk estates, for cultivation as a field crop, but as yet they were a culinary luxury. In 1731 Mr. Morgan was elected an Alderman of the Borough of Cardiff, and bought a wig for £2. He paid 2s. 4d. for stamps on the Certificate of his Freedom, and spent 8s. 3d. in celebrating the commencement of his municipal career. A large proportion of the commodities used in the household were obtained at Bristol and brought thence to Cardiff quay in Captain Priest's market-boat. Porters were then sent to carry the goods to the house; hence the occurrence of such entries as "Paid porter with things from the boat." Payments were made and received in kind and by work, almost as commonly as in money. Such farm labour as hoeing, weeding, sheaving and haymaking was done by women. There was much roasting of beef and baking of mince pies a few days before the Christmas of 1734.

These private accounts are written by two different hands, apparently of Mr. Morgan and his steward. The former seems to have been the elder, and wrote a modified courthand, while his steward writes a good Italian running hand.

For the loan of this valuable manuscript the Corporation are indebted to the kindness of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle.

Commonplace Book of Thomas Morgan, Gentleman.

1708—1736.

[Fonmon muniments. Unbound quarto paper book, greatly decayed with damp.]

(A miscellaneous collection of private accounts, legal documents and bills of costs.)

Monmouth ss.

To Mr Lewellin Edmond.

David vs James Williams u. tent

Holliday in Grt Sessions ffees 4*s.*
Attend. and advisg. abt. Distress on same David 3*s.* 4*d.*
Drawing draught Release 5*s.*
Ingrosing 2*s.*
Attend. & drawing discharge at Landaff 3*s.* 4*d.*
.....eelg. in Grt. Sessions in the Town Court. The same Expence in Distreyning on Wm Llewellin
Expence of Drawing notice & order pro Wms Currier
Expence of Distress of Wm John Morgan for driving the Catle to Pound to Davids Myne 1*s.* 2*d.*
in Ale for the Night the distress was made 1*s.* 2*d.*
for the Pound Keeper 1*s.*
Writeing notice of Distress & cop. 2*s.* 6*d.*
to the Constable 1*s.*
to the apprisors 2*s.*
for my attendance 6*s.* 8*d.*
for bringing the Cattle to the Fayr 2*s.* 8*d.*
for my attendance 2*s.*
Spent in ale yt day 1*s.*

1 . 1 . 0

pd David Howell of this Expence 6*s.*

The Money mtgd.

4 Moyders	5*l.*	8*s.*
6 Guineas	6 .	6
in Silver	—	16
	12 .	10

.....ry 1732. M^r James W^ms Ejectm^t ad^s L^d Windsor.
attendance & advice and reading the same 6*s.* 8*d.*
3° attendance upon the End. at white horse & acquainting him w^t to doe 6*s.* 8*d.*

Elizbeth morgan.[1]

Debtor.

to m^r Hope of the Excheq^r of Pleas 40*l.*
To M^r Tuder 4*l.*
To M^rs Dormer 15*l.*
To Humphrey Jones 6*l.*
To M^r Hiley.....
by note in London 1*l* 10*s.*
To Gabriel Lewis Taylor 4*l.*
To Collins 5*l.*
to Lewis 5*l.*

to M^r Mi. Richards a bill of Cost for Ramston p. for 2*l* 15*s.*
Tho^s David payd me before 1*l* 10*s.*
p^d more 12*s.*

A new Account.

To M^rs Dormer 15*l.*
To M^r Hope 20*l.*
To M^r Tuder 4*l.*
To Ga. Lewis 4*l.*

An acc^t of Cattle.

2 Heifers 1 . 9 . 4.
Henry W^m Giles 1 Heifer at 1 . 11 . 0.
1 Steer 13*s.* 4*d.*

[1] This signature is in autograph.

1 Heifer 1 . 3 . 4.
1 Cow 1 . 0 . 10.
1 Cow to W^m David S^t Mellons 1 . 13 . 4.
1 Heifer to Tho^s John y^e Butcher 1 . 3 . 4.
3 Cows to Edw^d John of Lantwitt 3 . 11 . 4.
1 Cow to Edw^d Hopkin 1 . 14 . 0.
1 Cow Miles Abrah^m 1 . 12 . 6.
1 Heifer at 12 . 6.
2 Mares at 4 . 10 . 0.

Per Contra Cred^r

Sweet .....
David 7*l.* .....
Jno. Morgan 3.....
Idm. 3.....
yeomans 2.....
vaughan.....
David.....
Edward 2.....
one Herbert Evan 2.....
Doctor Ceil 2.....
John David 2.....
Evan.....
Pryam 1.....
Tho^s Evan George 5.....
Lewis Lanissen 5.....
Plumley 7.....
Lud. Harry de Newport 5 . 0.....
Perkins 3 . 0.....
Walter 3.....
Joseph 3.....
Cradock 3.....
Lewis William 5 . 0.....
yeoman 3 . 0.....
Griffiths 5 . 0 . 0

99 . 10 . 0

Money lent.

Mr Nicholas 5.....
Lewis Evans 7 . 15.....
Bro. Wm 8 . 2.....
Jno. Da. Butcher 2*s*.....
Lent Thos Wm Water att Hereford 5*s*.....
due from Michael Richards 60*l* . 0*s* . 0*d*.
due from Crotam ye Interest of a Bond assignd me 10*s*.....
from Edward Vaughan by Bond 10 . 0 . 0.
from Edward Lewis p. Bond 20 . 0 . 0.
from Jennet Morgan 1 . 0 . 0.
from Vaughan p. note 3 . 0 . 0.
Edmd Thos 10*s*.
by Bond from Miles John 8*l*.
by Note from Thos Rowland.....
.....pt unpd of my Legacy 10 . 0 . 0.
from Wm Lewis 1 . 6 . 0.
from Jno. Morgan 5 . 0 . 0.
from Evan Wm 5 . 0 . 0.
Joseph 2 . 10 . 0.
Joseph John 6*s*.
Jane Lewis 5 . 12 . 0.
Da. Richard 7 . 10 . 0.
Lewis by note 10*s*.
Joseph Lewis 1 . 5 . 0.
from Aaron Wms 7 . 4 . 0.
.....ent Stibbs 1 . 1 . 0.

	137 . 14 . 0
Brought over	124 . 14 . 0
Total	262 . 8 . 0

George Evan of Rumney
w
Thos ab Evan of the Denas
for Cattle yt remaynes pt 30*s*.

from my Tent 106*l*.
from my Uncle L. Morgan 8 . 2 . 0.
from Mrs Yeomans 2 . 10 . 0.

from Mr Jno. Smith 44 . 13 . 0.
from my uncle Morgan Lantrissent 8 . 0 . 0.
from George Evan 15*l.*
from Miles John 8*l.*
from Bro. William 109*l.*
from Mr Wm Water 38*l.*
from Wm Joseph 2 . 10 . 0.
from Matthew Cradock.
from F. Edward 5*l.*
from Wm Byam 12*l.*

[Up to this point the MS. is here copied in full.]

from Miles Matthews 2 . 10 . 0.
from George Watkins 40*l.*

[In the margin and at foot are repeated signatures of Anne Kemeys and Thomas Morgan; also the name "Beaufort," in Court hand.]

An Account of Debts due to mee by securities.

from Evan Williams of St Mellans ye Prince 5*l.*.....
from Jno. Smith of the Little Swan[1] 44*l.*.....
from Edward Morgan Robert & George Owen 12*l.*.....
from Edward Vaughan & al. p. Bond 10*l.*.....
from Thos Wm Walter by assignmnt of his Leases 38*l.*.....
from Mathew Cradock & his Sonn.....
from Miles Mathews 2.....
from George Stephens[2] & Al. 7 . 15 . 0.
from Lionell Stibbs 30*l* 0 . 0.

Moneys lent without security.

to Mr Glascott 2*l.*
to my uncle Morgan of Lantrissent 8*l.*
Lent Margery Gronow 3*l.*
from Tir y ddy[3] Tent 6*l.*
lent my uncle young 3*l.*

[1] A Cardiff inn.

[2] George Stephens was occupant of the White Horse, Cardiff, 1724. (Wills.)

[3] Perhaps Ty-du, Rumney.

Monmouth ss.

To Mr Lewellin Edmond of the parish of Monythysleyne of the said County of Monmouth One of the Creditors of Morgan Thomas of the parish of Baselegg now confind for debt in the said Goal.

These are to give notice that the said Morgan Thomas hath petition'd me one of his Maties Justices of the Peace for the sd County to have the benefitt of a late Act of Parliamt entitled an Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors past in the 11th year of the reigne of our Souraigne Lord King George and that by a Warrt under my hand and Seale I have order'd and appointed the said Morgan Thomas to appeare att the next Generll Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the sd County next after the expirac'on of thirty days after the date hereof in order for his discharge pursuant to the tenor and direcc'on of the said Act given under my hand and seal the 12th day of June annoq. Dni. 1725.

Tho. Evans.

To all the Creditors of_____now in Prison in_____These are to give notice that_____ _____of his Matyes Justices of the Peace_____in pursuance of a late Statute made in the Eleventh year of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King George intitled an Act for relief of Insolvent Debtors have this day granted_____Warrt under _____hand & seal to_____and thereby required_____to bring the body of the sd_____ _____before his Matyes Justices of the Peace at the next_____Session of Peace to be holden at_____ in and for the sd_____on the_____day of_____ now next ensueing at ten of the Clock in the forenoone with the Warrt of his detainour together with the Copy or Copies of the Cause or Causes with which the sd_____is charg'd in order to his being released and discharg'd according to his petic'on and the direcc'ons of the sd Act given undr my hand & seal this_____day of_____Annoq. Dni. 172____

[Courthand.]

Caroli Edwards

By Bill deliver'd to Thos Edmund & al. of.....Hili. Vdec. 5to G. Rs

pro Spa. ffee & .....

tr. affid. deb[1].....

Ingr. inde Jur. & duty.....

affilat. inde in Officio[2].....

lr. des. to an appearance.....

Pasc sequen.[3]

recip. Informac'onē pro Narr[4].....

tr. inde being Sp'iale[5].....

pro cop. inde pro Cancell[6].....

sol. Counceil.[7] 1 . 1 . 0.

pro ingr. intr. & affilac. inde[8] 11*s*.....

Feod. su. hijs. occasionibs[9] 3*s*. 4*d*.

Feod. Cli. & sol. pro t'mi'o[10] 10*s*.

lr. circa causa:[11] 5*s*. 10*d*.

Trin. sequen.[12]

reg. pro despens. & Warrt 5*s*. 8*d*.

pro cop. Plits.[13] 3*s*. 4*d*.

feod. Cli. & sol. pro t'mi'o. 10*s*.

Vac. sequen.[14]

tr. cop. Exit.[15] 13*s*. 4*d*.

feod. Cli. Waran.[16] 3*s*. 4*d*.

lr. 2*s*. 6*d*.

feod. sol. sm. taking cop. exit. 3*s*. 4*d*.

tr. sep'all' Notic. Triac'on. vt eciam countermands.[17] 13*s*. 4*d*.

[1] Drawing Affidavit of Debt. [2] Filing same in the office. [3] Easter following. [4] Taking instructions for Brief. [5] Drawing same being special. [6] Copy thereof for the Chancellor. [7] Paid Counsel. [8] Engrossing, entering and filing same. [9] Fees on these occasions. [10] Clerk's fee and paid for the Term. [11] Letter in the cause. [12] Trinity following. [13] Copy Plaint. [14] Vacation following. [15] Drawing Copy Issue. [16] Clerk's fee for Warrant. [17] Drawing several Notices of Trial, as also Countermand.

ffeod. pro every terme since lev. Deft wald. pr'm'sed vs. 2*l.*
Idm. Def. adit. Edrus. Morgan Robert Tot. 9 . 12 . .....
Cons. sus 9*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
Idm. Def. adit. Georgij Owen Cons. Custag' 9*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
Idm. Def. adit. milonis John 9*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
J pro ins d to forgive Thos Edward his rest Idbs will not neede to be here 38*l.*.....

Hill. vac. 5to G: Rs

Edmunds
u.
Edwards
in sccio:[1]
p. spa. ffee & .....
affiidt s'vic.....
ingr. inde Jur. & Duty.....
Affilat. inde in officio.....
lr. as to an appearance.....

Pas. sequenc.

pro recip. Instrucc'one' p. narr.....
lr. inde 13*s.* 4*d.*
p. inde p. Councell.....
Soll. Councell. 1*l.* 1*s.*
pro. ingr. intr. & affilatt. inde 11*s.* 10*d.*
feod. sup. hiis 3*s.* 4*d.*
feod. Cli. et soll. p. trmo: 10*s.*
lr. nria. causa 5*s.* 10*d.*

Trin. sequen.

Reg. pro respons. & warrt[2] 5*s.* 8*d.*
pro ups pliti: 3*s.* 4*d.*
lr. 1*s.*

Vac. sequen.

tr. cop. Exit.[3] 13*s.* 4*d.*
feod. Cl. & soll. thereon 6*s.* 8*d.*
lr. 2*s.*

[1] In the Exchequer. [2] Court fees for Answer and Warrant. [3] Drawing copy Issue.

tr. sepal. Notic. triaccon: vt etiam Countermand. 13*s.* 4*d.*
ffee p every terme since 2*l.*
Cons. Custag. in Owen u. Edwards[1] 9*l* 12*s.*
Cons. Custag. in John u. Edwards 9*l* 12*s.*
Cons. Custag. in Morgan u. Edwards 9*l* 12*s.*
Edmunds v. Edwards Cons. Custag. 9*l* 12*s.*

Tho. David ads. Jacob^s^ William^s^
Pasc. 1720 v^to^ Geo. R^s^
.....ear 3*s.* 8*d.*
Cop. bill. fo. 26. 17*s.* 4*d.*
duty 4*s.* 4*d.*
close cop. 4*s.* 4*d.*
p. lr. p. postage 3*s.*
dedim^s^ & magis.[2] 19*s.* 8*d.*
p. ffeod. Cli. & sol. 10*s.*

Vac. sequen.

p. tr. respons.[3] 1*l* 1*s.*
p. far. rang. inde 4*s.* 8*d.*
p. notice of taking thereof & cop. inde 2*s.*
p. vi inde 2*s.* 6*d.*
p. peruseing respons. 10*s.*
p. Ingr. inde D. 17*s.* 8*d.*
p. ffeod. Commissionar. et Ic. 1*l.*

Trin.

p. Port. ded^s^ Pot^s^ exebit. 5*s.*
p. affil. respons. 4*s.* 8*d.*
p. lr. 1*s.*
p. ffeod. Cli. & Sol. 10*s.*

Mich. 1720.

p. tr. brat. bill. & respons. 1 . 3 . 4.
p. far. cop. inde 8*s.* 8*d.*
p. lr. 1*s.*
p. ffeod. Cli. & sol. 13*s.*

[1] Counsel and costs in Owen *v.* Edwards. [2] Writ of *Dedimus* and to the Master.
[3] For drawing Reply.

[1716.]

In Canc:

Abraham B. of [blank] in the County of [blank] Maketh Oath that having had an account by the B . . . & otherwise that his Ma^tie had been pleas'd to appoint this Depon^t high sheriff of the County of Glam'gan One Henry Lewellin of y^e Towne of Cardiff in the s^d County Attorney at Law under sheriff of the s^d County on or about the first day of . . last past came to this Depon^t & offer'd his service to this Depon^t to be his Under Sheriff for the s^d County and to send for the *Dedimus potestatem* and other necessary writts and thereupon this Depon^t order'd the said Henry Lewellin to send for the same And this Depon^t having had an Account that the necessary writts were had and received by the said Henry Lewellin This Deponent sent for the same and upon paym^t of twenty four pounds and eighteen shillings or thereabouts to the s^d Henry Lewellin he the said Henry Lewellin sent this Depon^t his Ma^ties Writt of *Ded. Pot.* to swear this Depon^t into his office And this Deponent further sayth that on or about the Eighteenth day of January last past this Deponent took the Oaths directed by the s^d *Dedimus potem:* before two persons whose names as this Depon^t is inform'd are John Howells and Henry Lewellin in maner & forme as the same Oaths are conteined & directed in and by the s^d *Dedimus Pot.* this Depon^t doth admitt y^t he being but very lately come to live in the County he is in a great measure a stranger therein and is not acquainted with the said Henry Lewellin and John Howells the p'sons nam'd as Comission^rs in the said *Dedimus* nor were they nam'd as such by the dirrecc'on or privity of this Depon^t But this Depon^t being told that they were the Commissioners nam'd for that purpose did take the s^d Oaths before them in maner aforesaid as he thought it was his duty to do & nominated & deputed One George Stephens Gent. his Undersheriff who now acts & officiates as such And lastly this Depon^t sayth y^t his occasions calling him to London he this Depon^t began his Journey to London on the third day of ffeb. last & did not returne into the County till the Ninth day of March instant in the Evening of that day and did not reach his own house till yesterday which was the tenth day of this instant March on which day & noe sooner this Depon^t received the Petic'on or Coppy of a Petic'on hereunto

annex'd ad Cardiff in Com. Glam'gan decimo die Martij Anno undecimo Georgij Regis Coram me Will'o Jenkins Mro. in Cur. Canc. Extraordinar.

1708.

[Case.]

The Lord Viscount Windsor in the Right of his Lady daughter & heir of Phillip late Earl of Pembrook is Lord of the Castle and Towne of Cardiff and as such is Constable of y^e^ same Castle & intitled to a Duty called Bushellage (viz^t^) a Welsh Bushell of all Salt Apples Corne and such like imported to Cardiff and to a rent of 5*l.* 13*s.* & 4*d.* payable by the Bayliffs of Cardiffe and to all the p'fitts of the Town Court for which the Bayliffs ought to account at the L^ds^ Audit And as Constable he had by himself or Deputy the right of swearing of the Bayliffs of the Towne and Serj^ts^ at Mace and alsoe y^e^ makeing of a Town Clerk & his Deputy is a Justice of the Peace within y^e^ Corporac'on.

Upon the death of Phillip late Earl of Pembrook The first [*sic*] Earl of Pembrook claimed all the matters either *durante bene placito* or *quam diu se bene gesserit* but that office was generally held during pleasure and the Towne Clerkes were removed at the Pleasure of y^e^ Lords of the Towne.

About two years since my Lord Pembrook being satisfy'd he had noe Title [? left] all his Castles Manor^s^ &c in Com. Glam'gan to my Lord Windsor who appointed S^r^ Edward Stradling his Deputy and one Watkin Lloyd Town Clerk and S^r^ Edward as Deputy Swore two of the Aldermen of the Towne Bayliffs but they being not elected by the Majority of the Burgesses the old Bailiffs continu'd acting still and M^r^ William Richards as Deputy to S^r^ Tho. Mansel continu'd receiving the Duties belonging to the Constable and M^r^ Mich. Richards to act as Town Clerk but neither the old or New Bailiffs did pay the afores^d^ rent of 5 . 13 . & 4*d.* or give any acc^t^ of the p'fitts of the Courts and Clare having brought salt to Cardiff M^r^ W^m^ Richards caused him to be arrested for not paying the duty unto him & gott Judgm^t^ ag^t^ him in the Towne Court & he having brought his *habeas Corpus* in order to remove these Acc'ons to y^e^ Queens Bench & sever^ll^ moc'ons having been thereab^ts^ they added the Expences

thereof to the value of ab^{t} 18*l* to the Costs of the Towne Court and before any *Ca. Sa.* return'd ag^{t} the principle snapt a Judgm^{t} upon *Scire fac.* ag^{t} the Bail & imediately made out a *fi. fa.* whereupon M^{r} Richards his Bro. Cl. two Serj^{ts} & four Constables went to the Bayliffs house in order to execute the same but the Serj^{ts} being shy in taking y^{e} goods M^{r} Richards ask'd them w^{t} they were afraid off if they were he would doe it And then with^{t} being desir'd by the Serj^{ts} took sever^{ll} goods of the Bayliffs and carry'd them to the house of one Wells where they were detain'd untill there was paid 22*l* for the delivery thereof.

The Considerac'on of the duty call'd Bushellage is the keeping of a Bushell for measureing of salt &c imported as it seems by the Surveys but there is noe [*lege* one] other Considerac'on (viz^{t}) the making & repairing of a Key or place of Landing which is done at the expence of the Corporac'on And for that the Burgesses pay noe Duty.

Observe likewise that all these Duties are due to the Lord who is indeed the Constable of the Castle but is usually paid to and rece'd by y^{e} Deputy by the Curtesy of the Lord and not as mre. of right.

Qre.

Whether the Power of the old Bailiffs was determin'd on the swearing of the new though they were not duely elected And if it were whether the acc'ons did not lye ag^{t} them for every Act they did?

[Opinion.]

I am of Oppinion that they being not duly elected s^{r} Edward Stradling could not Swear them but the old Bailiffs continuing to act *de facto* for want of a New Ellecc'on I think noe acc'on will lie ag^{t} them tho' an Informac'on may be brought them & the Corporac'on for acting without Warr^{t}

Qre.

Whether an *Indebit. et assumpsit* for money rece'd or a Bill in Chancery will lie ag^{t} M^{r} Richards for the profitts of the Town Clerks office and whether any act or thing necessary to be done by the Town Clerk appointed by my Lord Windso^{r} to entitle him thereto

[*sic*] and w^t^ Construcc'on will be given to m^r^ Richards pattent if it be as it is said Gener^lly^ w^th^out any limitac'on as to its continuance.

[Opinion.]

An *Indebitat. ass^t^* or a Bill *in Canc.* lies for y^e^ ffees but the latter is best because by it M^r^ Rich^ds^ will be compell'd to deliver Lloyd the Records & Books belonging to the Court & office as well as to the acc^d^ [*lege* to account] for ffees and Lloyd will be also quieted in the poss'ion of the office but the Title of the office will be tried upon a feign'd Issue at Law. M^r^ Lloyd must be sure to qualify him self by taking y^e^ oaths &c before he can bring an acc'on for any p'fitts rece'd for a Consid^r^able time but for the first ten weeks after he was made Town Clerk he may bring an Acc'on without being qualify'd. I canot observe by any of the Charters that a power is given to the Corporac'on and therefore the right of making one must be govern'd by the Custome and usage of the place as well as the right & Power of removing him and there is a Clause in K. James his Charter confirming the antient Methods of Ellecting such officers whose Ellecc'on is not provided for by that Charter.

Qre.

Whether it be not proper for my Lord Windso^r^ to p'ferr a Bill *in Canc.* ag^t^ the Corporac'on of Cardiff in order to setle his Rights by a decree for they now seem to deny every thing & have taken upon them to Ellect M^r^ Richards for their Town Clerk and to deny sundry other things.

[Opinion.]

It is a very proper Method But if my Lord Windso^r^ makes his officers as he should and they qualify themselves according to Law those officers may by acc'ons soon bring things to rights againe.

Nov. 1708. W^m^ Phillipps.

Qre.

Whether a *Mandam^s^* will lie for the admitting the Town Clerk appointed by Lord Windso^r^ And if it will to whom should it be directed to the old or New Bayliffs or w^t^ Course can be taken for to put him in poss'ion of the office or to get the Records from M^r^ Richards.

[Opinion.]

By a Bill *in Canc.* as before is mentioned.

Qre.

Whether an Acc'on of Trover will lie for M^r^ Claro ag^t^ William Richards for the Salt he has taken And whether it be proper to Join with him therein his Serv^t^ that had the Salt. Observe by act of Parliam^t^ all salt is now to be sold by weight and therefore it should seem to me that if the keeping the Bushell was the only Considerac'on for that Duty it is now lost.

[Opinion.]

Noe Salt is mention'd in the Case but w^t^ Claro was arrested for and as to the Consequences of that and the Judgm^t^ you have an Answer below.

Qre.

What Course shall my Lord Windso^r^ take for the rent of 5*l* 13 & 4*d.* due to him from the Towne and for the profitts of the Town Court and ag^t^ whom?

[Opinion.]

By a Bill *in Canc.* ag^t^ the p'sent & late Bayliffs whose p'decesso^rs^ were used to acc^t^ for the same I doe not find by the Coppies of the Charters that I have that the Rent of 5*l* 13*s.* 4*d.* or any other ffee ffarme Rent is reserv'd to the Lord of the Town Or that the Bayliffs are to acc^t^ for the Perquisites of the Court but without doubt they are by some other whereof I had not y^e^ p'usall.

Qre.

Whether an Acc'on does not lie ag^t^ W^m^ Richards for other p'fitts by him rece'd belonging to the Constable of the Castle Admitting the Lord Pembrook und^r^ whome he claim'd had noe right And whether the poss'ion of My Lord Pembrook will be any p'judice to My Lord Winsors Claim when that his Lady was an Infant or feme Covert All the Time.

[Opinion.]

I Observe the Lords of the Towne have been under gr^{t} mistakes for how long time I canot tell in believing themselves to be Constables of the Castle of Cardiff which they are not but they are to make a Constable of y^{e} Castle and the old Charters menc'on that officers are to be sworn *cora' Constabulario n'ro et q^{d} Constabularius noster sit [Maior] ville et Burgi de Cardiff* And it is indeed absurd and repugnant that one should be Constable of his own Castle or that Isabell Countess of Worcester and Lady of Glam'gan should be a Constable I doe not find any Mention of a Deputy Constable in any of the Charters soe that I doe not see there is any proper officer to call M^{r} Richards to Account My Lord Windso^{r} therefore must appoint S^{r} Edw^{d} Stradling Constable of his Castle then he can p'ferr a Bill in Chancery.

Qre.

Whether they could Justify the adding of the Costs in the Queens Bench to the Judgm^{t} in the Towne Court to charge the Bayle And whether a *Scire fac.* could be granted ag^{t} him before a *Ca. Sa.* return'd ag^{t} princip^{ll} And if these proceedings may be Justify'd whether M^{r} Mich. Richards would Justify taking the goods of the Bayle without being desir'd by the Serj^{ts}

[Opinion.]

The adding of the Costs in the Queens Bench to those sustain'd in the Inferio^{r} Court is certainly arbitrary and illegall as is alsoe the granting of a *Sci. fac.* ag^{t} the Bayle before the *Ca. Sa.* was return'd but I doubt the Bail have noe way to relieve him self but by an *Audita Querela.*

[Courthand.]

No. 90. Henry lewellin.

Ca. ron. ret. vt supra Comon bail.

Nich'us Price Jun^{r} u'sus Will'um David de Penmark yeom.

[repeated in each case.]

Jenkinu' Williams lanblethian gen.

91. Hugh Powell Swanzey.

Eliz. Powell vid. exec. & re. hugonis Powell defunct. u'sus Griffinu' Griffiths Caduxton Juxta Neath yeom.

92. John Addams.

Will'us Lewis u' Thomas Phillip de languick yeom. et Griffinu' William Rytherch langavelach yeom.

[A few similar entries follow.]

An acc^t taken between My wife & her ten^t W^m John Croes lyky 20^th 9^ber 1731.

Deb^or

for the y^r 1726 then remains due	20*l* 12*s.* 3*d.*	
for 5 years rent more at 10 . 2 . 6 p^r year	50 . 12 . 6	
	71 . 4 . 9	

Cred^or

by sumes paid	11 . 7 . 0	
more	2 . 4 . 1½	
[others "more"]		
more Syder	0 . 8 . 0	
by work	0 . 14 . 0	
by Kings tax	2 . 2 . 0	
	42 . 14 . 5¼	
		28 . 10 . 3¾

I doe acknowledge the account above stated to be true and that I am indebted to m^rs Anne Kemeys and her daughter in y^e sume of twenty and Eight Pounds tenn shillings and three pence three ffarthings this 20^th 9^ber 1731.

William John.

Since y^e setling of this account I sold and Deliver'd W^m John on Creditt 3 Cows at five pounds tenn shill:

28 . 10 . 3¾	
5 . 10 . 0	
34 . 0 . 3¾	out of this sume I was p^d by W^m John
2 . 10 . 0	

1732. had of W^m John 2 bushells 1 peck & 1 pedurran of barley at 5*s.* a bushell 11*s.* 6½*d.*
half a bushell and a pedurran of pease.
a couple of ducks.
a couple of ducks & 4 Chicken 4*s.*
in money 18*s.*

An Acc^t of.....ting debts due to me.

.....Tho^s Miles a shilling.....ett two seu'all Times 1*s.*
Lent Tho^s Morgan M^r W^ms Malster & M^r W^m W^ms p'mised paym^t 1*s.* 6*d.*
Lent M^r Mathews son Sadlar in Lincolnes In walk (send to him) 8*s.*
M^r Mitchell a Bill of a Cow 2*l* but neu'r p^d me according to p'mise (Send to him soon).
Lent to Lewis W^m ab^t his two Acc'ons in y^e Exchequer & informed him of y^e Contempts he lies under by Mitchell & to pay p' Expance & entring of a Plea.

Debts due to me from acc'ons in Com. Cur. & other Inferior debts.

David Morgan y Brenin[1] as they call him enquire after him an Execuc'on by Default 2*s.* debt. 5*s.* 1*d.*

Speak to Thomas William of Lanishen ab^t a ffee thats due to me from him 6*s.* 8*d.*

Speak alsoe to Morgan Jenkin of Newport Pugh's T 11*s.* the orders & let him know y^t I payd the ffees to my attorney in Co^i Banco & in B^cc R^s & Scrutatione but could not find any such Acc'on.

enquire w^ts due from y^e Widow Thomas of y^e high Corner of H. L. d. acc'on in Cardiff Cort let us know y^e same from M^rs Nowell.

Sheriffs Accounts this End of the Book.

Rents due since Mich'as p' the Year 1725.

from Edward Samuell for ten Acres 7*l* 10*s.*
Walter Brookes for two acres 1*l* 6*s.*
Widdow Arther Lisvane for two acres & a half 2*l.*
W^m Mathew payd me 5 acres 4*l* 3*s.*

[1] "David Morgan the King."

p' the house since May 1725, 15*s.* out of which Kill paid 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*d.* Earnest.

Tir y ddy to Thomas Edward Phillip & Six pounds Clear of all deducc'ons 6*l.*

the arrears for this year as follows ended the 13th *Aprill* 1726.

Walter Brookes 1*l* 6*s.*

John Kell 18*s.*

Thomas Edward Phillip 2*l.*

Tot. 4*l* 4*s.* 0*d.*

John Kell to discharge his Arrears work'd for me 15 days & 6 days 14*s.* Soe that John now owes for 1725 ye arrears of 4*s.*

Work'd more the 15th July 1726 at Hay making 8*s.*

Work'd one day at Carrying Hay 6*s.*

Rent Roll p' the year 1726.

Rented the Rossog five Quarters to Wm Gwr Rosso for five & twenty shillings 1*l* 5*s.* 0*d.*

13 April 1726. Rented the two acres & a half And the two acres held last year by Walter Brookes which lands are near Redinge Arthur's house to One Miles William of Lantwit Vairdre who lives in Perlanna p' four pounds five shillings 4*l* 5*s.* (in this demise I am to pay all taxes.)

Thomas Edward Philip Rented the Tyr yddy ffarme at Six pounds Clear of all deducc'ons 6*l.*

To Kell my house in Rumney 1*l* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The Lands I rent this year as follows

from Mr Watkins 3 Acres of Salt Hay & making 3*l* 4*s.* 6*d.*

from my Mother three acres at 17*s.* p' acre 2 . 11 . 0 .

in discharge of this rent Due to my Mother I pd to Edmond &c to her use for throwing the Pill two pounds Eight Shillings.

soe that I shall owe my Mother but three shillings.

[Courthand.]

speak to Wm Thomas ye smith of lisvane wtr he'l employ me in the cause in canc. agt him by Nhemiah my fathers sol..... ye..... my father's old Client in alsoe.

Glam'gan s.s. Sessio Apr. 1719.

Thomas ads

Thomas's bill.

p' tr. affidavit in order to discharge Bail given vic. at the plts. suite 2*s.*

for engrossing it swearing it & duty 3*s.* 4*d.*

pd kings Counsel for moving on ye above affidavit to discharge ye bail 10*s.*

pd Prothon. for reading ye affidavit rule & ffee 5*s.*

Kings Councells ffee to make ye rule absolute 10*s.*

for a copy thereof & service on ye plts. attorney 3/6.

sessions ffee 2*s.*

for attending ye Court service upon ye two several motions 4*s.*

William John Sweet.

sessio Apr. 1719.

mr John Sweet's bill.

tr. not. sect. & ser'ac. cu. tr. p'i p' originali 7*s.* 8*d.*

roli. cur. p. oi. feod. & duty & sigil'i & ret. inde 4*s.* 11*d.*

It'um feod. & duty sigil'i & ret. inde 4*s.* 11*d.*

sol. p'thon. p' affil. or. & it'um & feod. inde 5*s.*

tr. Narr. & duty &c. Concili. p' assign. inde & atten. ip'um 9*s.* 3*d.*

affil. nar. & feod. 3*s.*

reg. ad p'litand. & feod. 3*s.*

feod. ist. session. 2*s.*

Philip Morgan of Christchurch parish.

Mariam Keen de Newport & acct of ye receipts & my attendance on D. B. att the hearing att Cardiff & taking Instr. p' Lr'e sent & rec'd from London to know out of wt Court the writt issued out to take Deft.....

p' my Journey to Monmouth shire being two days & Attendance on Deft. to putt in bail horse & Expence 2*l* 2*s.*

mr Thomas Williams of Lanishen's will.

[Short bill of costs in Latin, courthand.]

Debts due to me being money lent.

from my uncle of Lantrissent.....
My uncle Young 3.....
from Tir y ddy Tenant 30.....
p' note from uncle Lewis Morgan *8l. 2s.*
p' note from Lionell Stibbs *6l. 3s.*
p' note from M^r Miles Mathews as alsoe money p^d *2l 10s.*
p^d p' Jno. Sweet to Samson Stone *15s.* Cost *5s. 1d.*

Enquire of D^r Richard w^t he did in that affair of Da. Edward Morgan in Com. Cur.

A new Acc^t of the moneys owing to mee by Bonds & notes.

from my uncle Lewis Morgan 3 . 2 . 0 .
from my Sister Rachell *5l.*
from my uncle Spencer *5l 5s.*
from my Bro. Wm. *103l 3s. 6d.*
from Phillip Morgan *6l 10s.*
from Charles Jones *1l 1s.*
By note from Mathew Cradock *5l.*
from John Thomas *2l.*
by note from Couzin Ned Williams *2l 10s.*
from my uncle de Lantrissent *8l.*
By note from W^m. Anthony de Lanederne *2l 2s.*
By note from Dick Leigh the organist *8s. 6d.*

Tot. 426 . 14 . 4 .

Glamorgan s.s.

To R. ffenn of the p'ish of

Take Notice that a Bond of the Penalty of twenty pounds for paym^t of tenn pounds due unto J. D. of————entred into by you will be put in suite ag^t you by y^e s^d J. D. the first day of the next Great Sessions to be holden for the s^d County of Glamorgan in order to obtaine Judgm^t thereupon att the same Sessions.

March 19th 1720.

Tho^s Morgan
att. pro Quer.

An Account between m^r George Watkins & ^e self.

Disbursem^ts p' m^r Watkins this side.
paid Redmond 1 . 1 . 0.
p^d for Ale for y^e Workmen 1*s.*
p^d for 3 men to carry y^e stones ashore out of Hollands Boat 2*s*
p^d in Ale to the Workmen 1*s.*
for my Man's Attendance on Mason 6*d.*
p^d for a Rope to Evan Deer—
p' Rent of 3 acres of Salt Hay & making 3 . 4 . 6.

Mine.

p^d my uncle Clifford for 4 weighs of Coal 1*l.*
spent in Ale 1*s.*
p^d Holland 3*l* 1.....
p^d Redmond 2*l.*
p^d for Ale.....
p^d m^r George Watkins 1*l.*.....
p^d Dick Tinker & W^m Rossa p' carrying Stones to the Kilne.....
p^d Francis p' Working at the Kilne y^e 16^th July 1726.....
p^d p' Lime at Cardiff 1*s*.....
p^d Mason p' amending Kilne.....
p^d W^m Lewis Howard 10*s.*
This was lent when he went to Terga He p'mised to pay it Elly ffayr or the day after.
p^d more W^m Lewis Howard 5*s*.....
p^d Redmond——

ffranc began working at the lime ffriday the 26^th Aug^t 1726. Hugh on Monday the 29^th

A Second Acc^t of the Lime & other work that I've taken to doe on my own Bottom.

paid my man Hugh p' myself & Mother 5*s*.....
p^d W^m Rossas husband [*sic*] towards Coal 10*s*.....
p^d p' two Basketts p' Carrying Stones 0*l* . 0*s* . ...*d.*
p^d W^m Mathew a Moyder out of Which I ow'd him thirteen shillings soe that there remaines due to me in his hands foreteen shillings which I am to account for p' his work 14*s.*
p^d Sherring p' timber the 1^st 7^br 4*s*.....

Mr Sampson Swee[t] Mr Thomas Bates and Mr John Wilson Debtors to Anthony Maddocks Remr of his ffees and disbursemts due in Mr Cornishs time 2 . 6 . 2.

Pasc. 1721o

[Bill of Costs in English.]

Journey to Cowbridge to take instrucc'ons to draw up plts. charge 3*s*. 4*d*.

1731. *Money expended on all Occasions from the Eighteenth day of October* 1731, *till ye* 18*th oct.* 1732.

17th Oct. Spent in Ale & Syder 3½*d*.
had from the Red house[1] a quart of Syder 4*d*.
3 pound of Candles 1*s*. 6*d*.
Needles ½*d*. barm ½*d*. 1*d*.
Cheese 3*s*.
Spent at ye Lamb at receiving malt money 1*s*.
spent at David of Rumney in Ale 6*d*.
gave Thos Mr Pursells man for turning malt 1*s*.
pd ye woeman of the Dobbin Pitts[2] for Barley 2*li* 16*s*.
in Bread ½ penny milk ½ penny 1*d*.
cheese from Mary Tennis Cort[3] 3*s*. 3*d*.
To Mr Andrews a Charity of 2*s*. 6*d*.
22o ditto pd in Earnest for the Hooper 5*s*.
23d pease 8*d*. barm & baking 1½*d*. oyl & whiting 1*d*.
butter 4*d*. pd David's Wife 4*s*. pd Edward Hopkin for barley 5*s*. 6*d*.
butter 8*d*. an earthen cawdle cupp 2*d*.
beef 5*s*. 6½*d*.
pd Anne of ye Moors for Owen ye Mason 1*s*.
.....d oct. pd Mrs Lambert borrow'd Money 5*l* 5*s*.
oatmeal 3*d*.
a strike and quarter to Mr Thomas ye Cooper 2*s*.
Spent in Syder in ye Morning 2*d*. in the Evening 8*d*.

[1] The principal Cardiff inn.
[2] A farm just outside the town of Cardiff.
[3] The Tennis Court inn, Cardiff.

24. p^d p' Candles p' Roger Morgan 2 Pound *1s.*
spent in Wine & Syder *1s. 2d.*
p^d to Anne for 4 bushells of barley 1 . 3 . 4½.
.....5. Spent at y^e Red house in wine & syder *1/7d.*
25^th^ To the Coal boy *1s. 6d.*
for Baking ½*d.*
26^th^ I p^d my Couzin Tom Young for Elmes *1l* 10*s.*
p^d y^e Coles boy for two day's work *8d.*
more for cole 8½*d.*
spent at the Redd house Inn *1d.*

17^th^ oct. 1731. *Money rece'd on w^t^ account & from whom from the 17^th^ oct.* 1731.

18^th^ received of M^rs^ Jenkins for suet *1s. 4d.*
of Lewis Prichard of y^e^ Lamb for malt *2l* 16*s.*
20^th^ Rec'd of Rich^d^ Phillip Edmund for malt 18*s.*
of Morgan, W^m^ John Morgan's son on acc^t^ *2l 8s.*
22^d^ Rec'd from Cecill Lewis p' H. Pendry Roose *7s. 6d.*
25^th^ Rec^d^ of M^r^ Tho. Williams of Newport *1l 6s.*.....
30^t^ rec'd of Anne Cristopher in part of Rent *3l 5s.*
1^st^ 9^br^ of Doctor Jenkins for Grass of his horse *3l.*
received of M^rs^ Jenkins for suet *2s. 3d.*
3^d^ 9^ber^ Rec'd of W^m^ Price's wife on a Town acc'on *1s. 7d.*
8^th^ Rec'd then of Morgan Howell, Lancross[1] *8s.*
9^th^ Rec'd from y^e^ curriers Williams & Samson *3s. 4d.*
a quarter of a pound of brown sugar 1½*d.* [struck out].
Rec'd of M^r^ W^m^ Morgan for malt 10½ Bushels out of which monie I allow'd him for making Great Coat 5 for Ale to Davy *1s.* gave Morgan *1s.* p' Cloath *1s. 6d.*
13^th^ received for wooll 10*s. 6d.*
received of Thomas's sister for a pedurran of malt *6d.*
16^th^ Rec'd then of John Cattuck on Ballanceing accounts 1 . 16 . 6.
17^th^ 9^br^ 1731. Rec'd of Dick y vyoch[2] *2s* & Replevin *1s. 6d.*
Rec'd of Thomas Jenkin Denis powis 13*s. 6d.*
Rec'd of Grandfield p' shoemakers ad^s^ Mason Denis powis *1s.*

[1] Lancross in Rumney.

[2] "Dic y fuwch," Dick of the kine.

Rec'd of Morgan Thomas Lanishen p' Ticket u' Jno. Morris Mason 1*s.*

22^{d} 9^{br} 1731. Rec'd then of Edw^{d} Arthur Lisvane to Edw^{d} Mathews use 3 . 2 . 6 to my own 3*s.* 3*d.* in all 3*l* 5*s.* 9*d.*

26th October 1731. brought over money p^{d} 23 . 4. 8.

27th pound of butter 1*s.* 6*d.*

thread ½ penny potatoes 1½*d.*

spent at the Red house in wine & syder 8*d.*

28th gave the Boy to goe to Coal 10*d.*

sent to the Redd house for a Quart of Syder 2*d.*

29th gave y^{e} boy to go to Cole 1*s.*

p^{d} John David y^{e} smith for hooping a bucket 2*s.* for other work left him unpaid 10*s.*

29th oct. 1731. p^{d} to Anthony W^{m} p' burning place 13*s.* 4*d.*

p' m^{rs} Morgan Red house Inn p' quart of syder 4*d.*

spent 2*d.*

deliver'd the boy for Coal 9*d.*

30th oct. gave for a Goose to Alice of Rumney 1*s.* 2*d.*

p^{d} David of Rumneys wife 4*s.*

4 pound of butter 1*s.* 6*d.*

p^{d} Miles W^{m} Philip in full for 5 daies this Week 3*s.* 4*d.*

p^{d} John Rowland for Ridds for thatching being 1300 hundred at 9*d.* p' hundred 9*s.* 9*d.*

30th a pound & half of thrums 6*d.* wooden ware 3*d.*

tripe 2*d.* mustard ½*d.* a quarter of mutton 1*s.* 3*d.*

a showlder of veal 8*d.*

spent 6*d.*

aples 1*d.*

November y^{e} 1st p^{d} half a years Kings Tax for 6 accres of land 3*s.* 6*d.* for y^{e} house we live in 5*s.* 10*d.*

postage 4*d.*

paid Mr. Oborne of Bristoll Grocer 1*l* 5*s.*

p^{d} Mr. Thomas y^{e} Cooper 2*s.* 2*d.*

p^{d} y^{e} Church Tax for half a year 7*s.*

p^{d} Anne Edward & another woman for winowing 1*s.*

gave y^{e} boy to go to Cole 1*s.*

3^{d} 9^{br} 1731. then paid Captain Brewer for Rope yarn 12*s.* 6*d.*

p^{d} Mr. Joseph Howells p' a pair of Tan'd Gloves 1*s.*

Spent at the shoulder of Mutton[1] in Wine 1*s.* 6*d.* apples ½*d.*
4th pd Mary Tennis Cort to Roger Morgans use 18*s.*
potatoes 1*d.*
spent at the White horse 3*d.*
at ye Red House 1*d.*
pd for a showle for the Kilne to Jayne 1*s.* 5*d.*
A Rope for Haviess from Jane pd him 10*d.*
pd Rees Wm Gronow p' hay 1*l* 5*s.*
Paid Tom Glascott for a Lash for Cart Horses 3*d.*
5th gave George Vann to send to Cole 7*d.*
paid for 124 pound of butter att 3½*d.* a pound 1*l* 16*s.* 0*d.*
paid for ye ferkin which ye butter was in 1*s.*
6th pd Thomas my Malster 4*s.* 6*d.*
pd David's wife p' husband 3*s.* 4*d.*
for her self whinnoing 6*d.*
pd A man for a Dozen of Besoms 8*d.* One Large Besom 2*d.*
pd John Evans wife p' Couple Ducks 9*d.*
p' her husbds work 3*d.*
paid Wm David of St Mellents for barley 5*s.* 2*d.*
Pd Thomas Anthony in pt for scolps 2*s.* 5*d.*
p' Deal 1*s.* 2*d.*
Qr. of Pork 24½ at seven farthings——
paid for a Roasting Pigg 1*s.*
spent at the Angell[2] 1*s.* 7*d.*
7th pd for Letters from Jno Lewis & Bassevill 11*d.*
8th barm 1*d.*
9th potatoes 1*d.*
a pound of Chocalate 3*s.* 6*d.*
spent in ale and apples 1½*d.*
two pound of Candles 1*s.*
Spent in Ale at ye White horse 6*d.* mrs Laherne 7th
10th Milk taken in ½*d.*
paid mrs Jenkins of the Cock Ale house for Owen Mason 12*s.* 6*d.*
to Wm Morgan p' Coat 5*s.* Ale 1*s.* Cloath 1*s.* 6*d.* to Morgan 1*s*
12th. paid Mrs Jenkins for a pound of Candles 6*d.*
pd Owen ye Mason in Malt 9*d.*

[1] There was an inn of this name at Cardiff.

[2] An inn at Cardiff.

.....Nov^{r} 1731. pitch ½ penny corks ½*d.*
potatoes 1*d.*
Cheese 1*s.* 2*d.*
Cheese 11*s.* 1*d.*
To the S^{t} Mellans Smith 2*s.* 2½*d.*
p^{d} for weighing wood 2*d.*
p^{d} Tho^{s} Anthony's wife for scolps in all 3*s.* 6*d.*
p^{d} another woeman for Scolps 200*d.*
To Morgan W^{m} of Lwynygrant for Reed 6*s.*
Roger Morgan for Beef 4*s.* 8*d.*
To the Boy to goe to Coal 10*d.*
9th p^{d} James his quarters wages 10*s.* 3*d.*
Spent at the Redd House in Wine 8*d.*
15th p^{d} George for 8 pound of hops at 1*s.* 3*d.* a pound 10*s.*
16th 9^{br} 1731. then p^{d} Captaine Sam. Davies for stone Coal 50 Horcells [?] 5*l* 8*s.* 4*d.*
spent at the Nobles in Ale 5*d.*
Spent att the Red house in Wine 6*d.*
17th p^{d} the Thatcher at Tye Lloyd[1] 2*s.*
18th postage 8*d.*
Expence in Ale at white horse 4*d.* Rumney 1*d.*
p^{d} Nat Guy Porter for bringing things from boat y^{e} tabitts 8*d.*
20th 9^{br} 1731. p^{d} David of Rumney p' Whinoing 4*s.* 6*d.*
p^{d} Jn^{o} Powell for bringing a letter from Col^{l} Towgood 1*d.*
p^{d} for a Goose 1*s.* 6*d.*
for a quarter of Pork 4*s.* potatoes 1*d.*
p^{d} Tho^{s} W^{m} of Lanedern for barley 3 . 17 . 6.
a quarter of mutton 1*s.* 4*d.*
Spent in Wine at y^{e} Red house 1*s.* 6*d.* Ale 1*d.*
21st paid y^{e} Thatcher 3*s.*
22nd a Galloon of small wort at 3*d.*
23rd p^{d} M^{rs} Glascot for making a gown 2*s.*
24th needles 1*d.* thread 1*d.*
the Cowbridge Journey 11*s.*
p^{d} margaret Jenkin for washing two days 1*s.*
25. a Gallon of small wort 2*d.*
gave Mother in Law 1*s.* to pay.

[1] Ty Llwyd.

spent at Da. Rumney 7*d.*
paid my Man William Wages 5*s.*
27th p' Blacking 6*d.*
stamp per Certificate & Ejectmt 1*s.* 4½*d.*
Geese 3*s.*
shoulder Mutton 5*d.* Beef 3*s.* 9*d.* Onnions 3*d.*
28th in the Cause Evan u' Davies a Lre. wth a Comission of Relacion 4*s.* 5*d.*
pd ye Currier by ye bridge[1] for hops 3*s.*
oatmeal 3*d.* mending of shoes 2*d.*
mustard ½*d.*
paid David Charles of Lisvane 1*l* 1*s.*
a Gallon of small wort 2*d.*
a biskit ½*d.*
pd ye Lwnygrant man for barley 6*s.* 9*d.*
30th spent at the White Horse Ale house 6*d.*
to Miles Wm Phillip for his daughter for keeping Cows 2*s.*
pd John Evans wife in the Fayr 3*s.*
pd for 7 yards of flanen for Owen ye Mason at 7*d*½ pr yard 4*s.* 4½*d.*
6 yards & a half of flanen for Johny at 7*d*½ pr yard 4*s.* 0½*d.*
paid Anne Edward's daughter for her Mothers winowing 6*d.*
2 stone & 3 pound of Cheese 5*s.* 1½*d.*
earthen ware 1*s.* 6*d.*
pd Peggy to buy a gown 5*s.*
pd mr Lewis & Thomas in full for 1000 and half a hundred of Reeds 1 . 15 . 0.
a quarter of a pound of Tea 3*s.* 3*d.*
24th then sent in by Griff. Jenkins on Pencoyd 30*li.*
recd a ffee 2*s.* p' a Ticket 1*s.* 2*d.* from Arthur County Cort &c 11*s.*
26. ffor Blacking to Currier Williams 4½*d*
1 sheet stamp paper 1*s.* 2*d.*
p' Onnions 3*d.* p' Biskie ½*d.*
To Recd of Wm George p' Com. Cur. 2*s.* 6*d.* & p' con. Hodgkin 12*s.* 6*d.*
30th of David Howell of Rumney for Wm Jno Morgan 12*l* 10*s.*

[1] The proprietor of the Tan House, Cardiff.

2d decem. recd of Mrs Lewis[1] ye hatmaker for malt 8s.
3d recd of Richd Griffith for a peck of malt 2s.
4th xbr. 1731. brought my wife from Cowbridge 74li 10s. 0d.
from mr Thomas Williams Lanishen 2 . 5 . 0 out of which I deducted 11s. p' oates 1 . 14 . 0.
of David St George's Tennant in full for Law 10s.
7th rece'd of Wm Morgan of ye white horse for malt & barley 2 . 1 . 7½.
10th recd of George Evan of Rumney for malt 8s.
16th recd of Thomas ye Gardiner money lent him 5s.
vlt. xbr. 1731. then rec'd of ye Carphilly Weaver in full 5s.
6. Rec'd of Mrs Williams at Cowbridge p' Wm Morgan 10li.
of Jennet Lewis's sister of Roston for maltt 16s.
1731 Nov. 30. then spent at the Redd house Inn 2s.
potatoes 1d. 1 pound & a quarter of green tea at 9s. pr pd 11s. 4d.
1st xbr. 1731. then Spent at ye Angell 2s.
2d for Smale Wort 1s. 6d.
spent at the White horse 8d. & Lent E. Deer 4d.
pd Peggy in pt of her Wages 1s. 6d.
gave Johny to bear his expences home 1s.
3d. baking 3d. oyl for scowring 1d.
Chaulk & lime .....d.
3d & 4th do Spent in My Journey to Cowbridge 4s. 7d.
for Barley to Richd Griffith Lanishen 1 . 8 . 10.
barm & baking 8s. 2d.
3 quarters of a yard of diaper 1s.
pd Stephen Mathew of Lisvane for two Bushells of Barley 9s
a quarter of a pound of Bohea tea 2s. 6d.
pd Jenkin Howard of Roth for barley 10s.
pd Mrs Jenkins for a douzen pound of candles 5s. 9d.
pd ye thatcher 3s.
5th a biskit ½d. tobacoe 1½d.
7th earthen-ware 7d.
pd ye Excise 7 . 4 . 9½.
lent Thomas ye Gardiner pd me third 5s.
for 3 quarters of a pound of bohea Tea 7s.

[1] Mrs. Gabriel Lewis, of Cardiff.

8th xbr. spent at ye White Horse & Rumney 8d.
pd Mrs Richards of ye dobin pits for barley 5s.
9th pd Reece Wm of Lisvane for barley 3s. 1d.
Decem. ye 10th pd Mrs Wms for Gloves for ye child's burying 11s. 6d.
9th pd Tho. Pendry for Potatoes 1d.
in Thrums 6d. 2 pound of butter 8d.
11th a side of pork 7s. a quarter of Veal 1s. 6d.
a quarter of mutton 1s. 6d.
gave a boy for bringing a letter from Bristoll 1d.
Beef 41 pound for 3s.
a douzen of beasoms 8d.
11th xbr 1731. then spent at the white horse 3d.
13th pd Roger Morgan in Earnest for his land & cattle horse & hay 11 . 15 . 0.
14th baking 1d. pd Okey for 3 pound of hops 5s.
pd Edwd Reece Cooper 6d.
13th & 14th spent at Redhouse 6d. Whitehorse 1s. Rumney 1d.
14th for Sweeping ye chimney 4d. mustard ½d.
spent at ye Red house 6d. Milk ½d.
15th Mr Morgan spent at Tho. Penry's & ye Red house 3s. 1d.
16th pd Peggy her wages 3s. 6d.
3 groce of Corks 3s. 6d.
pins 3d. coffee 3d.
18. pd Miles Wm Phillip in full for his week he having lost one day. He owes me 3d. 3s. 4d.
a sieve 8d.
pd George Wms of Roath for Reeds 17s. 6d.
pd Edwd Mathew of Lisvane his money 3 . 2 . 6.
Pd for side of Bacon & tea [?] 13s.
More Bacon at 2d. p' pound 12s. 6d.
a showlder of Veal 4d.
a bushell of pease 7s.
spent in Journey to Cowbridge wth Watson 4d.
19th Spent at the Redhouse in Wines & Ale 2s. 1d.
pd for a Lre. from Hope 4d.
Milk 1d. manchet 1d. baking 1d.
20th oysters 4d. oyl 1d.

spent at the Red house 2*d*. white horse 6*d*.
21st oysters 3*d*.
22th at Com. Cur. spent 1*s*. 8*d*. pd for My Bro. Harry 4*d*. spurs 1*s*.
pd Nann Edward 2*s*. 6*d*.
23d onions 2½*d*. pocket hankerchiefs 4*s*. needles 1*d*.
a Swab 8*d*. baking 4*d*.
gave ye boy to go to Cole 7½*d*.
spent at David Rumney in Ale 6*d*. Tennis Cort 2*d*.
24th spent Tennis Cort 2*d*.
To Thomas Jacob in Money besides ye Malt vide ye malt book 4*s*. 6*d*.
pd the Thatchers man 5*s*. having been then 10 daies——
Doppin pit Barley 11*s*. 10½*d*.
Butter 9*d*. Eggs 2*d*. Oatmele 6*d*. Neats tongue 9*d*.
Coal 7½*d*.
Pd Annuity to My Couzin Wm Morgan 5*s*.
spent 2*d*. gave 3*d*. gave 1*d*.
25 gave Johny to pay for his lodging to Grotts 1*s*.
27th spent at Tenis cort 3*d*. scord 1*d*.
To ye clk & sexton 1*s*. Landaff Milr [?] 6*d*.
gave Morgan Whitehorse on his ffathers paying for Malt 1*s*.
pd Mr Herbert money lent 4*l* 4*s*.
gave ye musick 1*s*. packthread 1*d*.
gave Roger Morgan to drink wth ye people yt hauld ye Timber 2*s*. 6*d*.
gave ye boy to go to Cole 5*d*.
tobacoe 1½*d*. gave old David his Cristmas box 6*d*.
29th pipes 1*d*. tobacoe 1½*d*. bread 1*d*.
30th oyl 1*d*. chaulk ¼*d*.
Henry Dunns wife having workt 4 daies this week 3*s*.
Lent Edward Lewis Hughe 2*l* 2*s*.
Cheese 5*s*. 7*d*. Eggs 2*d*.
spent at Da. Owens 3*d*.
1mo Janry gave my Godson 6*d*.
Coffee 5*d*. bread 1*d*. potatoes 1*d*.
3d Salt 2*s*.
Cornage to Harry David for serving Ejectmt 2*s*. 6*d*.

black silk 1*d.* Jamaica pepper 1*d.*
treagle 1*d.* saffron 1*d.*
4. spent in ale 1*s.* 1*d.*
5. p^d^ my Bro. W^m^ my Couzin W^m^ Morgans Annuity 42 . 18 . 0.
6^th^ p^d^ Tho^s^ Pendry for making two Coats into Wastcoats 4*s.*
stephen Edward Lisvane p' Bushell & a Peck Barley 1 . 16 . 0.
7^th^ barm ½*d.* parsnips 1*d.*
7^th^ Jan^ry^ 1731. spent at Rumney 2*d.* Red house 2*d.*
8. p' Barley Ruddry 8*s.* 1*d.*
Beef 44 pound at 1½*d.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
p^d^ the Thatcher 2*s.* 6*d.*
9^th^ gave usk post 6*d.*
spent at y^e^ Reddhouse 1*s.*
parsnips 2*d.*
gave James to go to Cole 7½*d.*
for mending sieves 1*s.*
11^th^ p^d^ Morgan of y^e^ Splot for barley 15*li.*
p^d^ David of Rumney for 4 daies last week 2*s.* 8*d.*
p^d^ m^r^ W^m^ Matthews half a year's Interest for 150 pound due to M^rs^ Jones 3 . 15 . 0.
p^d^ M^r^ Preist[1] freight from Bristoll 6*d.*
Candles 5*s.* 9*d.* Saltpeter 4*d.*
13. p^d^ W^m^ Jones of S^t^ Nicolas for barley 5*l* 5*s.*
12^th^ spent at the Redd house 6*d.* Cryer 2*s.* for 2 oaths on the p^r^sentm^t^ & 4 Indictm^ts^ 8*s.*
13^th^ att Rumney 4*d.* p^d^ Willson for 5 yards of Canvas 2*s.* 11*d.*
p^d^ y^e^ man y^t^ makes y^e^ packsadles 6*d.*
14^th^ p^d^ W^m^ John Morgan for Hay 2 . 17 . 0.
Payd Anne of the Moores for Morgan Harry thatcher 6*d.*
veal & Haggage 1*s.* 6*d.* Barley maslech[2] 2 Bush. 10*s.*
8^o^ Jan^ry^ 1731. then Rec^d^ of M^rs^ Jones Sant Mellans in p^t^ of Law bill 2 . 2 . 0.
10^th^ Rec^d^ of Alexander a Prisoner 2*s.*
Rec^d^ of Mashmans p' Town warr^t^[3] M^r^ Herbert being paid his 8*d.* & Serj^t^ 6*d.*—2*s.*

[1] Master of the Bristol packet. [2] Maesllech.
[3] A Warrant in the Cardiff Town Court.

15. Rec^{d} on acc^{t} of George Evan John late of Rumney from John Price of Watforth 3*l* 10*s.*
19th then Rec^{d} of W^{m} Spring Garden on acc^{t} of a Warr^{t} 2*s.*
21th then rec^{d} of Da. Rich^{ds} wife a Prison^{r} 8*s.* 6*d.*
22^{d} of M^{rs} Jones of S^{t} Mellints for a pudurron of malt 6½*d.*
26. of Anne Robert's son of Barnwell for a pedurran of malt 1*s.* 1*d.*
feb. 7. Rec^{d} of Thomas Morgan of Eglwisilans son p' himself 1*s.* 6*d.* & p' his ffather 7*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* I cant tell which 9*s.*
10. Rec^{d} of merthir man on account of Replevin 2*s.* 6*d.*
13th then Rec'd of David Thomas p' y^{r} house in Rumney 10*s.*
14th Then Rec^{d} of James Blouer for Penalt Estate[1] 13 . 8 . 5.
of John George of Landaff for malt 1 . 12 . 0.
15th brought in Wheat from Rumney 31 Welsh Bushells——
21th Apr. 1733. then rec^{d} of Evan of Landaffs daughter p' Henry Richard 5*s.*
16th Jan^{ry} Turnipps 1*d.* Bread 1*d.*
17th a pound of butter 4*d.*
tobacoe 12*d.*
18. p^{d} Phillip Morgan S^{t} Mellents for barley 17*s.* 6*d.*
p^{d} Evan Harman of Whitechurch for barley. 2 . 12 . 2.
lent M^{r} Young 1 . 10 . 0.
16th spent at the Red house 6*d.* White horse 8*d.*
18th spent at the white horse 4*d.*
19th small wort 2*d.* potatoes 1*d.*
20th p^{d} Phill. Merredith for a pair of Shoes 2*s.* 9*d.*
half an ounce of worsted 1½*d.* lemons 2½*d.*
spent at the White horse 1*s.*
21st p^{d} Edw^{d} Lewis Hugh in full for his own barley with 2 guineas lent him before 14*s.*
Spent at the Red house in Ale 4*d.*
p^{d} p' One Bush. Barley 3*s.* 6*d.*
p^{d} Pack Sadler 1*s.* 6*d.*
To Tho. Jones daughter 5*s.*
to the Thatchers tender 1*s.* 8*d.*
Edward Radirs wife 2*s.*
To W^{m} Thomas of the Mill p' Reeds 1000:—2*l.*

[1] This was property belonging to Mr. Morgan at Penallt, near Monmouth.

22. p^d^ Colonel Morgan's Rent for Tyr Loyd land 5*l.*
23. p^d^ Margery Jones for quilting 2*s.* 6*d.* thread 6*d.*
tobacoe 1½*d.* sweetmeats 9*d.*
25. Evan Deer 3*l.* Thomas Estance 3*s.* spent in Cowbridge & Cardiff 2*s.*
26. lemons 1*s.* tobacoe 1½*d.* pipes 1*d.*
28th Jan. 1731. p^d^ Sarah of y^e^ bull for small wort 10*d.*
30th then p^d^ Tho. Jones my workman 6*s.* & 4*d.* in full for work.
Lent Thomas Jones my Workman 4*s.*
Coffee 5*d.* tobacoe 1½*d.*
1 ffeb. paper 1*d.*
Spent at the Redd house 8*d.* Davids Rumney 4*d.*
2^d^ Lre. 1*s.* spent Rumney 2*s.* 6*d.*
salt peter 8*d.* sugar 3*d.* Tobacco 1½*d.*
a bag 2*s.* spent at the Red house 1*s.* 1*d.* bobin ½*d.*
5. Thomas Maltmaker 4*s.* 6*d.*
Legg of Mutton 1*s.* Q^r^ Veal 2*s.* 6*d.* a couple of fowll 10*d.*
p^d^ for County Court Executions 6*s.*
small wort 6*d.* barm ½*d* sprouts 1*d.*
6. butter 4½*d.* leeks ½*d.*
7th Spent at the White horse 11*d.*
Wafer box 4*d.* paper 5½*d.*
9th To the Thatcher 3*s.* 8*d.* poors tax in Rumney 7*s.* 0¾*d.*
To Owen y^e^ Mason p' David of y^e^ Church House's wife 10*s.* 8¾*d.*
8th spent at Rumney 2*d.* at the Red house 2*s.*
3 stone of Cheese 9*s.* a pail 1*s.* 10*d.*
10th leeks ½*d.* tape 1*d.*
13. a quarter of Pork weighd 22 pound 3*s.* 6*d.*
tape 1*d.* Jamaica peper ½*d.* brimstone ½*d.*
13th then p^d^ Miles W^m^ Phillip by Man James 4*s.*
Leeks to Rumney 1*d.*
postage from M^r^ Watkin Morgan 3*d.*
17th In Corks 2 Grose at 8*d.* p' Groose 1*s.* 4*d.*
18th paid my serv^t^ William towards his Wages 2*s.* 6*d.*
p^d^ Tho^s^ Jones 4*s.* 10*d.* which together with 4*s.* lent & 1*s.* I kept towards the Landaff Baking woman & 6*d.* my man James was in full for his work he goeing to my Bro. W^m^ 4*s.* 10*d.*

aples ½*d.* barm ½*d.* small wort 3*d.*
spent at y^e^ red house 1*d.*
19^th^ p^d^ Anne Edwards daughter for Whinnoing 1*s.*
half penny Cake ½*d.*
p^d^ for a pound of bohea Tea 8*s.*
p^d^ Roger Morgan by a Pig bought for him 1 . 8 . 6.
30. tobacoe 1½*d.* leekes 1*d.*
21^st^ Cole 4 loads 1*s.* 8*d.*
22. 7 pound of hops 10*s.* 8*d.*
Spent at the Red house in Wine 6*d.* barm 8*d.*
23^d^ To James my man for Coal 1*s.* Twine ½*d.*
26. baking 1½*d.* parsnips 1*d.*
a Showlder of Mutton 10*d.* pins 3*d.*
21^st^ feb. My ten^t^ Anne Christopher in full for rent 10*s.* 6*d.*
from Richard Powell Ale house Keeper Crockerton 18*s.*
from Parson Harris & James Jones for Law 1 . 7 . 0.
rec^d^ to y^e^ use of Edward Harry of Ruddery 1*l.*
for a Town Warrant on Defamation 2*s.*
3^d^ Mar. of Morgan Howell of y^e^ Loncross for malt 16*s.*
8^th^ march 1731. then rec^d^ of a smiths wife Whitechurch 4*s.*
4^th^ of Andrew y^e^ Miller's wife for y^e^ use of Morgan Thomas of Lanishen for malt 16*s.*
15. County Co^r^t business 3*s.* 2*d.* Town Co^r^t 3*s.*
23^d^ of Hopkin Williams p' notice Magn. Sess. 4*s.*
Anne of y^e^ Moores 1*s.*
Hatkings of Bristoll p' malt 16*s.*
of old M^r^ Howells Bovill for Law 1 . 1 . 0.
rec^d^ George Jones p' 2 Puddurrans of old malt 3*s.* 7*d.*
24^th^ of John Thomas of Liswherry 45*l.*
25^th^ of M^rs^ Lewis y^e^ Hatmaker for malt 1*l.*
28^th^ Rec^d^ of Row & Valence Scotchmen 10*s.*
1^st^ April 1732. of Reece y^e^ huntsman for malt 1*l.*
of y^e^ fellow I brought the Porker p' Ticket 1*s.*
5^th^ April 1732. Then rec^d^ of depositt money for my Security as bail for W^m^ Williams y^e^ Currier Cardiff, to deduct bill of cost 3 . 12 . 0.
21^st^ rec^d^ of old M^rs^ Lambert money lent her 4 4 . 0.

28th ffeb. 1731 then bought of Mr George Jones Appothecary 160 pound weight of Beef at a Penny p' pound 13*s.* 4*d.* out of which money I pd 7*s.* six shill. & 4*d.* being left in my hands in pt of 14*s.* he owes for Town Cort Cause 13*s.* 4*d.*

spent at Red house 10*d.* pd for Coal my horses .....10*d.* 1*s.*

pd Wm Lewis of fairwater 3*s.*

29. pd George Lewis for a Wig 2*l.*

1st mar. Starch 1½*d.*

3d water cresses ½*d.*

4th spent at Dick Phill. Edmonds & Lancross & at ye Angell 9*d.*

Lau'r bread[1] 4*d.*

pd Will Phillip by his stepmother 2*s.* 6*d.*

5th pd David ye new man 1*s.*

spent saturday & sunday Red house 2*d* more 5*d.* White horse 10*d.* Dick Phillip Edmonds 3d. Angell 1*d.*

6th cole 8*d.* 3 pound of hops 5*s.*

spent at ye Red house 1*s.* at ye Angell 3*d*

7th Postage from Bristol 4*d.*

leeks for Rumney 1*d.*

pd Tom ye Gardner p' seed & work 2*s.* 3½*d.*

Spent being the day I was made an Alderman Ellect 8*s.* 3*d.*

8th Martij 1731. then pd David Rumney p' Labour in full for ye last week & this Week he deducting 8*d.* that I am to pay ye Apothecary 7*s.* 4*d.*

pd Henry Jones Tyler 1*s.* 8*d.*

mending of shooes 1*d.* a silk lace 6*d.*

pd p' stamps for my ffreedom of Cardiff 2*s.* 4*d.*

Two Groose of Corks for 3*s.*

8th Martij 1731. p' Baggs 5 in Number 12*s.* 6*d.*

pd Evan Harry of Ruddry Lime burner 1*l.*

spent at the White horse 4*d.*

9th Citron 3*d.* oysters 3*d.*

10th laver bread 2*d.*

a beef's head 1*s.*

[1] Laver-bread, in Welsh *bara llawr* ("bread of the ground") is a delicious edible seaweed, still sold in Cardiff Market. It "goes well" with toasted bacon, but its charms are hardly known to the younger and more Anglicised inhabitants of the Welsh metropolis.

p^d M^r Holland boatman 15*s.*
Cole 1*s.* 9*d.*
p^d Anne Edward for spinning 6*s.*
13^th^ for sweeping y^e kitchen Chimney 6*d.*
p^d a Tinker for mending y^e furnace & other work 3*s.*
p^d M^r Holland's son by way of account for carrying limestone 5*s.*
15^th^ p^d Captain Greenfield for Lats[1] 3*s.* 3*d.*
16^th^ sprouts 1½*d.*
spent the Monmouth Journey & p^d for Writts 2*s.* 1 . 7 . 6.
15^th^ spent at Cardiff wednesday Com. Cur. 3*s.*
16^th^ at the Angell 8*d.* at Rumney 9*d.* p' Ale & beer 1*s.* 5*d.*
18^th^ p^d an Eglwisilan man for Crapp stocks 3*s.*
p' Baking 1½*d.* Woodden Bowl 1*d.*
17^th^ spent at Dick Phillip Edmonds 1*s.*
18^th^ watercresses ½*d.*
a quarter of lamb 1*s.* 2*d.*
p^r taxes to Rumney 1*l* 0*s.* 5½*d.*
p^d for Glasses 1*s.* 1*d.*
Breast of veal 1*s.*
spent at W^m^ Morgans of the White horse & Betty Price's 9*d.*
19. tobacoe 1½*d.* gave 1*d.*
21^st^ p^d Henry Cornish Taxes 9*s.* 4*d.*
sallet 1*d.* 6 gallons of small wort 1*s.*
23^d^ Martij 1731. spent at Rumney 4*d.* Redhouse 2s. Larnes 1*d.*
Sunday before at Angell & Redd house 2*s.* 5*d.*
23^d^ p^d^ Morgan my ten^t^ of Rumney besides y^e^ 6*d.* to his ffuller 1*s.*
salt peter 4*d.*
Cole 10*d.* Milk ½*d.*
25. p^d^ for Arle Powles for slidds 3*s.*
p^d^ M^r^ Edw^d^ Herbert [struck out].
p^d^ Mary Miles Abrahams wife towards a gate 8 oates 6*t.* 1*s.* 2*d.*
spent at Newport 7*d.* in Town 9*d.*
p^d^ Owen for turnips 3*d.* for a mattock 3*d.*
26. radishes 1*d.*
p^d^ Gwenllian W^m^ John Morgans daughter 1*s.*
freight for cloth from Bristoll 3*d.* bringing it up 2*d.*

[1] Laths.

27th spent at Dick Phill. Edmonds 1*s.* 6*d.*
small wort 3*s.*
at the Angell to treat a Penalt man Evan Deer 1*s.* 2*d.*
28. radishes 1*d.* lime 7*d.* hop buds 1*d.*
29th do. Pd Robert Holland two Guines in all 3 . 4 . 6 as mr Holland says but my book says 3 . 6 . 6.
spent at the White horse 6*d.*
Pd Mr Herbert a Guinea he lent me & six shillings 1 . 7 . 0.
pd Will Lewis Hendry p' 40 Pecks of Ditch two spade between me & George Evan Rumney 10*s.* more for two stanks between us in 6*d.* a peice 11*s.* 6*d.*
30th an earthen pan 5*d.* small wort 1*d.*
30th March 1732. then pd Churchwardens Cardiff 7*s.*
Spent at the Redd house 1*s.* 3*d.*
silk ½*d.* mustard ½*d.*
April 1. 3 pound of butter 1*s.* buttons 2*d.*
Miles Wm Phillip & sent it by our man David 4*s.*
leeks 1*d.* a Pig 1 . 8 . 0.
White horse 6*d.* Red house 2*d.* David Owens 1*d.*
2. at the White horse 2*d.* Redd house 2*d.*
3d then pd Owen to buy a Canvas Breeches 2*s.*
pd Lettice her quarters wages due ye 20th March last 10*s.*
spent at the Angell 9*d.* at Dick Powells 2*d.* Dicks 1*d.*
4th pd Wm Jones Copler p' shoes 6*d.*
8th 2 chamber pots 8*d.*
Cleaning knives 1*d.* a basket 6*d.*
paid my man William p' his mother 6*s.*
pd Porter wth things from the Boat 2*d.*
Bread 3*d.* Wine 4*s.* butter 1*s.*
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 of Apr. Samson ye Carrier to repay Expence Cadoxton 2*s.* 4*d.*
for a Lre. from Browing Bristoll to Lettice George 4*d.*
lre. by the Cowbridge post 1*d.*
Lent my Couzin Anne Morgan, Greenway[1] 3*l.*
Lent my Sister Lambert to make it up twenty pounds 3 . 4 . 6.
pickles 3*d.*
18th pd my man David for 3 daies hire 2*s.*

[1] Greenway is a homestead in the parish of Rumney.

11th lent old Mrs Lambert & sent it her by her maid Betty Tanner 4*l* 4*s*.
pd ye Excise 10 . 16 . 9½.
pd Jeremiah Griffiths Esqr p' Lewis Penmarks bill 10*s*.
12th Apr. then pd for 6 large sacks 2 welsh Bushells at 3*s* apeice 18*s*.
Cheese 7*s*.
Law Money pd Fox Porter 1*s*.
12th april 1732. a lemon 2*d*. fish 7*d*. bread 4*d*.
pd Mr Edward Williams Sumpter 2*s*.
pd Mr Creamer p' Cop. sisters bill & filing 1 . 9 . 0.
spent at ye White horse 1*s*. 6*d*. Redhouse 1*s*. 6*d*. Angell 2*d*.
13° spent Redhouse 6*d*. Angell 2*d*. Both on story 10*s*. 8*d*.
tripe 10*d*. mustard 1*d*. wort 2*d*.
15th pd George Andrew for ditching 3*s*. 10*d*. in full for 3 daies work ending this night.
Loin mutton 1*s*. 6*d*. Beef steeks 8*d*.
pd John Evan of Pandy in Rumney for Hay 1*l* 2*s*.
pd Mr Gabriel Lewis to send to Bridgend [struck out].
pd Miles Wm Phillip by our David 3*s*. 4*d*.
leeks for Rumney 1*d*.
16th Owen ye Mason had then 1*s*.
spinage 1*d*. milk ½*d*.
16th Spent at Rumney 4*d*. Morgan Jenkins 6*d*.
18th pd ye lime burner 2*s*. 6*d*.
pd James to go to Cole 1*s*.
small wort 3*d*. tobacoe 1½*d*.
19th Spent at Landaff 6*d* Angel 1*s*. 7*d*. White horse 4*d*.
spent at the Redd house in Syder wth Mr Treharne 3*d*.
20. paid Joseph Howells Lanederne for barley 5 . 15 . 6.
milk 2½*d*. a biskit ½*d*. barm 1*d*.
spent at the white horse 7*d*. at the Angell 3*d*.
spent at Rumney 2*d*. at the Angell 5*d*. Old pt house[1] 3*d*. at the Redd house 6*d*.
pd Thomas Nicholas towards my wives saddle 10*s*.
pd my uncle Clifford Money lent me to remitt to Growers 4*l*.
21st small wort 6*d*. barm 1*d*. baking 3½*d*. milk ½*d*.

[1] The Old Posthouse, a Cardiff inn.

22 Apr. p^d W^m George Johns wife p' ditching 6*d.*
a beasome 2*d.*
p^d y^e Girl of Masleach[1] for barley 3 . 18 . 6.
p^d Cecil Reece of y^e Lodge for barley 3 . 12 . 0.
p^d for weaving a pair of blanketts 1*s.* 10*d.*
spent at the white horse 3*d.* at the Red house 1*s.* 4*d.*
spent at the Redhouse 1*s.* at W^m Roberts' 2*d.*
23^d p^d Will Phillip for work 15*s.*
shoe blacking 6*d.* milk ¼*d.*
p^d my man W^m Robert 1*s.* in Earnest.
24^th herbs ½*d.* milk ½*d.*
25. John Evan Malt half a Peck p' Work 1*s.* 2*d.*
p^d John Evan at the same time in Money 1*s.*
26^th spent at the Angell 3*s.* 4*d.* at Dicks 1*d.*
27^th a pound of Tea 8*s.*
28^th p^d a porter 1*d.* fish 6*d.* barm 1*d.*
sent by y^e Gloucester Journal to M^rs W^ms of Newport upon Tho^s Nicolas's account 1 . 7 . 6.
p^d M^rs Jenkins of old posthouse in full upon settleing an account 5*s.* 10½*d.*
p^d Griffith y^e lime burner in full for this week 5*s.* 6*d.*
29° paid for a New Cheese 6*d.*
My Wife paid Thomas the Malt man 4*s.* 6*d.*
p^d for Basketts at kiloo 6*d.* & 2 at homes 2*d.*
a douzen of beasoms 9*d.*
p^d W^m Williams for 5 hundred of salt 1 . 10 . 0.
1^mo May then gave my Malster to Spend at Lanishen 1*s.*
Earnest to Dick Tinkers son John at 1 . 14 . 6 p' a year 6*d.*
2^d postage from London 1*s.*
3^d milk 1*d.* spinnage ½*d.*
1^mo May. spent at the Reddhouse 6*d.* more 6*d.*
4^th p^d M^r Alexander Oborne for Sope 1 . 17 . 0.
spent at y^e Angell 4*d.* White horse 1*s.*
5. postage from Newport 2*d.*
p^d Thomas Anthony for Grabbing Rostog 25 Perches 2*s.*
6. p^d John Evan p' ditching 5*s.*
Goosberries a Pint 1*d.*

[1] Maesllech.

[N.B.—Items which often recur will not henceforward be regularly repeated here.]

10. p^d Land & window Tax p' Aylward 5*s.*
22^d then brought from Penalt 29 . 6 . 0.
29 rec^d in full of Mr. David Thomas of Rumney 16 . 17 . 0.
rec^d of David Jones of S^t Mellons 2 . 2 . 0.
1^st July 1732. Rec^d then of W^m Thomas W^m Water of Lisvane which reduc'd his debt to me to 4*l*—2 . 6 . 9.
3. Then rec^d of m^r John Jones Alehouse Keep^r in p^t of 19*s.* 2*d.* p' a Spa. at the Suite of Edw^ds Maltsman 10*s.*
6^th rec^d of Elizabeth Highley for a Town action 2*s.*
8^th then rec^d of George Howells Esq^r in full of all Demands 1 . 1 . 0.
13^th Then rec'd of Morgan Lancross for 2 Bushells malt 16*s.*
29^th Then rec^d of John Kills wife to Peggy Coyders use 5*s.*
Aug^t 7. of W^m Williams y^e boatman 1 . 19 . 0.
of Tho^s Jenkins wife of Canton 3*s.*

[Next page torn off all but the top corner:—]

17^th June. Cheese 11*d.* prunes 3*d.* Eggs.....
Sagoe 3*d.*.....
19^th whey 3*d.*..... ——
July 9^th gave my Man Tom for Powder and Shott to shote Crows.....
In June 1732. Returnd to London p' uncle Clifford 10*l* to Hope & 16*l* to Kinaston 26*l.*
8 July. two Picks.....
13^th then gave my man Tom for Powder and Shott 1*s.*
gave Tom towards bying of Leather Girts at y^e forge 15*s.*
barm 1*d.* beans 3*d.* black sope 11*d.* butter 4*d.*
14 p^d Alice for washing 2 days 1*s.*
15. ducks 10*d.* two quarters of Ram 2*s.* 3*d.*
p^d for mowing Hay to Howell John Phillip & Edw^d Radir 12*s.*
Cucumbers 1*d.*
p^d m^r Nicholas Price for hair from Rumney 19*s.*
17^th small wort 2*d.*
p^d M^rs Betty Lewis's Interest for the house we live in 2 . 9 . 0.

Remember my tent David abt a shilling I pd Richd Phili. Edmund for him to stop this out of ye wives hire for haymaking 1s.

19th kidney beans 1d.

20th beans 2s.

gave John Harry for going to Newport 1s.

8th May 1732. brushes 1d.

9. pd for earthenware to go to Rumney.....d.

10. pd Land & Window tax p' Couzin Aylward 5s.

Lent Thomas the Gardner 1s.

carriage of a letter from Bristol 1d.

pd for a horse 2 . 15 . 0.

11. Gave Thomas ye Gardiner to buy Plants 1s. leek seeds 3d.

12. postage from Mr Browning Bristoll 4d.

11–12. spent in Journey to Newport 2s. 6d.

more at Cardiff at returne 1s.

Griffith Lime burner order'd me to pay David Penyrhewl[1] 6d.

asparagrass 1s.

gave Betty Tanner 2s. 6d.

May 16. pd Window tax p' yr & a half p' this house 9s. p' Herberts house 1s.

then lent Peggy Thomas out of her sisters money of 10l—1l.

7th pd my Tent John Rowland for a day & a half in full 1s.

Spent at Morgan Jenkins 6d. Red house 7d. Rumney & Lancross 4d.

20th pd Owen ye Mason by a pair of Stockins had of Miles Wm Phillip's wife which I paid her for 1s. 6d.

pd David's Wife he having worked 3 days ys week 2s.

peaser 8d. Cole 1s. onions 1d.

pd Pally Jonas for sowing 3s. 9d.

22th pd Wm Gwr p' s'ving a spa. on Arle ads. Arle[2] 1s.

spent in Penalt Journey 11s.

at the Redd house Inn 1s. 2d.

pd Griffith the Lime burner being Munday 6d. more than was coming to him 4s.

[1] Penyrheol is the name of a farm at Rumney.

[2] For serving a subpœna on Arle at suit of Arle.

23d May. then pd John Truckquill in full for 4 shoes for ye Cart horses 2 remove three New Spades 2 Clitts 2 staples 2 handles 11s.
Coal one Sack 6d.
pd Bayliff Tanner for three hundred of Bricks 9s.
26. pd Trueman ye Sawyer for himself & Arthur 10s.
1732 May 27. then pd the Serjts p' mr & mrs Lambert 1l.
Carretts 2d.
Qr of Ram 1s. oatmeal 10d. goosberries 1½d.
Spent Old P'thouse 6d.
29. pd John Evan & Wm Phillip p' ditching ye Pill as p' note of Particulars 2 . 7 . 8.
a pound of green Tea 8s.
30th two Sacks of Coal 1s.
31. pd Johny ye Smith in full to ys day 18s. 6d. lent 18s.— 1 . 16 . 6.
1st June. baking 3½d.
a side of kid 9d. beasoms 2d.
a quarter of Ram 2s. 4d.
to Miles Wm Phillip by 3 pedurrans of barley 1s.
to Owen ye Masson by a hankerchief 10d.
4th Colly Flower & Carretts 2d.
Tobacoe & pipes 2½d. capers 1d.
June..... Spent at Rumney 6d. White horse in Liquor 1s. 6d. gave 1s. Redhouse 1d.
Cole 1s. 5d. 2 pound of hops 3s. 2 couple of Chicken 8d.
7. a stick 3d.
spent at Lanishen Cockmatch 7s. 6d.
pease 1s. 6d. baking 6d. a brush 4d.
10. fish 6d. cheese 6d.
pd Thos Jacob's wife for a horse 2 . 2 . 0.
pd ye Sawyers 1 . 1 . 0.
pd Miles Wm Phillipps wife in Money & Barley 4s.
11. matches ½d. milk ½d. whey ½d.
12th a pound of Bohea Tea 1l 4s.
13. pipes 1d.
pd Mr Holland boatman in full to ys day 1 . 4 . 6.
Mackrell 6d. prunes 3d. sago 3d. cole 1s. 6d.

Musles 1*d.* baking 2*d.* bread 1*d.*

16th postage from Mr David Thomas 1*s.*

17. Oatmeal 10*d.* Kid 9*d.* pd for Milk for Rumney 3*d.*

22nd July. a quarter of Goat 1*s.* 3*d.* Cheese 3*s.* 5*d.*

pd Jayne ye Ironmonger in full of his note 8*s.*

sent Mr John Morgan Linen Draper by Mr Wm Richards 5 . 19 . 10.

23d pd Owen ye Masson by a pair of Shooes had of Thos Meredith 4*s.*

24d pd Evan Deers daughter for Nailes 2*d.* a Bed Cord 1*s.* 2*d.*

ye day before spent at the Red house 6*d.*

payd in Earnest to the Newport woeman p' Coal 1*s.*

a Gallon of Small Wort 2*d.*

25th pease 6*d.*

26th kidneybeans 1*d.* spent 6*d.*

27th bread 1*d.* beans 6*d.*

28th p' half a horse skin weigh 3*l* 3¼ p' 2*s.* 6*d.*

29th pd Mathew Thomas for a spade 1*s.* 6*d.*

a side of Ram 3*s.* butter 8*d.* oatmeal 10*d.*

30th powder & shot 5½*d.*

August 1. pd James Langoddens son p' hedgeing Tyrlloyd 1*s.* 4*d.*

pd Johny Tinker 8*s.* 6*d.*

pd Owen ye Masson by a breeches yt Thos Penry made for him 1*s.*

3d Carrots 2*d.* a Cabach net 1½*d.*

5. pd Miles Wm Phillip by old Anne 3*s.* 7½*d.* a pedurran of barley he had before at 4½*d.* makes 4*s.*

a cabach net 1½*d.*

9. spent at the Club at the Redhouse 1*s.* 6*d.*

6th at David Penyrhewl 6*d.*

8th starch 1½*d.* for bringing up a bundle from ye boat 4*d.*

gave My Man Wm to buy Cradles 3*s.*

9th water 4*d.*

11th Cucumbers for pickleing 1*s.*

caraway seeds ½*d.*

12th Cheese 6*d.* Ram 2 qrs weighd 23 pound 2*s.* 8*d.* Qr Goat 1*s.* Kid 8*d.*

Q^r Mutton 1*s.* 8*d.* Oatmele 10*d.* small wort 2*d.*
p^d Miles W^m Phillip by old Anne of y^e Moores 4*s.*
9 Piggs at 9*s.* a peice Remember 1*s.* luck 4*l* 1*s.*
p^d M^r W^m Phillipps late Keep^r p' stocking 10*s.*
13^th milk of Nanny Evans ¼*d.*
14^th Sand for scowring 10 pound 10*d.*
15^th oyl for scowring 5*d.* whiteing 1*d.* putey 2*d.*
p^d Alice for scowring 1*s.*
17^th for Sweeping y^e Chimney 6*d.*
spent in My Journey to Hereford Assizes 3*s.* 3*d.*
att the Red house the Club night 1*s.* 8*d.*
18. grains ½*d.*
19. laverbread 3*d.*
p^d Rooth smith as p' note 2*s.* 11*d.*
a Earthen dish 2*d.* a Chamber pot 2*d.*
p^d M^rs Jenkins for a quarter of hundred of white sope 12*s.* 6*d.*
p^d M^rs Jenkins for 6 pound of Candles 2*s.* 10½*d.*
p^d my man Tom James's brother 4*s.*
watch Candles .....*d.*
20. p^d Miles W^m Phillip by our Tom 4*s.*
spent at Davids Rumney 4*d.* & the day before at Whitehorse 10*d.* tennis Co^rt 4*d.*
23^d suger 1½*d.* prunes 3*d.* Tea 7*s.* potatoes 1*d.*
25^th biskets 1*d.* tripe 2*d.*
26. Paid Mathew Thomas Limeburner in full for work & 4000 scolps 7*s.* 6*d.*
p^d Dick Tinker's widdow for 1 days work in harvest 6*d.*
p^d Anne John Phillip by Dick Tinker's widdow for 1 days work in harvest 6*d.*
27^th tobacoe & pipes 2½*d.*
Cucumbers 1½*d.* currans 4½*d.* bread 1*d.*
29^th Cole 1*s.* 6*d.*
p^d Blanch Morgan of Greenway for making 2 shirts 4*s.*
30^th currans 1½*d.* bread ½*d.*
p^d Doctor Williams upon Owen y^e Masson's account 1*s.*
1^st sep. p^d Phill. Stephens for a loaf of suger 6*s.* 6*d.*
p^d Bess Howard for butter & potatoes 11*d.*
p^d the smith by the Mill Gate for Links for the Cart 2*s.*

spent the Assizes week 5 Bottles of Wine at home 10*s.* Red house 6*d.* Angell 6*d.* Rumney 2*d.*

gave Couzin Morgan p' William Thomas 1*s.* 1*d.*

Cryer 8*s.* & Jury 4*d.* besides the Sessions work Councell to signe the Declarac'on 5*s.*

p^d^ W^m^ Lewis Bristoll vach p' taking Edw^d^ W^m^ 5*s.*

16^th^ Aug^t^ Penalties ten^ts^ as follows :—

W^m^ Lawrence 6*l* 18*s.*

James Rich^ds^ Argoed 5*s.* 5*d*

Tacy Watkin 16*s.*

26^th^ Aug^t^ 1732 being the first day of Aug^t^ Sessions Rec^d^ of James Anthony 1*l.*

the same Sessions of W^m^ of the ffive Bells[1] 2*l* 10*s.*

last day of Sessions rec'd of M^r^ W^m^ Jenkins p' W^m^ Thomas 1*l.*

3^d^ September. rec'd of Tho. Pendry by one days [work] 1*s.* p' Owen's Breeches 1*s.* & in Money 3*s.* p' half a Bushell of Wheat 3*s.*

11^th^ 9^br^ 1732. sold a Porker as follows in Cardiff Q^r^ 28*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Q^r^ weighd 25*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

9^th^ Jan^ry^ 1732. Rec'd of Mr. W^m^ Jenkins Landaff 5*l.*

7^th^ 8^th^ Jan^ry^ Rec'd of Penalt tenants 17*l* 19*s.*

Rec^d^ more from Penalt a month before W^ms^ Langum 4*l* 13*s.*

26 May. Rec'd of W^m^ Edward John of Rumney for his p'porc'on of the Gates and Stank by the house in the Moores 13*s.*

2 Sep. 1732. P^d^ Walter Brooks for mowing 5*s.*

3. P^d^ towards Church & poors rate at Rumney having left out W. Jenkins land 1 . 3 . 8 .

P^d^ old Anne for Eggs 5½*d.* Currans 1½*d.*

4^th^ P^d^ Hewens y^e^ butcher for a quarter of Mutton & beef 3*s.*

6^th^ Coffee 6*d.* baking 6*d.* safron 1*d.* brimstone ½*d.*

5^th^ Spent at the Redd house 1*s.* at M^rs^ Harpurse 6*d.*

gave M^r^ Seys for 2 ounces of Bark p' Owen 2*s.*

7^th^ P^d^ Miles Abraham's wife in full for hay 4*l.*

p^d^ the Roath Smith out of a Bill of 4*s.*—3*s.*

8. p^d^ for 4 douzen & 4 pound of Irish sope at 4*s.* 10*d.* a douzen 1 . 1 . 0 .

[1] A Cardiff inn.

gave my man William to goe to St. Mary Hill Fayr to buy Sheep 5 . 10 . 0.

9th oysters 3*d*. a quarter of Goat 1*s*.

pd for barley 1 . 3 . 9.

10. baking a pye 1*d*. sugar 3*d*.

2 pound of black sope 11*d*.

12th barm for Rumney 1*d*.

13th &c of 7br 1732 spent at Newport 3*s*. Harry St Mellans 6*d*. White horse 6*d*. Redd house 1*s*.

15th rosin ¼*d*. bread 1*d*. baking ¾*d*. butter 1*s*.

16th butter 1*s*. flannen 4*s*. 9*d*.

a baskit 7*d*. 25 douzen of Ash balls at 2*d*. a douzen 4*s*. 2*d*.

16th a Peice of Beef 19 pound at 1*s*. 11*d*.

19th turnips 1*d*. tobacoe 3*d*. pipes 1*d*.

20. postage from Mr Lloyd's Clerk 4*d*.

21st turnips 1*d*. Cole 6*d*.

22. spent at the Red house in Port 2*s*. 8*d*.

23d gave my man William to pay for Wheat Raggs & freight 5*l*.

pd in full for baking ¾*d*. dill ½*d*.

pd Graigrhoyl[1] tennant for barley 3*s*. 1½*d*.

pd Mrs Thomas ye Midwife for 3 Crests for Rumney 1*s*.

an Earthen stean 2*d*.

three Leggs of Pork weighd 28 at 2*s*. 8*d*.

24. sent by Gabriel Lewis to Cowbridge 2 . 10 . 0.

25. three sacks of Coal 1*s*. 6*d*.

Calves feet ½*d*.

26. a Cup 1*d*.

pd Catherine of Kevencoyd[2] for 3 bushells & a peck of barley 16*s*. 3*d*.

27. pd Jenkin Howard of Roth for 6 bushells of barley 1 . 10 . 0 .

28. forfiets at ye Red house Club 2*s*. 9*d*. spent there 1*s*.— 3*s*. 9*d*.

29. a hoop for a pail ½*d*.

30. lent Catherine Kencoyd[3] to goe to Newton Nottage 4*s*. 6*d*.

[1] Craig-yr-haul.

[2] Cefn Coed, a portion of the hill-range to the north of Cardiff.

[3] Cefn Coed, sometimes corrupted to "Kingcoad."

p^d Evan Thomas of Abertridwr for 8 bushells of wheat at 11*s.*— 4 . 8 . 0.

p^d Parson Harris of Rumney for Rent & adjustments 1 . 3 . 10.

spent att y^e 5 bells 4*d.*

4 8^br for cleaning a Coat 1*s.* a douzen of buttons 3*d.*

for grinding a Scissars 4*d.*

5. a pound & a quarter of Tea at 6*s.* 6*d.* a pound.

6. p^d for bringing things from y^e boat 3½*d.* freight for a mawn of wine 6*d.*

7^th a Goose 1*s.* 3*d.* wings 1*d.*

a Surloin of beef weighing 48 pound at 1½*d.* a pound 5*s.* 10½*d.*

glasses 1*s.* 3*d.*

p^d Captain Greenfield for wine 2 . 0 . 3¼*d.*

spent in Ale 2*d.*

10^th stamps parchm^t & paper 5*s.* 10*d.*

spent at Morgan Jenkins's old Posthouse 4*d.*

11^th grains 1*d.* milk ½*d.*

12. p^d M^r Chapman for M^r Herbert Chief Rent 1 . 11 . 7½.

14. p^d M^rs Richards of y^e Grange for a bushell of barley 5*s*

p^d y^e glassier 3*d.*

p^d Lettice in part of wages 1*s.*

15^th p^d James in full y^e wages y^t was due to his Brother Tom 7*s.*

a beef's head & y^e Tongue 1*s.*

16. gave Mrs. Reece of y^e 5 bells upon paying for malt 1*s.*

19. p^d M^rs Jenkins of y^e old post house for things shee bought at Bristoll 1 . 2 . 2.

lent Kate M^r Lambert's maid 10*s.*

20. gave a boy for bringing things from y^e boat ½*d.*

p^d M^r W^m Matthews Interest for half a year for 150*l* due to M^rs Jones of Bath 3 . 15 . 0.

Eggs 1*d.* a packing needle 1*d.*

P^d Howell W^m of Carphillys wife 3*s.* 4*d.*

21. P^d for a pound of green Tea 6*s.* a pound of Bohea 6*s.* 6*d.*

P^d Nanny Morgan of Greenway for making 2 shirts 4*s.*

23^d a yard of Canvass for mending of packsadles 6*d.*

22 & 23 spent att the Red house 1*d.* att Landaff on Inquisic'on 2*s.* 6*d.*

24th pins 6*d*
spent at Morgan Sheers 3*d*.
26. a pen knife 1*s*. 4*d*. a seal 4*d*. a pair of buttons 2*d*.
27. wood ½*d*.
28th baking 1*d*. 2 wings 1*d*. butter 3½*d*.
a Couple of fowll 7*d*. potatoes for Rumney 3*d*.
a Couple of Chicken 4d. oatmeal 4½*d*.
Six score & one Pound of Beef 15*s*. 1½*d*.
oysters 3½*d*. a manchet for old Anne 1*d*.
wheat for ye house half a bushell & 3 pedurrans 6*s*. 6*d*.
2d 9br then pd Thos Collins Elly[1] p' 3 Bushells wheat at 12*s*. 1 . 16 . 0.
Catherine Black Weares,[2] three Couple fowls 2*s*. 3*d*.
Cabetch p' Rumney 1*d*. Wm Lewis Bayliff p' straw 6*s*.
8th Newport & Cardiff spent 1*s*. 6*d*.
Coal 6 Load 3*s*. 2*d*.
9th Roles of Bread 9*d*. Greens 2*d*. Tobacco and Pipes 8*d*.
Pd mr Herbert for stamps for ye Earthen ware mans answr bein sou[3] 2*s*. 6*d*.
Cream 2*d*.
pd Johny Tinker my man 9*s*.
13th pd John Tanner p' Tho. Grasmocke 6*s*. p' 200 Bricks Q're if had too much 6*s*.
Sent the thatcher on the Heath to quit in Working 2*s*.
linseed oyl 1*d*.
pd p' making Reek by stable 8*d*.
15. pd p' thirty Bushells of Malt at Blunts Gate[4] 9*l*.
p' Six Hard Coal Baggs 1*l* 1*s*.
Worsteed for mending stock: 1½*d*.
18. To Wm George John p' Coopering 19*s*.
pd old Nann for milk the People had 2*d*.
pd George William of Roath for Reeds 2*l* 10*s*.
22. Spent at Cowbridge 7*s*. Club night at Redhouse 1*s*. 2*d*.
25th Goose and 3 pair of Gibletts 1*s*. 5*d*.
pd the Post for bringing my New Mans Wastcoat from Comwer 6*d*.

[1] Of Ely. [2] Of the Black Weir. [3] ? sued. [4] Cardiff quay.

gave my man William to buy Piggs 1*l* 4*s*.
Cheese by Alice Roger Maid 2*s*. 1*d*.
p^d^ for Calves Head 7*d*.
paid my man William for the Thatcher 5*s*.
p^d^ Mr. Colrake for Cristening ye Child 10*s*. 6*d*.
Letters from London 2*s*.
29. p' dressing two Hatts 1*s*.
Spent since the last Sunday night 4*d*. Munday 1*s*. 8*d*. tuesday at old posthouse 6*d* Red house 4*d*. Globe 2*d*.
30^th^ p^d^ my old man Will of S^t^ Mellans p' Henry Dunn being ffees due as Clerk of the p'ish Rumney 3*s*.
William had to go to Cole of my mother 5*s*.
a Neat's tongue 8*d*.
2 Decem p^d^ Nelly in full for milk 2*s*. 10*d*.
Spent S^t^ Andrews day 1*s*. Globe[1] 1*d*. ffryday 1*s*. 6*d*. w^th^ Mr. Haskins at the Angell 6*d*.
7^th^ water 2*d*. milk 2*d*.
gave Bill Jonas to go to Cole 5*s*.
9. spurs 1*s*. lash of Whip 6*d*.
Penalt Journey. Newport 6*d*. Usk 1*d*. Messeng^r^ 6*d*. Expences & s^r^v^ts^ Treleck 10*s*. Usk 8*d*. Newport 3*s*.
p^d^ my man Will Thomas Ann Tinbachs son in my way Treleck 2*s*.
for grinding wheat 1*s*.
11. a pint of ale 1½*d*.
12. Teal 3*d*.
14. a Rabbit 3½*d*.
17. P^d^ Owen the Mason for Tabacco 2*s*.
spent these two last daies 1*s*. 1*d*.
18. twine ½*d*. an Inkhorn 4*d*. Ink 3*d*. grinding of malt 4½*d*.
19^th^ p^d^ Molly by her Sister Dolly 4*s*. 6*d*.
treagle ½*d*.
p^d^ W^m^ Lewis Bayliff two shillings & six pence p' serving of Writts 2*s*. 6*d*.
p^d^ my Brothers ten^t^ of Kevencoyd p' wheat 1 . 11 . 0 .
26. gave away to Millers &c. 6*s*. 6*d*.

[1] The Globe is an old inn at the corner of Castle Street and Womanby Street, Cardiff.

27. My wife gave at mrs Edwards's of ye Little Swan Christning 3s.
pd Wm Morgan of ye white horse for wort by Lettice 4d.
30th Roasting Pigg 1s. 2d.
lemons & oranges 3s.
1st Jan. gave Lettice for a new years gift 6d.
4th coriander seed 1d. turnips 1d.
5th Dr Radcliffs Ellixir 1s.
pd Henry Jones for 2 sacks & a pedurran of Lime 1s. 6d.
11. pd Howell Thomas of ye sanctuary for barley 1 . 2 . 0.
Spent the Treleck Journey 15s.
12th pd Howell Thomas of ye sanctuary for a Bushell of barley 5s. 6d.
17th pd for bringing Sugar from ye Boat 1d.
20. gave my man Will to buy shoes for Tom Watkins boy in pt of his Wages 3s. 6d.
25. spent at Richard Jones Unicorne[1] 10d.
27. pd peggy to buy an apron 2s.
pd Mr Jenkins ye apothecary's bill 7s.
a barrell of pickled oysters 8d.
returned to London to Mr John Lewis by Mr Clyfford 40l.
28th ended all mres wth Mr John Truckquill to this day. Soe that his account must begin from this time out.
1st feb. postage from Eliz. Powell of Lanblithian 3d.
3d a side of bacon 13s. 4d. a Chine of bacon 1s.
pd Mr James Thomas of ye Garth for County Court buisness 11s. 6d.
4. gave Wm Lewis in his pocket to pay ye return 1l.
8. pd Watkin Watkin for 3 loads of Coal he brought 7½d.
10. pd Watkin Watkin to buy a breeches 3s.
sugar Candy 1s.
11th pd Wm Robert in full for sheep Cole & all other accounts excepting wages 11s.
sugar Candy 6d. garlick 1d. spirit of hartshorn 9d.
pd peggy Pritchard to buy an apron 1s. 2d.
22d gave Watkin Watkin to buy bread for old Anne 1d.

[1] There is an old inn with this sign close to Llanedern church.

23. postage from Mr Edward Herbert 8*d.*
26. pd John Jones in full to this time for Keeping horse 4*s.*
pd old Anne for Eggs 2*d.*
oyl of sweet almonds 1*d.*
lent Mrs Reece of ye 5 bells 4*l.*
27. pd ye man of Alterin for 108 pound of Clover seed 1 . 11 . 0.
spent at ye Unicorn 6*d.* lemons 6*d.* sugar candy 6*d.*
1st March. pd Oakey for 7 pound of hops 14*s.*
2th thrums 5*d.* barm 8*d.*
pd a man of Lantarnam for 369 pound of Clover seed 4 . 16 . 0.
4. pd earnest to Tom Mr Phillips's man he being to come here to service a week in May at 3 pound a year 1*s.*
7. Chalk ¼*d.*
pd a Porter for bringing a maun from ye boat 1*d.*
9. pd Friswith[1] for garden seeds 1*s.* 3*d.*
pd Minute[2] for plants 6*d.*
pd for making ye garden & whitliming 3*s.*
14. a Cruet 5*d.* a trumpet 1*d.*
pd Wm Roberts the Dyer of Machen being Money I rec'd to his use of Jenkin Morgan Coed Kernew man as per Writ Book 5*l.*
15th a Jug 2*d.*
pd Will Miles for serving my Bro. Wm 2*s.* 6*d.*
pd Mr. James Owen for making Coat & Breeches 8*s.*
17th pd Wm y Gwr. 1*s.*
pd for Ever Grass 18*s.*
gave Wm my man p' Oates 1*l.*
oatmell 10*d.* laver bread 1½*d.*
19th oyl 5*d.* rotenstone 1*d.*
23d sand 3*d.*
24th pd ye Usk post for a Cheese 2*s.* 6*d.*
pd ye woman of Tyr Cue[3] for 2 bushells of Oats 9*s.* 10*d.*

[1] Frideswide, a female baptismal name derived from the patron saint of Oxford. This name was common about Cardiff in the 18th century; it would be interesting to know why.

[2] Francis Minnitt, a prominent burgess of Cardiff, was a market gardener at Crockherbtown.

[3] Ty-y-Cyw, an old homestead between Penylan and Roath Church.

p^d Dick Tinkers widdow for half a barrell of syder 10*s.*
a duck 4½*d.*
25^th^ p^d the Thursday before in Celebrating S^r Ed. Thomas's 4*s.*
26^th^ gave Hawkins Barber on account 6*d.*
p' Baggs to the Monmouth Sadler 10*s.*
p^d my man Watkin 4*s.*
27^th^ & 28^th^ in my Journey to Bisten & back 3*s.* 8*d.*
28^th^ a velvet Cap for y^e Child 7*s.* 6*d.*
gave y^e Clerk his Easter dues 6*d.*
31^st^ a Couple of sievs 1*s.*
8 Apr. baking a pudding 1*d.*
9. p^d W^m Lewis of fairwater 5*s.*
10^th^ Capers 1*d.* bread 2*d.*
14^th^ p^d M^r Minitt p' Potatoes 2*s.*
paid for a pair of stays 1 . 15 . 0.
15^th^ p^d W^m Robert in full for all y^e Cole we have had to this day 1*s.*
p^d W^m Robert for shooing 1*s.*
16^th^ p^d Griffith for the Powder 1*s.*
20^th^ to Griffith Thomas Powder 3*s.*
25^th^ p^d y^e Landaff woman for half a bushell of potatoes 5*s.* 4*d.*
28. p^d Whiting y^e Taylor for making y^e Child's Coat 6*s.*
p^d Will Morgan to pay y^e Dyer to buy Trimings 6*s.*
1^st^ May. asparagrass 6*d.*
2^d^ Stockings for y^e Child 2*d.*
grinding of wheat 4*d.*
3^d^ baking 3½*d.*
p^d Mary Robert to pay for bleeding 6*d.*
4. a frock for y^e Child 6*s.*
5^th^ paid Thomas the Maltmaker 4*s.* 6*d.*
p^d Captain Greenfield[1] for Wine 17*s.*
a pigs head 9*d.* Coffee 9*d.* Sugar 5*d.*
4^th^ p^d Johnny the Smith in full 5*s.*
6^th^ May 1733. Tea 2 pound & 3 quarters 18*s.* 6*d.*
9. P^d Morgan of S^t Andrews for Hay 9*s.*
11^th^ p^d y^e Usk Post Reece for serving a Writ 2*s.* 6*d.*

[1] Jonathan Greenfield, head of the Cardiff Custom House, was superannuated 1730.

12th pd Johny Tinker in full of his wages by his Mother 7*s.* 6*d.*
pd old Anne for Milk and Combs for ye Oxen 2*d.* being behind 8*d.*
a Lambs head 3*d.*
14. Calves feet ½*d.* Milk 5*d.*
17th pd Evan Deer & Evan Howell window Tax 6*s.*
18th small wort 3*d.* milk 1*d.*
pd Mr Herbert Andrews Land Tax for ye house & Tyr Lloyd 6*s.*
26th goosberries 2*d.*
Spent since the last time of putting down 5*s.*
pd Wm y Gwr's sonn for serving spa. on Christopher John at the suite of Jane Hawkins 1*s.*
pd Lettice my maid 2 . 7 . 0.
28th pd Mr Minute for half a hundred of plants 6*d.*
9th pd Wm Jonas my servt 10*s.*
pd Thomas Jacob for mowing five Quarters 2*s.* 6*d.*
for 68 of Beef & a Leg Bone of Beef 6*s.*
pd Doctor Williams for bleeding my Mother & self 2*s.*
Radcliffs Elixer 1*s.*
13th pd Will Jonas to go to Cole 4*s.* 6*d.*
14th pd old Anne for 3 pecks of Wheat 7*s.* 6*d.*
16th pd ye Sawyers, Rumney 10*s.*
two Pack Sadles one 1*s.* 4*d.* tother 1*s.* 10*d.*
6 pewter spoons 8*d.* whey 1*s.* 1½*d.* Eggs 6*d.*
18th pd Will Morgan to go home 1*s.*
20th strawberries 5*d.*
22d June 1733 pd Truckwell ye smith in full of all accounts by Wm Robert 12*s.*
23d pd ye Sawyers by Mrs Young 12*s.*
winberries 1*d.* flower 2*d.*
2 pails 1*s.* 2*d.*
25th paid Phillip the Smith of Dennis Powis in part of his Bill of 6*s.* 4*d.* which he having putt on three shoes on to account 6*s.*
27th pd the Lantrissent mans wife for 3 Pack saddle trees 5*s.* 6*d.*
28th Garden Stuff 9*d.* for grinding Penknives 2*d.*
4th July pd Wm Lewis for a douzen of Cole 5*s.*
7th gave Johnny Phillip my man two pence towards spoons 2*d.*

9. p^d Hopkin Williams for 100 winchesters of malt 13 . 5 . 6 .

7^th p^d W^m Gwr Rossa's wife 1*s.*

13^th p^d Davids wife in full for six daies & she begins tomorrow 3*s.*

p^d Tom Nicholas sadler in full 8*s.* I am to pay Will Pursell out of the money he owes me for malt 4*s.* p' Leather to Cou^r saddle Tom Nicholas in this Account allowd 3*s.* 2*d.* p' service process p' Edwards Stockingbuyer And allow'd me p' saddle tree & stirrup *Leather* [struck out] irons 4*s.* 6*d.*

p^d Evan the Cobler p' Buskins & Buckles 5*s.* more to Meredith 1*s.*

18^th butter 3*s.* 8*d.* p^d M^r Preist for freight 11*d.*

28^th May 1733 rec'd of John Kill's wife to Peggy Coyder's use 6 . 5 . 0.

9. p^d p' Peggy's use p' Ditching to her sister Eliz. twenty pence 1*s.* 8*d.*

3^d Novem. 1733. rec^d of Llewellin of Roth for a supeina 6*s.* 6*d.*

1724.[1]

Willus. Lambert Ar. u'sus Johem. Sweet both of Cardiff p' Words.

Ricus. John u' Johem. Thomas de landaff.

T. Cradock u' Edrum. Lewis Cardiff hattmaker.

Johes. Archer u' Edrum. Lewis de S^t Georges & ffrancu. Jones de Pentirch.

1733 March 21. p^d for 3 groce & 8 douzen of Corks 2*s.*

26. p^d y^e ditcher at S^t Andrews by Johny 10*s.*

1734 April 5. p^d George Vann upon account .....

20. p^d George Vann for three Pudd. of Beanes three ounces of seed .....

28. p^d John Evan for a daies work 8*d.* and alsoe four shillings towards ditching.

p^d Davids wife in full 3*s.* 4*d.*

p^d W^m Lewis the Bayliff in full two shillings 2*s.*

p^d Nan of y^e Loncross for Whey & Cheese 2*s.*

[1] What follows is a list of Actions, in courthand.

butter 3*d.*, 2 earthen pots 2½*d.* baking ½*d.*
a quarter of veal 2*s.*
p^d^ Peggy for wages 2*s.*
29. sent by Gabriell Lewis to Cowbridge 2*l* 10*s.*
milk 1*d.*
30^th^ sprouts 1*d.* grinding wheat 1*s.* small wort 6*d.*
tobacoe 1½*d.* barm ½*d.* candles 7*s.* 6*d.*
sope 11*d.* milk 1*d.*
May 1. Milk 1½*d.*
2^d^ Cheese 6*d.* Whey 4*d.* Milk 1½*d.* Sprouts 1*d.*
p^d^ Margaret for washing 2 days 1*s.*
4. p^d^ Will Tho^s^ Rowland by old Anne in full 1*s.*
Jibolls 1*d.*
a quarter of mutton 2*s.*
Wood 2*d.* Milk 3½*d.*
postage 1*d.* Milk 1*d.*
p^d^ Will Morgan by Will Robert & his Mother 1*l.*
p^d^ Neddy by Will Robert 6*s.*
p^d^ Jenny Jones for a quarter of a hundred of salt 2*s.* 3*d.*
p^d^ Jennet Rosser half a years wages 1*l.*
p^d^ Nann Edward for spinning 14*s.*
p^d^ Miles Abraham for a Sow & Piggs 2*l.*
17^th^ p^d^ Edw^d^ y^e^ Weaver for weaving 24 yards of blanketing at 2½*d.* a yard 5*s.*
2 Couple of ducks 1*s.* 4*d.* fish 4*d.*

1733 July 22. paid David bach to pay for this Sith to John y^e^ Smith 3*s.* 6*d.*
Aug^t^ 3. p^d^ Davy for six days & one day Task-working 5*s.* 3*d.*
p^d^ his wife p' 7 daies work 3*s.* 6*d.* and one days Task 1*s.*
p^d^ Minnitts old serv^t^ for reaping y^e^ Task 1*s.* p' himself & in p^t^ 1*s.* 6*d.*
10^th^ then p^d^ my man Thomas Evan in p^t^ of his wages 2*s.* 6*d.*
p^d^ the boy for keeping Crows 1*s.* 3*d.*
18^th^ p^d^ M^r^ George Lewis for a horse hair Whigg 10*s.* 6*d.*
p^d^ M^r^ George Lewis for a wig 10*s.* 6*d.*
24^th^ p^d^ W^m^ a Gwr's son for Cole he having f^r^nished y^e^ douzen 5*s.*
p^d^ y^e^ Marshall & his Clerk in full 6*s.* 6*d.*

31. p^d Tom our man 5*s.*
Sep. 1. p^d Truckwell in full for shoeing 4*s.* 6*d.*
18^th^ p^d Owen y^e^ mason p' my man Tom p' Tabacco 6*d.*
19^th^ p^d^ p' Sound p' mowing 2*d.*
Lock p' Sheep 1*s.*
p^d^ the man for Looking at the lands 1*s.*
A whip 8*d.*
Spoons 8 in number 8*d.*
29^th^ p^d^ David bach in full for 4 daies 2*s.* 8*d.*
2^d^ oct. Sent by Gabriel Lewis to Wenny fair 2 . 10 . 0.
1733 oct. 27. p^d^ y^e^ woman of Penerhewll for her brother 1*s.* 6*d.*
24^th^ a couple of turkeys 10*d.*

John David y^e^ Butchers Account.

p' Spa. ex Sccio, att by Suite ag^t^ a Pigg drover 12*s.* 9*d.*
Stradling u. David p' Compenc. & copy Exit. 12*s.*
spa. p' Willo. Lewis Willo. Waters ——
Spa. p' Jn^o^ Holland & Jn^o^ Wilkins ——
Jn^o^ David u. Evan Griffith notic. p' B. .....
Compenc' in cur. & pleading att Rule advs. David Morgan ——

[Other actions mentioned, in April Sessions, 1723.]

25^th^ May 1734 p^d^ David's wife for winnowing 3*s.*
p^d^ Nann for whey 1*s.* 11¼*d.*
1 June p^d^ Davids wife 3*s.* 2*d.* in full for weding and likewise 8*s* towards her husbands threshing.

An Account of the Baggs that are out 1st June 1734.

M^r^ Doran two Baggs.
M^r^ Edwards one Bagg.
John Joseph one Bagg.
Tho. Young one Bag.
Evan of Pen yr hewl 1.
Henry Thomas S^t^ Mellans 2.
m^r^ Thomas Rees late of the five Bells 1.
in the house Six Baggs.
1 not made.

1734 June 8. p^d^ Nan of y^e^ Loncross for whey 10*d.*
p^d^ flory of S^t^ Mellens for a Cheese 2*s.*
15^th^ to Evan Walters widdow p' a day's whinnoing 6*d.*
to Lambrock her son for ffive daies in full 3*s.* 4*d.*
To old Nan for Barm ½*d.*
Couzin W^m^ Morgan for Six daies 4*s.*
Henry Dunn towards ditching 1*s.* 6*d.*
gave old Nan six plates one platter & two small platters, a Stew Pann, 16 bottles of Syder.
p^d^ W^m^ Morgan my old serv^t^ p' ffour days on my meat & 2 on his own 2*s.* 8*d.*
10^th^ June 1734 then David wife had a Peck of Wheat towards hire 2*s.* 6*d.*
22. p^d^ David bachs wife for weeding Oates 4*s.* 4*d.*
p^d^ Nann Edward's daughter for winnowing 6*d.*
23. p^d^ Evan of Lantrissent the Stone Cutter as p' book 1*s.*
24. paid Howell David of Rumney towards Newbridge 6*d.*
Rumney Church & Poors Rate to Tho. Rees 1*l* 1*s.*

Corne sold by W^m^ Robert to my Workmen at Rumney.

Trucquill the Smith one Peck.
Henry Dann One Welsh Bushell.
W^m^ Edmund Rowland One Bushell & a half.
John Evan two Strikes 4*s.*
W^m^ Gwr Rossa's a Peck 2*s.* 6*d.*

1734 July 29. p^d^ for grinding a bushell of wheat 6*d.*
Aug^t^ 3^d^ a haggetch 3*d.*
p^d^ for hooping a pail 4*d.*
9^th^ p^d^ W^m^ y^e^ Gwr for a douzen of Cole 5*s.*
p^d^ him the same time for two Notices 2*s.*
p^d^ my self to Hollands sonn 10*s.*
More to Holland by my Mother in Law 1*s.*
To the Carrier of Stones from Lantrissent 10*s.*
22^th^ paid Henry Dun by old Nan of the Moores 6*d.*
24^th^ p^d^ y^e^ Thatcher of Rumney 5*s.* 2*d.*
Couzin W^m^ Morgan in p^t^ of 6*s.* 6*d.* demanded 6*s.*
lent W^m^ Stephen of Whitechurch wife 5*s.*

p^d y^e Smith of dennyspowys 5*s.*
p^d y^e Girl of y^e Loncross for whey 6½*d.*
25^th kidney beans Cabach & Carrots 2*d.*
Sep. 9^th p^d little Nedy 5*s.*
14^th gingerbread 1*d.*
27^th p^d Geo. Vann by old Anne 5*s.*
Oct. 5. p^d David Bach in full for himself & wife in money 2*s.* 6*d.* by a quarter of mutton 1*s.* 4*d.* in all 3*s.* 10*d.* he having worked 4 days & his wife one so he owes me 8*d.*
11^th p^d Holland y^e boatman 2*s.*
27^th a bullocks Cheek 4*d.* potatoes 1*d.*
p^d the land Tax for half a year in S^t Andrews 1*l* 1*s.*
p^d little Ned 1*s.*
p^d old Nann 6*d.*
p^d Will Gwr Rossag by old Nann 6*d.*
Novem. 4^th p^d Tho^s Eustance for a pair of Shoes for Tomy 1*s.* 6*d.*
6^th a couple of rabbits 6*d.*
9^th mending a shoe 1*d.*
10^th a bullock's Cheek & 2 hearts 7*d.*
30^th p^d S^r Cha. Kemeys 21 . 6 . 6.
Decem. 7^th a pig 1 . 2 . 2.
p^d Tho^s Edmond's wife for barley in malt & money 14*s.* 4*d.*
11^th p^d Jenkin Howard for a bushell of pease 6*s.*
12^th gave y^e Glocester Journal for bringing a letter 1*d.*
turnips & potatoes 1*d.*
barm & milk 1½*d.*
tobacoe & pipes 2½*d.*
p^d Neddy Edmond 1*d.*
p^d Dolly Groning for washing 1*s.*
13^th p^d M^r Jenkins of Whitchurch on account of barley 2 . 2 . 0.
14^th butter 1*s.* 9*d.* a goose 1*s.* aples 5*d.*
lent Parson Harris's wife 1 . 1 . 0.
p^d Jane for a pound of tea I formerly had 6*s.*
p^d for bringing a a maun from y^e boat 1*d.*
16^th p^d John Rosser of Wenvoe for barley 4 . 11 . 1½.
17^th 6 pound of Candles 2*s.* 5*d.*
21^st p^d M^r Lewis of vaindre vach for barley 2 . 3 . 6.

1734 Decem. 21st beef 15*s.* 6*d.* baking mince pyes 5*d.*

p^d^ Nanny Evans for baking 6*d.*

23^d^ p^d^ Newton for baking 3*d.*

Jan. 16th p^d^ W^m^ Stephen of Whitchurch in full for 15 bushells & 2 pedurrans of barley he allowing thirty shillings he owed for rent 1 . 18 . 0.

p^d^ John Phillips boatman for freight 4*s.* 3*d.*

18th p^d^ Walter Brooks for an acre of land by his nephew David 1*l.*

a tongue 1*s.*

9th ffeb^ry^ to Jennet my maid to buy Cheese at Landaff Fayr[1] 16*s.*

11th p^d^ W^m^ Gwr Rossa 5*s.* in part as sheppard on Rumney Wharf he claiming 7*s.* 6*d.* but owes me 5*d.* o^t^ of wheat money.

1735 April 4. p^d^ M^r^ Lambert poor's Tax for 6 acres of heath land 9*s.*

5th p^d^ Meirick Jenkin for ditching at S^t^ Andrews by Will Morgan 5*s.*

lamb 8*d.*

May 9. p^d^ Tho^s^ Anthony for weeding 1*s.* 1*d.*

31. p^d^ Thomas Anthony's wife in full for Weeding ten acres of Wheat 2*s.* 1*d.*

21 June. p^d^ Henry Richard for Arle Powls 4*s.*

26th then had three Dozen and one Load on which I am to Leave that coal pitt 2½*d.* p' Load.

30th p^d^ Tho^s^ Edmond Lanederne for leaping 2 mares 5*s.*

1st July p^d^ Kenton in p^t^ of Warr^t^ p' malt 1*s.*

7^br^ 20th p^d^ Evan Waters widdow for her son 2 full daies her daughter 8 daies viz^t^ Six daies raiseing Corne and two daies binding p^d^ in all to her 9*s.*

11th oct. then p^d^ W^m^ Robert p' old Nan to pay for a plow 6*s*

p' 7 daies to W^m^ Roberts Brother in Law 2*s.* 6*d.*

3^d^ Novemb^r^ then p^d^ John Evan for a days work in Sowing 3*d.*

then p^d^ John Evans wife for Scolps 2*s.* 6*d.*

p^d^ Edward Hardys son p' 5 daies on my meat 10*d.*

[1] The fair held at Llandaff on Saint Teilo's day.

13th pd John Evan in full 1200 of Scolps 2s. 6d.
28th ffebry 1735. then pd Wm Thomas Gwr Rossa in part towards his being a Sheppard to sheep on Warth[1] 1s.
pd Money on County Cort Book 11s. 6d.
26th Apr. 1736. pd Wm Thomas Wm Water of Lisvane on Account of the Gates he is to sell me 2s. 6d.

[1716.]

Agreed & concluded upon by & Between Margery Williams of the p'ish of Penarth in the County of Glamorgan widd' of the first part William Williams Clerk Rector of Leckwith Llandough iuxta Penarth & Cogan in ye sd County of ye second parte And Edward Williams of Penarth aforesd in ye sd County of ye third parte as followeth vizt

Whereas att the Court Baron late of Richard Lewis Esqr since dece'd farmer of the mañor of Penarth & Barton in the sd County held there the Eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and two before William Horten gent. Steward of the sd mañor she the sd Margery Williams took of ye sd Lord by the Delivery of his sd Steward one messuage & twenty and four acres of Lands arable meadow & pasture wth ye appurten'ces being a parcell of ye sd mañor To have and to hold to ye sd Margery Williams, William Williams & Edward Williams for the terme of their Lives & the life of the Longer liver of them successively att the pleasure of the sd Lord according to ye Custom of the sd Mañor vnder the rents herriotts suites & services menc'oned in the Rolls and Records of ye sd Mañor as by the said Rolls or records relation being thereto had more fully appeares And Whereas the partys above named respectively have unanimously agreed to preserve & Continue their and each of their enjoymts of the prmisses for their lives in the order and Succession above menc'oned & to Restrain & prevent any Change or alteration whatsoever that shall or may be made or attempted therein either by ye sd Margery Williams or William Williams during their or either of their enjoymts to the losse disappointmt or prejudice of ye sd Edward Williams It is therefore hereby agreed & concluded upon and the sd Margery Williams for her her heires Execrs & Admrs doth covenant

[1] The Warth is the flat land on the Severn shore, east of the Rhymny river.

promise and grant to and with y^e^ s^d^ [Edward] Williams by these presents that she shall not nor will not att any time hereafter during the terme of her n'rall life surrender the Coppy of the Court roll whereby the p^r^misses are & have been granted as afores^d^ to y^e^ parties to these presents or otherwise defeat or avoid or attempt or endeavour to defeat or avoid y^e^ succession or enjoym^t^ of y^e^ s^d^ William Williams of in or to the p^r^misses in Case he shall survive the s^d^ Margery Williams And the s^d^ William Williams for himselfe his heires Exec^rs^ & Adm^rs^ doth covenant promise grant & agree to & with y^e^ s^d^ Edward Williams his Ex^rs^ adm^rs^ & assignes by these presents y^t^ in Case thes^d^ William Williams so survive the s^d^ Margery Williams he y^e^ s^d^ William Williams shall not nor will not surrender deliver up or Cancell y^e^ s^d^ Coppy or Grant of thes^d^ p^r^misses nor do endeavour Cause or Consent to be done any act deed m^re^ or thing whatsoever on any pretence to defeat or avoid disappoint or prejudice thes^d^ Edward Williams in ab^t^ or concerning the p^r^misses or his tittle reversion or expectancy therein or thereto and that in Case he thes^d^ William Williams shall do and cause to be done any wilfull or other breach or violation of this ar^le^ or any m^re^ or thing herein before Conteyned that then and imediately after such breach he y^e^ s^d^ W^m^ Williams Shall & will forfeit to him thes^d^ Edward Williams his Exec^rs^ Adm^rs^ or Assignes the sum̄ of one hundred pounds And the said William Williams for him his heires Exec^rs^ & adm^rs^ doth hereby agree and promise to pay or Cause to be paid unto y^e^ s^d^ Edward Williams his Exec^rs^ Adm^rs^ & Assigns y^e^ s^d^ sum̄ of one hundred pounds im̄ediately upon & after any such breach of this his Covenant & agreem^t^ & a Demand made thereof by and on the parte & behalfe of thes^d^ Edward Williams his Exec^rs^ adm^rs^ or assigns In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands this 21^th^ day of aprill Anno D'ni 1716.

Signed by y^e^ s^d^ Margery Williams & W^m^ Williams in the p^r^sence of } y^e^ marke of Margery X W^ms^

Thomas Matthews.
Tho^s^ Morgan.

William Williams
Clerk.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 17, third line from the bottom. *Vice* the last *lege* one.

Page 18. Llystalybont. The prefix "llys" (court); the widely extended lands of this manor; its situation with regard to the ancient boundary of Cardiff burgh and Llandaff parish (the mansion stands within both); its including the very ancient Welsh monastery of Mynachdy; its being held in the 13th century by a native Welsh lord who married a descendant of Ifor Bach; the claim, made by the Maelogs in 1332, to a prescriptive right to have Mass celebrated in the mansion of Llystalybont, in consideration of a grant made to the See of Llandaff by their ancestors—all these circumstances seem to point to an original superiority in this manor, and even cause us to wonder whether Llystalybont may not have been the court and capital of the Princes of Glamorgan between the Roman period and the feudal.

Page 32. Penarth. It is interesting to note the memorials of Saint Augustine of Canterbury, apostle of the English, in the geographical nomenclature of the coast of South-east Wales. At Penarth we have his name in the dedication of the parish church, and his image in the eastern niche of the ancient cross in the churchyard. Rumney church is also dedicated in the name of Saint Augustine, and it is probable that this point on the Severn shore is identical with the Penrhyn Awst of Welsh mythological lore. Further up the river we have Aust Passage, the old ferry from England to Wales, near which it is supposed that the conference between the Roman missionary and the British bishops took place. These places are associated with the Benedictine abbey of Saint Augustine at Bristol.

Page 33. Cogan. The surnames Cogan, Barry, Kenefick, Sully, and Carey, still more or less common in Ireland, perpetuate the memory of Normans who went forth from this region to the conquest of Hibernia. Many persons of those names have come from Ireland to settle in the country just west of Cardiff, and have been astonished to find themselves thus identified with the district.

Page 41, line 17. *Dele* Monmouthshire.

Page 42. Robert Fitz Hamon died from a wound received at the battle of Falaise, 1106.

Page 63, heading. *Vice* Monorial *lege* Manorial.

Page 68. The Latin description of the Borough boundaries is from the Charter of 1340 (Vol. I., p. 21). Their being cited in the original Latin is in keeping with

ancient usage, and was meant to ensure accuracy. In the same way the bounds of the possessions of Llandaff Diocese, in the Latin Charters, were set forth in archaic Welsh. *(Liber Landavensis).*

Page 79, footnote. Walter Strickland also held lands in Monmouthshire, as I find by the Subsidy Rolls for that county.

Pages 128-9. The extracts of 1708 and 1762 from the Minutes of Council are here printed in small type because they will appear in their proper places in a later volume.

Page 134. The idea attributed by the Town Clerk to the Bailiffs, of repudiating the Charter of King James II. on the ground that it "was granted just before the rebellion," is extremely curious.

Page 139. The Opinion on Case V. does not seem to go very directly to the point. Royal Charters granted to the Lords, and Seignioral Charters granted to the Burgesses, cannot affect the question of the Corporation's power to take toll of resiants in the Borough. There can, however, be little doubt that the demand made upon Stanley and his fellow tradesmen was wrongful.

Page 151. The dissertation on the Gaol Files stops short at 1745, instead of being continued to 1830, because it was necessary to print it long before the remainder of the documents had been copied. Footnotes to the text supply the deficiency as regards the later Files.

Page 158, line 25. *Vice* Whitchutch *lege* Whitchurch.

Page 164, line 18. *Vice* bucklers *lege* staves.

Page 174, line 17. Aaron Price. This is a very early instance of a Welshman with a Hebrew baptismal name. The gradual introduction of such names proceeded hand in hand with the growth of Protestantism, and was immensely forwarded by the rise of Puritanism in a later generation.

Page 221, line 17. *Vice* that the stole *lege* that she stole.

Page 231. Inquest on Charles Stibbs, who was drowned in the Taff. It is rather curious that Charles Stibbs served on the Coroner's Jury which, in 1764, made inquest on the body of a man drowned in the same river and parish. (See page 217).

Page 294, bottom line. *Dele* matrix of the.

Page 306, line 22. *Vice* acr' *lege acr'*.

Illustration facing page 310. The letter of Sir Walter Raleigh runs as follows :—

"S^{r} William St. Johns. besyds the monie dew to Tite the anker Smith, ther is fifty pound that this bearer Willm : ston hath given bond for to a linnen Draper for shirtts for the companie, I pray yow to speake with M^{r}

Herbert the Pencioner that he will satisfy y^t^ fifty pound out of my Cussen Herberts monie, & in the meane while free this poore man who hath bine arrested for it.

Your loving frinde.
W. Ralegh.

from Lee reddy
to sett sayle this
29^th^ of March."

Page 457. The date at the top should read [1725]. Abraham Barbour was Sheriff in that year. His Undersheriff was Edward Herbert of Cardiff; but in the previous year Henry Llewelin of Margam was Undersheriff.

Page 458. The Case of 1708 appears to be largely concerned with the antagonistic claims of Borough dignitaries and officials nominated by the Earl of Pembroke before his renunciation of the Glamorgan estates, and those appointed by Viscount Windsor after his accession to the same.

Note that it was Thomas, *eighth* Earl of Pembroke, who set up a claim to the Glamorganshire estates on the death of Earl Philip; which claim he subsequently relinquished.

3597